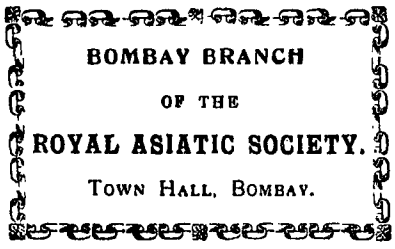
00108129



Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 July, 2018

00108129

I.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS,

TRADE AND SALES,

108129

The East India Company,

FOR THE THREE YEARS

1805/6——1806/7——& 1807/8:

Together with the ESTIMATES of the ſame for the Year

1808/9.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
18*th April* 1810.

I.—LIST.

No. 1.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares and Oude, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Revenue, Land Revenues, Judicial Fees, &c.; Cuſtoms; the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, Stamp Duties, and the Revenues of the Conquered Provinces; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 2.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares and Oude, diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine; the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium; the Charges of the Stamp Office, and of the Conquered Provinces; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 3.—A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the Eaſt India Company in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa, and in Benares and Oude; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Revenue of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, Land Revenues, Judicial Fees and Cuſtoms, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, the Stamp Duties, and the Revenues of the Conquered Provinces, for the Year 1807-8; and of the Charges defrayed by the ſaid Company in the ſaid Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine, and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium; the Charges of the Stamp Office, and in the Conquered Provinces, for the ſame Year.

No. 4.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company at the Preſidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Sea and Land Cuſtoms, Revenues and Cuſtoms of the Carnatic, Tanjore, and the Provinces ceded by the Nizam; Myſore Subſidy and Revenues, Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 5.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the Eaſt India Company at the Preſidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications; and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame, for the Year 1808-9.

No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the Eaſt India Company at the Preſidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Sea and Land Cuſtoms, Revenues and Cuſtoms of the Carnatic, Tanjore, and the Provinces ceded by the Nizam, Myſore Subſidy and Revenues, Land Revenues and Farms and Licences, for the Year 1807-8; and of the Charges defrayed for the ſame Year by the ſaid Company at the ſaid Preſidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; diſtinguiſhing the ſame reſpectively under the ſeveral Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms.

No 7.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the Eaſt India Company at the Preſidency of Bombay, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto; under the Heads of Land Revenues, Cuſtoms, Farms, and Licences, &c. for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 8.—An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the Eaſt India Company at the Preſidency of Bombay, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 9.—A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the Eaſt India Company at the Preſidency of Bombay, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto; under the Heads of Land Revenues, Cuſtoms, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Year 1807-8; and of the Charges defrayed for the ſame Year, by the ſaid Company, in the ſaid Preſidency and Settlements; diſtinguiſhing the ſame reſpectively under the ſeveral Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms.

No. 10.—An

No. 10. AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the Eaſt India Company for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, ſo far as the ſame can be diſtinguiſhed from the Civil and other Charges reſpectively; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 10. *(a.)*—AN ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Reſidency of FORT MARLBRO' and its Dependencies; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 10. *(b.)*—AMOUNT of the Expences of the Iſland of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8.

No. 10. *(c.)*—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND, for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 11.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Diſburſements of the BENGAL Government, from 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

No. 12.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the MADRAS Government, from 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

No. 13.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the BOMBAY Government, from 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

No. 14.—A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Eſtimates of the Revenues and Charges of the Preſidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from the 1ſt of May 1808 to the 30th April 1809.

No. 15.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the ſeveral Preſidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the Year 1808-9.

No. 16.—AMOUNT of the Bond and other Debts owing by the Eaſt India Company at their ſeveral Preſidencies in the Eaſt Indies, on the 30th April 1808; the Rates of Intereſt which ſuch Debts reſpectively carry; and the Annual Amount of ſuch Intereſt.

No. 17.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Debts ſubſcribed in India, between 30th April 1807 and 1ſt May 1808, agreeably to Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

No. 18.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Bengal Government, from the 1ſt May 1807 to 30th April 1808.

No. 19.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the MADRAS Government, from 1ſt May 1807 to 30th April 1808.

No. 20.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the BOMBAY Government, from 1ſt May 1807 to 30th April 1808.

No. 21.—AN ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a ſtate of the Company's Affairs in reſpect to their Debts and Aſſets, as they ſtood at the ſeveral Preſidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Reſidency of FORT MARLBRO', at the concluſion of the Year 1807-8.

No. 22.—AN ACCOUNT of the Prime Coſt of all Cargoes purchaſed in India, and ſhipped for Europe, in the Year 1807-8; together with the Commercial Charges at each Preſidency, not added in the Invoices.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1ſt day of March 1809; containing The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Eaſt India Company, in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; together with an Eſtimate of the ſame for the Current Year; and a Statement of their Bond Debts, and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the State of Caſh remaining in their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in Great Britain and Afloat.

No. 23.—STOCK per Computation of the Eaſt India Company (excluſive of their Capital Stock) as drawn out on the 1ſt March 1809.

No. 24.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods ſold at the Eaſt India Company's Sales, from 1ſt March 1808 to 1ſt March 1809.

Eaſt India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

BEN-

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Revenue, Land Revenues, Judicial Fees, &c.; Cuſtoms; the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, Stamp Duties, and the Revenues of the Conquered Provinces; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame, for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate, 1808-9.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	2,16,353	1,91,360	1,77,828	92,800
Poſt-Office Collections	3,61,575	3,72,078	3,49,044	3,48,000
Benares Revenues and Cuſtoms	59,48,647	53,73,790	(A)	(A)
Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	1,88,41,887	1,74,25,344	1,71,82,268	1,65,88,000
Land and Sayer Revenues: Collection thereof, including former year's Balances	3,31,16,730	3,29,66,843	3,72,90,984	3,72,36,000
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c.	8,93,497	9,25,490	11,26,592	11,36,800
Cuſtoms	29,03,084	32,48,305	57,11,724	52,20,000
Sale of Salt	1,53,51,076	1,44,37,403	1,89,50,804	1,85,60,000
Sale of Opium	69,00,109	48,00,692	80,14,672	58,00,000
Stamp Duties	6,70,414	7,31,420	7,78,940	7,88,800
Revenues of the Conquered Provinces	1,02,20,931	1,11,28,772	1,01,34,108	95,12,000
Total Revenues CR^s	9,54,24,303	9,16,01,497	9,97,16,964	9,52,82,400
Deduct Charges CR^s	7,71,99,441	7,84,76,036	6,37,18,433	6,39,05,554
Net Revenues CR^s	1,82,24,862	1,31,25,461	3,59,98,531	3,13,76,846

(A) The Revenues and Charges of Benares are not diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Bengal, &c. in the Accounts received from Bengal.

(B) This includes Military Buildings and Fortifications.

In the laſt two years the Revenues of Oude and the Conquered Provinces do not include the Cuſtoms collected in thoſe Provinces, which are ſtated under the general head of Cuſtoms: The Accounts hitherto received are not ſufficiently in detail to admit of the uſual ſeparation of this and ſome other Articles of Revenue and Charge.

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

-GAL.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The Eaſt India Company*, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine; the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium; the Charges of the Stamp Office, and of the Conquered Provinces; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame, for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate, 1808-9.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
CIVIL: Mint Charges	2,03,622	2,85,579	3,38,198	3,39,568
Poſt-Office Charges	3,30,670	3,40,607	3,15,636	3,16,915
Charges, Collection, &c. in Benares	11,39,969	14,07,320	(A)	(A)
Charges of the Reſident's Office, &c. at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces	60,95,997	51,12,546	42,78,312	43,67,400
Other Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment	85,78,826	57,58,554	47,13,125	60,38,326
Total Civil Charges - - - CR^s	1,63,49,084	1,29,04,606	96,45,271	1,10,62,209
JUDICIAL: Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	5,58,756	5,76,520	4,83,836	4,75,600
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zillah Adawlut; alſo, of the Police Eſtabliſhments, and Courts of Appeal	47,04,402	48,26,533	55,53,616	55,54,080
Total Judicial Charges - - CR^s	52,63,158	54,03,053	60,37,452	60,29,680
MILITARY Charges	3,74,38,681	4,02,89,731	(B) 2,85,39,364	(B) 2,79,21,200
Marine Charges	7,45,763	6,95,183	8,70,812	6,96,000
Buildings and Fortifications	9,48,340	8,36,093	3,20,160	2,90,000
Revenue Charges, including Stipends	47,22,642	51,63,403	57,49,824	55,70,195
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collection	2,74,005	2,73,989	7,07,368	7,07,600
Salt—Advances and Charges	33,03,428	37,82,406	40,62,320	40,60,000
Opium - D° - - D°	9,34,731	9,55,037	10,45,044	10,09,200
Stamp-Office Charges	94,496	1,08,047	1,05,966	1,06,390
Charges Collection, &c. in the Conquered Provinces	69,25,113	80,64,488	66,34,852	64,53,080
Total Charges - - - CR^s	7,71,99,441	7,84,76,036	6,37,18,433	6,39,05,554

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BEN-

—No.

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company*, Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, Land Revenues of the Conquered Provinces, for the year 1807-8; and of the Charges defrayed by the ſaid Company, Judicial, Military, and Marine, and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues Conquered Provinces; for the ſame year.

REVENUES.	Eſtimated Amount, 1807-8.	Actual Amount, 1807-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	1,16,000	1,77,828	61,828	—
Poſt Office Collections	3,48,000	3,49,044	1,044	—
Benares Revenue, including Cuſtoms	- -	(A.)	—	—
Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	1,68,90,393	1,71,82,268	2,91,875	—
Land Revenues	3,85,55,729	3,72,90,984	- -	12,64,745
Judicial Department: Fees, Fines, &c.	8,96,054	11,26,592	2,30,538	—
Cuſtoms	31,05,670	57,11,724	26,06,054	—
Sales of Salt	1,79,80,000	1,89,50,804	9,70,804	—
Sale of Opium	52,20,000	80,14,672	27,94,672	—
Stamp Duties	7,54,000	7,78,940	24,940	—
Revenues of the Conquered Provinces	99,23,631	1,01,34,108	2,10,477	—
Total Revenues - CR^s	9,37,89,477	9,97,16,964	71,92,232	12,64,745
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	59,27,487
Deduct Charges - CR^s	6,02,00,193	6,37,18,433	Net Surplus of Actual Charges.	35,18,240
Net Revenues - CR^s	3,35,89,284	3,59,98,531	Surplus of Actual Net Revenues.	24,09,247

(A.) The Revenues and Charges of Benares are not diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Bengal, &c. in the Accounts received from Bengal, for the Actual 1807/8.

(B.) This includes Military Buildings and Fortifications.

Eaſt India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

- GAL.

3.—

in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; under the Heads of, Mint or Revenues, Judicial Fees and Cuſtoms, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, the Stamp Duties, and the in the ſaid Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, and Cuſtoms; the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium; the Charges of the Stamp Office, and in the

CHARGES.	Eſtimated Amount, 1807-8.	Actual Amount paid and due, 1807-8.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]
CIVIL: Mint Charges	3,48,000	3,38,198	- -	9,802
Poſt Office Charges	3,24,800	3,15,636	- -	9,164
Charges Collection, &c. in Benares	- -	(A.)	—	—
Charges of the Reſident's Office at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	46,51,600	42,78,312	- -	3,73,288
Other Charges of the Civil Department	46,19,120	47,13,125	94,005	—
Total Civil Charges - - CR[s]	99,43,520	96,45,271	94,005	3,92,254
JUDICIAL: Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	5,52,879	4,83,836	- -	69,043
Charges of the Adawluts and Police	47,33,889	55,53,616	8,19,727	—
Total Judicial Charges - - CR[s]	52,86,768	60,37,452	8,19,727	69,043
		(B.)		
MILITARY Charges	2,52,59,880	2,85,39,364	32,88,484	—
Marine Charges	6,12,712	8,70,812	2,58,100	—
Buildings and Fortifications	8,12,000	3,20,160	- -	4,91,840
Revenue Charges	62,59,895	57,49,824	- -	5,10,071
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collections	2,74,338	7,07,368	4,33,030	—
Salt—Advances and Charges	40,83,200	40,62,320	- -	20,880
Opium—Advances and Charges	10,90,400	10,45,044	- -	45,356
Stamp Office Charges	1,09,040	1,05,966	- -	3,074
Charges Collections, &c. in the Conquered Provinces	64,77,440	66,34,852	1,57,412	—
Total Charges - - CR[s]	6,02,00,193	6,37,18,433	50,50,758	15,32,518
		Net Surplus of Actual Charges		35,18,240

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

"FORT

No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company* at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Revenues and Customs of the CARNATIC, TANJORE, and the Provinces ceded by the NIZAM; MYSORE Subsidy, and Revenues; Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for the Three Years, 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Estimate of the same for the Year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Estimate, 1808-9.
	Pags	Pags	Pags	Pags
Post Office Collections	37,582	40,797	42,505	38,475
Land and Sea Customs (Mint or Coinage Duties included)	3,32,519	3,28,644	2,85,784	4,28,772
Revenues and Customs collected in the Carnatic	29,94,027	22,90,938	25,68,082	24,66,829
Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore	14,77,195	13,88,347	12,56,030	10,44,881
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues collected from the Ceded and Conquered Countries	30,29,658	33,11,400	34,98,719	37,78,888
Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	17,29,182	15,65,153	17,95,093	16,26,961
Land Revenues	27,43,541	24,08,601	25,99,177	29,73,808
Farms and Licences	1,33,503	1,58,821	1,41,801	1,55,705
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	59,026	14,103	16,846	19,930
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	- - -	- - -	1,14,759	2,28,570
Total Revenue - - - Pagodas	1,25,36,233	1,15,06,804	1,23,18,796	1,27,62,819
Deduct Charges - - - - Pags				1,27,57,689
Net Revenues - - - - Pags				5,130

East India House,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

ST. GEORGE.

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company* at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for the Three Years, 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Estimate of the same, for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8	Per Estimate, 1808-9.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Post Office Charges	61,598	57,450	58,459	57,273
Civil and Judicial Charges	9,45,128	12,66,634	13,68,940	14,36,627
Military Charges, including King's Troops	84,60,528	78,14,411	77,37,016	82,06,392
Buildings and Fortifications	3,10,105	3,65,378	4,83,150	1,80,608
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	10,51,149	12,60,524	11,05,316	11,15,799
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic, Pensions, &c.	9,39,297	9,35,265	8,74,053	7,63,186
Charges collecting the Revenues of Tanjore, Pensions, &c.	5,51,527	4,35,927	4,05,385	3,76,968
Charges of Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners	1,55,311	19,782	32,831	7,154
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	6,75,953	7,08,422	6,64,754	4,42,949
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam, Pensions, &c.	3,13,505	3,10,458	2,54,279	1,70,733
Total Charges - - - Pagodas	1,34,64,101	1,31,74,251	1,29,84,183	1,27,57,689
Deduct Revenues - - -	1,25,36,233	1,15,06,804	1,23,18,796	
Net Charges - - - Pagodas	9,27,868	16,67,447	6,65,387	

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT

—No.

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company* and NORTHERN CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt-Office Collections, Sea and Land Subſidy, and Revenues; Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for the year 1807-8; and of the Charges and Northern Circars; Diſtinguiſhing the ſame reſpectively under the ſeveral Heads of, Civil, Military, Buildings

REVENUES.	Eſtimated Amount to be received 1807-8.	Actual Amount received in 1807-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Poſt-Office Collections	38,000	42,505	4,505	—
Land and Sea Cuſtoms	3,79,855	2,85,784	- - -	94,071
Revenues of the Carnatic	18,20,787	25,68,082	7,47,295	—
D° - - of Tanjore	12,97,620	12,56,030	- - -	41,590
D° - - from the Rajah of Myſore, and Revenues of Ceded Countries 1792, and Conquered Countries 1799	33,39,050	34,98,719	1,59,669	—
Revenues of the Countries ceded by The Nizam	16,97,000	17,95,093	98,093	—
Land Revenues	28,76,282	25,99,177	- - -	2,77,105
Farms and Licences	1,58,914	1,41,801	- - -	17,113
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	1,37,820	16,846	- - -	1,20,974
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travancore	2,00,000	1,14,759	- - -	85,241
Total Revenues - - - Pag^{s}	1,19,45,328	1,23,18,796	10,09,562	6,36,094
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts - -	3,73,468

Eaſt India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

ST. GEORGE.

6.—

at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC Customs, Revenues and Customs of the CARNATIC, TANJORE, and the Provinces ceded by the NIZAM; MYSORE defrayed for the same Year by the said Company at the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount in 1807-8.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account 1807-8.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Post-Office Charges	57,583	58,459	876	—
Civil and Judicial Charges	14,23,372	13,68,940	- - -	54,432
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	91,73,827	77,37,016	- - -	14,36,811
Buildings and Fortifications	2,25,000	4,83,150	2,58,150	—
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	11,14,288	11,05,316	- - -	8,972
D° - on - - D° - - of the Carnatic	8,55,774	8,74,053	18,279	—
D° - on - - D° - - of the Ceded and Conquered Countries, including Mysore and Stipends	5,39,404	6,64,754	1,25,350	—
D° - on the Revenues of Tanjore	3,54,684	4,05,385	50,701	—
D° - Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners	19,348	32,831	13,483	—
D° - collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	3,14,106	2,54,279	- - -	59,827
Total Charges	1,40,77,386	1,29,84,183	4,66,839	15,60,042
Deduct Revenues	1,19,45,328	1,23,18,796		
Net Charges - Pag^{s}	21,32,058	6,65,387	Net Deficiency of Actual Charges	10,93,203
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	3,73,468
			Deficiency in the Actual Net Charges	14,66,671

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BOM-

No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company* at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Estimate of the same for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Estimate, 1808-9.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenues	41,89,733	34,53,656	37,08,317	34,22,830
Custom and Duties	15,68,943	16,59,608	14,87,325	14,30,018
Farms and Licences	13,84,202	13,75,231	12,73,483	11,82,180
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travancore	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457	3,81,457
Total Revenues - - Rup^{s}	75,24,335	68,69,952	68,50,582	64,16,485

East India House,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

—No.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The East India Company*, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Year 1807-8; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year, by the said Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES:	Estimated Amount to be received in 1807-8.	Actual Amount received in 1807-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Rup^{s}	Rup^{s}	Rup^{s}	Rup^{s}
Land Revenues	34,62,535	37,08,317	2,45,782	—
Customs	14,70,075	14,87,325	17,250	—
Farms and Licences	12,67,037	12,73,483	6,446	—
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travancore	3,81,457	3,81,457	—	—
Total Revenues - - - Rup^{s}	65,81,104	68,50,582	2,69,478	—
Net Surplus in the Actual Revenues				2,69,478

East India House,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

-BAY.

No. 8.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The Eaſt India Company*, at the Preſidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms, for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate, 1808-9.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges	18,51,788	17,10,462	17,80,926	17,24,840
Marine Charges	11,95,494	14,07,947	13,74,880	14,95,810
Military Charges (including King's Troops	1,69,29,064	1,43,79,429	1,35,23,778	1,28,80,100
Buildings and Fortifications	5,28,531	5,61,407	6,01,310	5,39,555
Charges collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms	13,23,973	11,99,481	10,22,276	9,58,305
Total Charges	2,18,28,850	1,92,58,726	1,83,03,170	1,75,98,610
Deduct Revenues	75,24,335	68,69,952	68,50,582	64,16,485
Net Charges	1,43,04,515	1,23,88,774	1,14,52,588	1,11,82,125

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

9.—

at the Preſidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements ſubordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Cuſtoms, Company, in the ſaid Preſidency and Settlements; diſtinguiſhing the ſame reſpectively under the ſeveral Heads of,

CHARGES:	Eſtimated Amount in 1807-8.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1807-8.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges	16,90,670	17,80,926	90,256	—
Marine Charges	12,22,000	13,74,880	1,52,880	—
Military Charges (including King's Troops	1,25,07,100	1,35,23,778	10,16,678	—
Buildings and Fortifications	3,48,500	6,01,310	2,52,810	—
Charges collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms	9,89,735	10,22,276	32,541	—
Total Charges — Rupees	1,67,58,005	1,83,03,170	15,45,165	
Net Surplus in Actual Charges				15,45,165
Deduct Revenues	65,81,104	68,50,582	Net Surplus in Actual Revenues	2,69,478
Net Charges — Rup	1,01,76,901	1,14,52,588	Surplus in the Actual Net Charges	12,75,687

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The Eaſt India Company*, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, ſo far as the ſame can be diſtinguiſhed from the Civil and other Charges reſpectively; for the Three Years, 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate, 1808-9.
BENGAL:	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates - -	13,46,141	10,85,017	8,43,320	8,70,000
MADRAS:	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates - -	1,72,362	2,39,644	2,75,611	1,75,751
BOMBAY:	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates - -	2,50,705	3,44,563	1,92,253	1,52,500

Eaſt India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10. (*a.*)

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Reſidency of FORT MARLBRO' and its Dependencies; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate. 1808-9.
Civil Charges - - - - - - - - - -	1,90,670	1,28,553	The Accounts for this year have not been received.	1,13,314
Military Charges - - - - - - - - - -	1,63,470	59,341		68,561
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - - -	78,486	14,870		35,000
Total Charges - - -	4,32,626	2,02,764		2,16,875
Deduct,				
Revenues ariſing from Cuſtoms, Farms, and Licences - -	71,424	52,236		85,520
Net Charges - - Dollars	3,61,202	1,50,528		1,31,355

Eaſt India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10. (*b.*)

AMOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Iſland of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8.

ST. HELENA:	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.
	£.	£.	£.
Civil Charges	21,626	21,507	17,274
Military Charges	59,039	48,417	78,160
Buildings and Fortifications	6,699	8,175	4,336
Total Charges £.	87,364	78,099	99,770
Deduct, Revenues arising from Rents, Farms, and Cuſtoms	1,100	1,112	1,160
Net Charges £.	86,264	76,987	98,610

CANTON:	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.
Factory Charges - Tales	127,798	147,707	124,917
At 6. 8. *s. d.* per Tale £. Stg	42,599	49,236	41,672

N. B. Theſe are added to the Invoices.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10. (*c.*)

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND; for the Three Years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eſtimate of the ſame for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate. 1808-9.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil Charges	266,105	370,551	347,979	(B) 401,886
Military Charges	29,166	48,104	54,059	65,156
Buildings and Fortifications	44,251	13,337	12,305	54,150
Total Charges - Dollars	339,522	431,992	414,343	521,192
Deduct, Revenues and Cuſtoms	1,16,396	227,306	228,192	262,792
Net Charges - Dollars	223,126	204,686	186,151	258,400
(A) Expence of Detachments not included above	111,182	108,321	119,391	148,233
Dollars	334,308	313,007	305,542	406,633

(A) Charged at other Preſidencies.
(B) Includes Malacca.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RECEIPTS and DIS-

RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
General:					
Durbar Presents, &c.			20,000		
Mints			1,00,000		
Post-Office Collections			3,00,000		
Stamp Duties			6,60,000		
				10,80,000	
Judicial:					
Licences and Fees of the Justices of the Peace			3,00,000		
Fees on Suits instituted in the Court of Requests			1,10,000		
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures, including the Ceded and Conquered Provinces			4,80,000		
Rent of resumed Tannadaree Lands			70,000		
				9,60,000	
Revenue:					
Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Benares:					
Land Revenue, current Year		2,92,00,000			
Balance of former Years		16,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree		12,50,000			
			3,20,50,000		
Ceded Provinces:					
Land Revenue, on account of the current Year		1,30,00,000			
- - Do - Balances of former Years		8,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree		5,00,000			
			1,43,00,000		
Conquered Provinces:					
Land Revenue, on account of the current Year		70,00,000			
- - Do - Balances of former Years		8,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree		3,00,000			
Collections from the Pilgrims at Juggunnauth		40,000			
			81,40,000		
				5,44,90,000	
Commercial:					
Salt Sales; Maunds 44,00,000, at S^a R^s 350 per % Maunds		1,54,00,000			
Opium; 4,500 Chests, at S^a R^s 1,250 p^r Chest		56,25,000			
Customs and Town Duties:					
In Bengal, Behar, and Orissa	33,50,000				
Ceded Provinces	7,00,000				
Conquered Provinces	6,50,000				
		47,00,000			
			2,57,25,000		
Marine:					
Fund for Pensions to the Marine Establishment		30,000			
Hire of the Moorings at Diamond Harbour, &c.		50,000			
			80,000		
				2,58,05,000	
					8,23,35,000
Carried forward					8,23,35,000

II.—

-BURSEMENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from 1st May 1808 to 30th April 1809. - - - - - Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS—ORDINARY.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Embaſſies to the Native Courts and Durbar Charges		28,00,000	
Salaries of the Governor General and Council		6,39,000	
Public Offices under Dº at the Preſidency		7,60,000	
Public Eſtabliſhments at Dº, and Contingencies		6,58,000	
Mint, Poſt-Office, Stamp-Office, Nizamut Stipends, Penſions, &c.		26,43,000	
			75,00,000
Judicial:			
Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa:			
Supreme Court of Judicature, including Company's Law Officers, &c.	4,08,300		
Juſtices of the Peace, Coroner, and Court of Requeſts	2,30,320		
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	2,98,000		
Provincial Courts of Appeal	7,78,000		
City Adawluts	2,53,000		
Zillah Adawluts, including Diet of Priſoners	19,24,000		
Provincial Police, &c.	7,15,000		
Provincial Battalions	4,50,000		
		50,56,620	
Ceded Provinces:			
Court of Appeal	1,76,000		
Zillah Adawlut, including Diet of Priſoners	4,68,000		
Police Eſtabliſhment	1,63,000		
		8,07,000	
Conquered Provinces:			
Zillah Adawlut, including Diet of Priſoners	3,89,000		
Police Eſtabliſhment	2,53,000		
		6,42,000	
			65,05,620
Revenue:			
Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa.			
Board of Revenue and Officers under them at the Preſidency	3,05,000		
Charges of collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	14,92,000		
Poolbundy	3,00,000		
Penſions and Charitable Allowances, including Syer, Compenſations, &c.	8,69,000		
		29,66,000	
Board of Commiſſioners for the ſuperintendance of the enſuing Settlement in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces		1,00,000	
Ceded Provinces:			
Charges of collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	18,69,000		
Stipends and Allowances	8,10,000		
		26,79,000	
Conquered Provinces:			
Charges of collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	9,77,000		
Stipends	36,00,000		
		45,77,000	
			1,03,22,000
Commercial:			
Board of Trade, and Officers under them at the Preſidency		4,20,000	
Factory and Aurung Charges		3,44,500	
Import Warehouſe Eſtabliſhment		38,000	
Salt: Eſtabliſhment and Advances		35,20,000	
Opium - Dº - Dº		9,40,000	
Cuſtom Eſtabliſhments, including the Ceded and Conquered Provinces		6,55,900	
Charges on Salt at Cuttack, Delhi, &c.		2,00,000	
			61,18,400
Marine:			
Eſtabliſhments, Penſions, &c. &c.			5,20,000
			3,09,66,020
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Eſtabliſhed Allowances of the King's and Company's Troops		2,06,48,000	
Repairs of Fortifications and Cantonments		4,00,000	
Stores to be ſupplied by the Agents and Commiſſaries		9,00,000	
Detachment at Prince of Wales' Iſland		52,000	
			2,20,00,000
Carried forward			5,29,66,020

—N° II.

D^r - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Receipts and*

RECEIPTS—*continued*, and brought forward - - -				8,23,35,000	
EXTRAORDINARY:					
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:					
Treaſury:					
Notes to be iſſued on account of Transfer of Debt - -	60,00,000				
Bills expected to be outſtanding on the 30th April 1809 -	6,00,000				
Intereſt expected to be received on account of the Company's Subſcription to the Bank of Calcutta - - - - -	1,00,000				
		67,00,000			
Commiſſioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund:					
Amount of Intereſt on Securities redeemed by them - - - -		20,00,000			
London:					
Sale of Imports, including Stores to be expended and included in the Charge per Contra - - - - - - - -	25,00,000				
Bills to be drawn on account of the Sinking Fund - -	30,00,000				
D° - D° - in Diſcharge of Decennial Loans - -	7,24,000				
		62,24,000			
Fort St. George:					
Amount expected to be advanced on account of this Preſidency - -		3,00,000			
Bombay:					
Amount expected to be advanced on Account of this Preſidency - -		4,50,000			
Prince of Wales' Iſland:					
Advanced to the Bengal Troops - - - - - - - -		70,000			
Canton:					
Amount of Treaſure received per H. M. S. Jupiter, the 2d May 1808 - - - - - - - - -	23,50,000				
Further Amount of Bullion expected to be received - -	51,50,000				
		75,00,000			
Superintendants at Chandernagore and Commiſſary for Chinſurah -		52,000			
Commiſſioner at Sirampore - - - - - - - - -		15,000			
Tuckavy Advances of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - -		6,00,000			
Sale of Export Goods - - - - - - - - - -		2,00,000			
D° - Confiſcated Salt, &c. &c. - - - - - - - -		1,00,000			
			2,42,11,000		
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:					
Off-reckoning, Stoppages, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -			6,70,000		
				2,48,81,000	
					10,72,16,000
Amount in which the Balance on the 30th April 1808, is expected to exceed the Balance on 30th April 1809 -					44,32,920
				Sicca Rupees -	11,16,48,920

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

Disbursements of the BENGAL Government—continued. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*, and brought forward - - - 5,29,66,020

EXTRAORDINARY:

CIVIL DEPARTMENT:

Treasury:

Interest on the Bonded and other Debts - -	1,40,00,000		
Bonds and Notes to be paid off or to be purchased by the Commissioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund - - - - - - - - -	36,00,000		
Loan at 10 per Cent. for 2 years, due, but not demanded	45,500		
First Ten per Cent. Decennial Loan - - -	65,24,000		
Ten per Cent. Treasury Notes, due, but not demanded	84,000		
Treasury Notes at Eight per Cent. to be reduced in the course of the year - - - - - - -	95,25,000		
Bills payable on Account of the other Presidencies, and other Demands outstanding on the 1st May 1808 -	23,00,000		
Arrears of Establishments, and Allowances in the Civil and Military Departments - - - - -	5,00,000		
		3,65,02,900	
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock - - - - - - -		4,00,000	
College at Fort William, and Subscriptions for the encouragement of Literary Works - - - - - - - - -		2,20,000	
Superintendant at Chandernagore, and Commissary for Chinsurah -		2,00,000	
Commissioner at Serampore - - - - - - - - -		1,00,000	

SUPPLIES.

London:

Advances to His Majesty's and Company's Ships - - - - - - -	5,00,000		
Investment for Europe - - - -	60,00,000		
		65,00,000	
Fort St. George - - - - - - - -		6,00,000	
Bombay - - - - - - - - -		5,00,000	
Transfer of Debt from Madras and Bombay - - -		60,00,000	
Fort Marlbro' - - - - - - - -		7,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Island - - - - - -		7,00,000	
Canton - - - - - - - - -		48,00,000	
St. Helena - - - - - - - - -		60,000	
		1,98,60,000	
Tuckavy Advances in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - -		6,00,000	
			5,78,82,900

MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Off-Reckonings - - - - - - - - - -		5,00,000	
Purchase of Horses and Establishment of the Stud - - - -		3,00,000	
			8,00,000
			5,86,82,900
			11,16,48,920
			Sicca Rupees 11,16,48,920

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1808:			Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	17,35,653		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	49,75,580		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,29,045		
		68,40,278	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - - -		3,09,205	
			71,49,483
RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Post-Office Collections - - - - - - - - - - -	38,475		
Mint Duty on Coinage at Masulipatam - - - - - - - - -	575		
		39,050	
Revenue:			
Presidency and Subordinates:			
Land Revenues - - Current Year - - - - - - - 18,19,563			
- - Do - - - - Balances - - - - - - - - 4,73,053			
Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - - 92,780			
	23,85,396		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:			
Land Revenues - - Current Year - - - - - - - 82,30,028			
- - - - Do - - - Balances - - - - - - - - 2,37,483			
Customs - - - - - - - - - - - - - 90,048			
	85,57,559		
Salt: Expected Receipts from the Sale of - - - - - - - -	6,54,533		
		1,15,97,488	
Commercial:			
Expected Receipts on Account Sea Customs, &c. - - - - - - -		3,47,417	
		1,19,83,955	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore - - - - - - - - -	7,00,000		
- - - - - - Travancore - - - - - - - - -	2,28,570		
		9,28,570	
			1,29,12,525
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Promissory Notes a' 8 per Cent. to be issued on account of Off-reckonings - -	3,00,000		
Expected Receipt from 8 per Cent. Loans of 1807-8 - - - - - -	3,64,365		
- - Do - - Do - - - - - - 1808-9 - - - - - -	7,11,000		
- - Do - - from the Police Department - - - - - -	7,500		
- - Do - - - - Civil Fund - - - - - - - -	37,300		
- - Do - - Sales and Issues of Grain in Store - - - - - -	2,00,000		
- - Do - - on account Premium on Loans - - - - - -	17,600		
Account Current, London: Sale of Imports and Marine Stores, &c. - - -	2,39,478		
- - - - - - Bills on the Court - - - - - - -	9,90,257		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41,000		
Estate of the late Dr. Mackonochie, to be received in discharge of his Mortgage Debt	14,895		
His Excellency the Rajah of Mysore, to be received on Account Pensions to Persons in the late Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun's Service - - - - - -	27,400		
Carried forward - - - Pag^{s}		29,51,395	2,00,62,008

12.—

-BURSEMENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from 1st May 1808 to 30th April 1809. - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Salaries to the Governor and Council		92,000		
Governor's Office, and Durbar Charges		90,235		
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments		2,68,353		
Penſions and Charitable Allowances		26,651		
		4,77,239		
Stipends and Allowances:				
To the Nabob of the Carnatic	3,33,000			
To Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun's Families	60,000			
To the Rajah of Tanjore	2,29,046			
To the late Rajah of Tanjore's Family	27,000			
To the Rajahs of Cochin and Malabar	75,000			
To the Families, Officers, &c. of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic	1,41,345			
To Perſons formerly in Hyder's and Tippoo's Service	27,400			
		8,92,791		
Stationary and Stores		46,047		
			14,16,077	
Judicial:				
Supreme Court, and Law Charges		62,886		
New Police, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and Coroner's Offices, &c.		33,048		
Courts of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawluts		9,07,831		
			10,03,765	
Revenue:				
Revenue Board, and Officers under them, at the Preſidency		58,363		
- - - Charges Collection at the Preſidency and Subordinates		2,22,616		
Cuſtoms		42,764		
		3,23,743		
Charges Collection in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	7,30,525			
Cuſtoms	11,570			
		7,42,095		
Salt Charges		2,10,987		
Penſions and Charitable Allowances		4,45,685		
Stationary		5,000		
			17,27,510	
Commercial:				
Charges and Allowances (including Board of Trade)			2,33,208	
Marine:				
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments			37,015	
			44,17,575	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances (including King's Troops)				
Off-reckonings				
Allowance to Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron		(not ſeparated)	74,37,766	
Buildings and Repairs				
Stores				1,18,55,341
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Ten per-Cent Loans, Notes and Certificates: Amount to be diſcharged		17,99,087		
Eight - - D° - Certificates and Bonds, and Treaſury Bills to be diſcharged		1,26,200		
Account Current, London:				
Cinnamon expected from Ceylon		1,25,153		
Charter Party and other Payments		20,612		
Carried forward - - Pagodas		20,71,052	- - -	1,18,55,341

—No. 12.

Dr - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and*

Brought forward - - -		Pagodas	2,00,62,008
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - - General - - Brought forward - - -		29,51,395	
Judicial:			
Fees and Fines - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		12,051	
Revenue:			
Extra Revenue, including Fines and Forfeitures - - - - -	38,481		
Tuckavy Advances to be recovered - - - - - - - - -	3,48,540		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,776		
Charges Collection, &c. to be refunded - - - - - - - -	16,481		
Ground Sales at the Preſidency - - - - - - - - - -	32,000		
Fencible Corps - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,278		
Depoſits, Penſions, and Rozanah Fees, &c. - - - - - -	17,817		
French Poſſeſſions - - - - - - - - - - - -	32,130		
Dutch Settlements - - - - - - - - - - - - -	19,930		
		5,40,433	
Commercial:			
Export Goods, Sale of - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,024		
Cinnamon expected to be received - - - - - - - - -	1,25,000		
		1,30,024	
Marine:			
Boat Hire, Lighthouſe Duties, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		26,350	
			36,60,253
		Pagodas	2,37,22,261

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

Disbursements of the MADRAS Government—continued. - - -

D[r] - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DI

			Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the feveral Departments on the 30th April 1808.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General	21,11,405		
Revenue	18,21,520		
Cuſtoms	48		
Judicial	3,494		
Commercial	2,64,628		
Marine	33,074		
		42,34,169	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		16,38,608	
			58,72,777
ORDINARY RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Poſt-Office Collections, Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax		71,000	
Revenue:			
Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences at the Preſidency	2,83,100		
D° - - - - - D° - - - - D° - - - - - Subordinates	3,40,405		
D° - - - - - D° - - - - D° - from the Conquered and Ceded Countries	39,48,050		
		45,71,555	
Cuſtoms:			
Cuſtoms and Duties at the Preſidency	7,61,900		
- - - - - - - - - - - - - Subordinates	4,81,118		
		12,43,018	
Judicial:			
Fees, Fines, &c. in the Recorder's and Country Courts		34,800	
Marine:			
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.		81,200	
		60,01,573	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travancore		3,81,457	
			63,83,030
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Loans from Merchants and Shroffs	4,56,000		
D° of 1808-9	86,00,000		
Repayment of Loans to the Guicowar	6,53,000		
Civil Fund	32,000		
Maintenance of Mulharrow	50,000		
Sale of Bullion, including Balance of laſt year	7,22,000		
Depoſits	9,000		
Gain by Exchange	4,00,000		
Optional Fund	3,000		
Sundry Receipts	9,000		
Account Current, London: Bills on the Court	50,00,000		
Conſignments expected	21,16,000		
Stationary - - D°	30,000		
	1,80,80,000		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Certificates in payment of Regiſter Debt	3,14,000		
- - D° in Exchange for Loan Receipts	40,00,000		
Diſburſements on account this Preſidency	2,00,000		
	45,14,000		
Fort St. George:			
Conſignment of Sandal Wood	4,33,000		
Diſburſements on Account this Preſidency	9,00,000		
	13,33,000		
Carried forward - - - R[s]		2,39,27,000	
Carried forward - - Rupees			1,22,55,807

13.—

-BURSEMENTS of the *BOMBAY* Government, from 1st May 1808 to 30th April 1809 - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,00,000		
Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	5,15,800		
Subordinates	3,92,600		
		11,08,400	
Revenue:			
Charges Collection at Bombay	43,800		
Subordinates	1,43,900		
Ceded and Conquered Countries	1,58,200		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	40,400		
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat	1,14,900		
		5,01,200	
Customs:			
Charges Collection		1,55,450	
Judicial:			
Recorder's Court, Police Establishment, and Law Charges	1,60,500		
Country Courts, and Courts of Circuit and Appeal	4,16,040		
		5,76,540	
Commercial:			
Charges not put upon Goods at the Presidency	42,000		
D° D° Subordinates	81,600		
		1,23,600	
Marine:			
Marine Vessels, Boats, and Charges	5,05,700		
Stores	3,87,900		
Office Charges and Establishment	1,12,400		
Charges on account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	53,300		
Other Charges of this Department	48,600		
		11,07,900	
		35,73,090	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops and Arrears	96,16,000		
Extraordinaries	20,00,000		
Stores	5,00,000		
Buildings and Repairs	2,00,000		
Off-reckonings	4,20,000		
		1,27,36,000	
			1,63,09,090
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Interest on the Public Debt	28,00,000		
Bills of Exchange payable	60,000		
Promissory Notes, Loans, and Treasury Bills, expected to be discharged	54,31,400		
Notes advertized for payment, not demanded	10,400		
Loan of 1808-9: Loan Receipts transferred to Bengal	40,00,000		
Mocha, Red Sea, and Abyssinia	30,000		
Bills paid in 1808-9 by the Commercial Resident in Malabar, credited last year	30,000		
Maintenance of Mulhar Row	50,000		
Church and Charity School Fund	2,000		
Freight and Charges of Packets	15,000		
Advances for Public Buildings	36,000		
Cultivation of Hemp, &c. in Salsette	15,000		
Loans from Merchants, Shroffs, &c.	70,000		
Survey of Forests	60,000		
Baroda Residency, expected extra Charges	94,000		
Account Current, London: Charter Party Payments, Demurrage, &c.	50,000		
Extraordinary Disbursements - - - Carried forward - Rs	1,26,69,200		
Carried forward - - - Rupees			1,63,09,090

—No. 13.

Dr - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and*

			Rupees.
		Brought forward - - -	1,22,55,807
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS: - - - Brought forward - - Rupees		2,39,27,000	
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:—*continued.*			
Revenue:			
Kaira Surplus Collections - - - - - - - - - - -	13,300		
Guzerat Depoſits and Graſſias Share - - - - - - - - -	4,000		
Sale of Salt, Grain, Tobacco and Cotton - - - - - - - -	7,19,855		
Arrears: Expected recoverance - - - - - - - - - -	1,100		
		7,38,255	
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods - - - - - - - - - - -	28,500		
Recoverances on Account Sales - - - - - - - - - -	31,000		
Amount of probable Exceſs in Sale of Imports - - - - - - -	2,95,100		
Cotton Inveſtment for China - - - - - - - - - -	12,69,500		
		16,24,100	
Marine:			
Sale of Country Stores and Recoverances on Account laſt Year - - -	2,57,700		
Expenditure of Dº, to be included in Charges per Contra - - - - -	2,27,000		
Recoverances on account Advances for Repairs, &c. - - - - -	32,908		
Commiſſion Fees, Greenwich Hoſpital Stoppages, &c. - - - - -	14,444		
Amount realization expected in Sale and Expenditure of Imports - - -	4,26,000		
		9,58,052	
		2,72,47,407	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,60,000		
Arrears - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,50,000		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - - - -	50,000		
Buzar Collections - - - - - - - - - - - - -	70,000		
		5,30,000	
			2,77,77,407
	Rupees		4,00,33,214

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

continued.—

Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - -

—No.

A General ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATE of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the Presidencies

REVENUES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CR^s	Pagodas.	CR^s	Rupees.	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	92,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92,800
Poſt-Office Collections	3,48,000	38,475	1,63,519	- - -	- - -	5,11,519
Benares Revenue and Cuſtoms	(A)	—	—	—	—	—
Revenues of Provinces ceded by the Nabob of Oude	1,65,88,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,65,88,000
- D° of the Carnatic	- - -	24,66,829	1,04,84,023	- - -	- - -	1,04,84,023
- D° of Tanjore	- - -	10,44,881	44,40,744	- - -	- - -	44,40,744
- D° - of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	- - -	16,26,961	69,14,584	- - -	- - -	69,14,584
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore	- - -	2,28,570	9,71,423	3,81,457	4,42,490	14,13,913
D° - from the Rajah of Myſore, and Revenues from the Ceded and Conquered Countries	95,12,000	37,78,888	1,60,60,274	- - -	- - -	2,55,72,274
Land Revenues	3,72,36,000	29,73,808	1,26,38,684	34,22,830	39,70,483	5,38,45,167
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c.	11,36,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,36,800
Stamp Duties	7,88,800	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,88,800
Cuſtoms	52,20,000	4,28,772	18,22,281	14,30,018	16,58,821	87,01,102
Farms and Licences	- - -	1,55,705	6,61,746	11,82,180	13,71,329	20,33,075
Salt: Sale of	1,85,60,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,85,60,000
Opium, D°	58,00,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58,20,000
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	- - -	19,930	84,703	- - -	- - -	84,703
Total Revenues	9,52,82,400	1,27,62,819	5,42,41,981	64,16,485	74,43,123	15,69,67,504
Deduct Charges CR^s	6,39,05,554	1,27,57,689	5,42,20,178	Deduct Total Charges		13,85,40,120
Net Revenues CR^s	3,13,76,846	5,130	21,803	Total Net Revenues		1,84,27,384

N. B.—Pagodas converted into Current Rupees at 425 CR^s per $\frac{8}{8}$ Pagodas.
Bombay R^s - - - - - - - - - - 116 - per $\frac{0}{0}$ Rupees.

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

(A) The Revenues and Charges of Benares are not diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Bengal, &c. in the Accounts received from Bengal.

(B) This includes Military Buildings and Fortifications.

14.—

of *FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY,* from the 1st May 1808 to the 30th April 1809.

CHARGES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
Civil:	CR[s]	Pag[s]	CR[s]	Rupees.	CR[s]	CR[s]
Mint Charges	3,39,568	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,39,568
Post-Office Charges	3,16,915	57,273	2,43,410	- - -	- - -	5,60,325
Charges Collection, &c. in Benares	(A)	—	—	—	—	—
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces	43,67,400	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43,67,400
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment	60,38,326	14,36,627	61,05,665	17,24,840	20,00,814	1,41,44,805
Total Civil Charges	1,10,62,209	14,93,900	63,49,075	17,24,840	20,00,814	1,94,12,098
Judicial:						
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges	4,75,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,75,600
Charges of the Judicial Establishment and Police	55,54,080	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55,54,080
Total Judicial Charges	60,29,680	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60,29,680
	(B)					
Military	2,79,21,200	82,06,392	3,48,77,166	1,28,80,100	1,49,40,916	7,77,39,282
Marine	6,96,000	- - -	- - -	14,95,810	17,35,140	24,31,140
Buildings and Fortifications	2,90,000	1,80,608	7,67,584	5,39,555	6,25,884	16,83,468
Revenue Charges	55,70,195	11,15,799	47,42,146	9,58,305	11,11,634	1,14,23,975
- D° - - D° - of the Carnatic	- - -	7,63,186	32,43,540	- - -	- - -	32,43,540
- D° - - - - of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	- - -	1,70,733	7,25,615	- - -	- - -	7,25,615
- D° - - - - of Tanjore	- - -	3,76,968	16,02,114	- - -	- - -	16,02,114
Customs: Charges of Collection	7,07,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,07,600
Stamp Duties: - - D°	1,06,390	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,06,390
Salt: Advances and Charges	40,60,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,60,000
Opium: - D° - - - D°	10,09,200	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,09,200
Charges of Dutch Settlements	- - -	7,154	30,405	- - -	- - -	30,405
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	64,53,080	4,42,949	18,82,533	- - -	- - -	83,35,613
Total Charges	6,39,05,554	1,27,57,689	5,42,20,178	1,75,98,610	2,04,14,388	13,85,40,120
Deduct Revenues	- - -	- - -	- - -	64,16,485	74,43,123	
Net Charges	- - -	- - -	- - CR[s]	1,11,82,125	1,29,71,265	

Wm WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 15.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the feveral Prefidencies of *FORT WILLIAM*, *FORT ST. GEORGE*, and *BOMBAY*, for SALES of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors; within the three years 1805-6, 1806-7, and 1807-8: Together with the Eftimate of the fame for the year 1808-9.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Eftimate, 1808-9.
SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES:	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]	CR[s]
BENGAL - - - - - - - - - - - -	29,03,974	26,89,864	21,80,413	29,00,000
MADRAS - - - - - - - - - - - -	11,83,089	10,85,050	11,44,954	10,17,782
BOMBAY - - - - - - - - - - - -	28,48,452	28,16,004	27,88,614	33,25,836
	69,35,515	65,90,918	61,13,981	72,43,618
Average of Three Years - - - - CR[s]		65,46,805		

East India Houfe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by *The East India Company*, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th of April 1808; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

BENGAL.				
DEBTS at INTEREST:				
Bonds, Notes, and Loans, at 8 per Cent.	4,85,65,419			
Do 6	78,23,650			
Loans, at 8 per Cent. Principal and Interest transferrable to England	8,27,34,971			
		14,51,24,040		
Loans, at 8 per Cent.		65,95,800		
Do 10		1,88,00,362		
		17,05,29,202		
Interest accruing on the above Principal of Bonds and Notes		68,70,798		
			17,74,00,000	
Treasury Bills at 8 per Cent.		95,08,800		
Interest thereon, estimated at		1,91,200		
			97,00,000	
			18,71,00,000	
Batta, 16 per Cent.			2,99,36,000	
				21,70,36,000
Bills outstanding, drawn by other Presidencies		21,79,362		
Deposits		30,32,136		
Bonds, &c. advertised for Payment, on which Interest has ceased		1,38,338		
Due on Account Rohilla Donation		57,788		
ARREARS and DEBTS:				
Civil Department:				
General 10,47,326				
Judicial 14,53,395				
Revenue 25,30,734				
Commercial 10,07,077				
Marine 2,14,885				
	62,53,327			
Military Department	71,63,203			
		1,34,16,530		
			1,88,24,154	
Batta, 16 per Cent.			30,11,865	
			CR.	2,18,36,019
				23,88,72,019
MADRAS.				
DEBTS at INTEREST:				
Decennial Loan Certificates, at 10 per Cent.	17,40,423			
Promissory Notes on account Loans of 1805-6, at 10 per Cent.	1,56,005			
		18,96,428		
Treasury Bills, at 70 Cash per 100 Pagodas per diem		400		
Decennial Loan Certificates, at 8 per Cent.		15,36,158		
Promissory Notes at Do		1,24,60,260		
Bonds and Perpetual Loans, at Do		1,19,908		
Deposits at Do		81,589		
Bonds and Certificates at 6 per Cent.		1,07,051		
		1,62,11,814		
Interest computed on the above, to 30th April 1808		6,66,300		
		1,68,78,114		
Due the Government Bank, Interest at per Cent.		6,34,670		
			1,75,12,784	
Bonds, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased		48,681		
Deposits		1,57,450		
ARREARS and DEBTS:				
Civil Department:				
General	1,42,385			
Revenue	25,995			
Commercial	7,126			
	1,75,505			
Military Department	8,93,687			
		10,69,192		
			12,75,323	
			Pagodas 1,87,88,107	
a. 425 CR. per 100 Pag.			CR.	7,98,49,455
Carried forward			CR.	31,87,21,474

No. 16.—*continued.*

DEBTS—*continued.*		Brought forward - - CR^s	31,87,21,474
BOMBAY.			
DEBTS at INTEREST:			
Loans, at 8 per Cent. - - - - - - - -	2,92,33,593		
- - - 10 — - Decennial Loan - - - - - -	18,82,726		
Merchants Loan, at 9 per Cent. - - - - - - -	39,56,400		
	3,50,72,719		
Intereſt thereon eſtimated - - - - - - - -	14,21,733		
		3,64,94,454	
Demands bearing Intereſt at 9 per Cent. per Annum - - - -	2,42,757		
Depoſits, &c. - - - - - 8 per Cent. - - - -	2,59,222		
D° - - - - - - - - 6 per Cent. - - - -	1,54,487		
Bonds, &c. advertiſed for payment, not yet demanded - - - -	8,38,805		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - -	33,449		
Demands not bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - -	1,07,809		
ARREARS:			
Civil - - - - - - - - - -	82,000		
Judicial - - - - - - - - - -	18,033		
Marine - - - - - - - - - -	1,90,984		
	2,91,017		
Military Department - - - - - - - - -	9,75,887		
	12,66,904		
		29,03,433	
		3,93,97,887	
FORT MARLBRO'	a. 116 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Rupees - CR^s		4,57,01,549
Bonds payable - - - - - - - - - - - -	46,502		
Promiſſory Notes - - - - - - - - - - -	28,474		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,778		
Arrears and Debts - - - - - - - - - - -	27,358		
	Dollars	1,43,112	
	a. 243 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Dollars - CR^s		3,47,762
	TOTAL DEBTS in INDIA - - CR^s		36,47,70,785
	Deduct, Sinking Fund - -		3,90,18,076
	TOTAL - - CR^s		32,57,52,709

ANNUAL AMOUNT of INTEREST on DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Intereſt.	
BENGAL.				
On Debts - - - - - - - - - S^a R^s	1,83,09,362	at 10 p^r Cent.	18,30,936	
- Loans, Bonds and Notes - - - - - - -	14,38,96,190	8 - -	1,15,11,695	
- - - Bonds and Notes - - - - - - -	78,23,650	6 - -	4,69,419	
- Treaſury Bills - - - - - - - - -	95,08,800	8 - -	7,60,704	
S^a R^s	18,00,38,002	- - -	1,46,22,754	
Batta, 16 per Cent.	2,88,06,080	- - -	23,39,641	
CR^s	20,88,44,082	- - -	- - -	1,69,62,395
MADRAS.				
On Loans - - - - - - - - - - Pag^s	18,96,428	at 10 p^r Cent.	1,89,643	
- - - Bonds, Notes, and Depoſits - - - - -	1,48,41,705	8 - -	11,87,336	
- Treaſury Bills - - - - - - - - -	400	70 Caſh per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pag^s per diem.	30	
- Bonds and Certificates - - - - - - -	1,07,951	6 - -	6,477	
Pag^s	1,68,46,484	- - -	13,83,486	
a. 425 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pag^s - CR^s	7,15,97,557	- - -	- - -	58,79,815
		Carried forward - -		2,28,42,210

No. 16.—Annual Amount of Intereſt on Debts—*continued.*

	Principal.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Intereſt.	Current Rupees.
Brought forward -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,28,42,210
BOMBAY.				
On Loans - - - - - - - - - - R^s	18,82,726	at 10 p^r Cent.	1,88,273	
Merchants Loan and Demands - - - - - -	41,99,157	9 - -	3,77,924	
On Loans and Demands - - - - - - -	2,94,92,815	8 - -	23,59,425	
Depoſits, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	1,54,487	6 - -	9,269	
R^s	3,57,29,185	- - -	29,34,891	
a. 116 CR^s per $\frac{8}{8}$ R^s - CR^s	4,14,45,856	- - -	- - -	34,04,473
BENCOOLEN.				
On Bonds - - - - - - - - - Dollars	46,502	a^t 10 p^r Cent.	4,650	
a. 243 CR^s per $\frac{8}{8}$ Dollars - CR^s	1,13,000	- - -	- - -	11,300
TOTAL - - CR^s	32,20,00,495	- - -	- - -	2,62,57,983
Deduct - Redeemed by the Sinking Fund -	3,90,18,076	Annual Intereſt thereon - -		28,67,113
Amount bearing Intereſt - CR^s	28,30,02,419			2,33,90,870

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 17.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of DEBTS Subſcribed in INDIA, between 30th April 1807, and 1ſt May 1808; agreeably to Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

NO SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS YEAR.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 18.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from the 1ſt May 1807 to 30th April 1808.

This Account has not yet been received from Bengal.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1807:			Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General	19,18,001		
Revenue	35,07,667		
Commercial	1,12,790		
		55,38,458	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT		2,52,997	
			57,91,455
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Post Office Collections	42,505		
Mint Duty on Coinage	40,614		
		83,119	
Revenue:			
Presidency and Subordinates:			
Land Revenues, current year 18,34,230			
Balances 3,54,413			
Customs and Duties 98,124			
	22,86,467		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:			
Land Revenues, current year 76,30,029			
Balances 4,38,844			
Customs and Duties 1,38,094			
	82,06,967		
Salt: Receipts from the Sale of	6,47,474		
Commercial:			
Receipts on Account Sea Customs, &c.	3,78,375		
		1,15,19,283	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		1,16,02,402	
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore	6,93,682		
of Travencore	1,14,759		
		8,07,841	
			1,24,10,243
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Amount of a Certificate for £. 10. per-Cent. Loan of 1805-6	500		
D°, received on Account first £. 8. - D° - - of 1807-8	6,35,140		
D° - - - D° - - - D° - - Permanent Loan	10,000		
Promissory Notes issued	2,03,357		
Receipts on Account second £. 8. per-Cent. Loan of 1807-8	39,29,449		
D° - - D° - third - - D° - - - - D°	20,09,627		
Transfer of £. 8. per-Cent. Bonds to second £. 10. per-Cent. Loan of 1805-6	3,060		
Received from the Police Department	7,095		
D° - - - Superintendant of the Mint	5,32,262		
D° - - - Government Bank	24,45,961		
Account Deposits	68,080		
Account Current, London: Sale of Imports	2,69,401		
Bills drawn on the Court	12,80,485		
Sundry Receipts	2,632		
Civil Fund	76,718		
Sinking Fund	1,26,607		
Suspense Account	6,26,518		
Miscellaneous Receipts	39,082		
Relief of the Poor: Advances repaid	11,206		
Bazar Fund	31,965		
Profit and Loss Account, Gain on Exchange, &c.	96,926		
Carried forward - - - Pag^{a}	1,24,06,071		
Carried forward - - - Pagodas			1,82,01,698

19.—

-MENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from 1st May 1807 to 30th April 1808 - - - - - - - - - Cr.

BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Salaries to the Governor and Council - - - - -		79,524		
Durbar Charges and Governor's Office - - - - -		94,944		
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency and Subordinates -		3,12,841		
Stipends and Allowances:				
To the Nabob of the Carnatic - - - - -	3,29,254			
Tippoo's Family - - - - - -	63,550			
Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	2,14,379			
Late Rajah's Family - - - - -	24,000			
Rajahs of Malabar and Cochin - - - -	79,435			
Families of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic -	1,90,955			
Myſore Penſioners - - - - -	27,842			
Penſions, &c. at the Preſidency and Subordinates -	9,657			
		9,39,072		
Stationary, Stores, &c. - - - - - - - - -		8,920		
			14,35,301	
Judicial:				
Salaries of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court - -		72,326		
Juſtices of the Peace, Coroner, and Commiſſioners for recovery of Small Debts - - - - - - - - -		18,917		
Sudder Dewanny Fouzdarry and Zillah Adawluts - - -		9,23,248		
			10,14,491	
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue and Officers at the Preſidency - -	59,747			
Charges Collection at the Preſidency and Subordinates -	1,20,245			
		1,79,992		
D° - - D° - - Ceded and Conquered Countries - - -		10,44,011		
Salt Charges - - - - - - - - - -		2,32,706		
Cuſtoms, Charges Collection - - - - - - - -		60,640		
Penſions and Charitable Allowances - - - - - -		4,46,103		
Peiſhcuſh to the Nizam - - - - - - - - -		2,00,000		
Stationary, Stores, &c. - - - - - - - - -		4,246		
			21,67,698	
Commercial:				
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade - - - -		36,864		
- - and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency and Subordinates -		2,23,499		
			2,60,363	
Marine:				
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments - - - - - - - - -			44,963	
			49,22,816	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops - - - -		64,92,482		
Allowances to Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron - - - -		58,475		
Off-reckonings - - - - - - - - - -		80,473		
Hoſpital Charges - - - - - - - - - -		4,26,065		
Buildings and Repairs - - - - - - - - -		4,31,783		
Stores - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,12,389		
			77,01,667	
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				1,26,24,483
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Intereſt on Bond and other Debts, including Amount paid by Bills on the Court - - - - - - - - - - -		13,61,288		
Certificates, Promiſſory Notes, and Treaſury Bills diſcharged - -		52,09,652		
Mint Maſter: Amount advanced for purchaſe of Bullion, Coinage, &c.		6,14,312		
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - -		1,03,978		
Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund - - - - - -		74,870		
Account Current, London: Charter-party and other Payments -		1,52,361		
His Majeſty's Squadron—Paid for Houſe Rent, Servants, &c. -		4,489		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - -		33,127		
Government Bank - - - - - - - - - -		23,95,360		
Suſpenſe Account - - - - - - - - -		14,426		
Grain Suſpenſe Account - - - - - - - -		13,54,334		
Buildings and Dead Stock - - - - - - - -		17,611		
New Mint and Gaol in the Black Town - - - - -		33,452		
Bazar Fund - - - - - - - - - -		1,70,082		
Profit and Loſs - - - - - - - - - -		19,396		
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - - - -		73,140		
Carried forward - - - Pag'		1,16,33,788		
Carried forward - - - - Pagodas				1,26,24,483

—No. 19.

Dr - *Abſtract Statement of Receipts and Diſburſements,*

		Brought forward - - - Pagodas		1,82,01,698
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:—*continued*, and brought forward - - - - - - Pagodas		1,24,06,071		
Supplies from other Preſidencies:				
Bengal:				
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - -	20,22,536			
Government Securities transferred - - - -	1,11,371			
Drafts by the Reſident at Hydrabad, and Amount paid by his Highneſs the Subidar, to be preſented to the King of Delhi - - - - - - - -	1,40,863			
Bills drawn on the Military Paymaſter General by the different Paymaſters, in favour of that Preſidency -	48,625			
Machinery received for the New Mint - - - -	23,693			
Sundry Advances and Receipts - - - - -	5,118			
		23,52,206		
Bombay:				
Bills drawn in favour of that Preſidency - - -	2,150			
Advances to the Agent for the purchaſe of Horſes -	53,000			
		55,150		
Prince of Wales' Iſland:				
Received in the Military Department - - - - -		31,726		
Columbo:				
Cinnamon received - - - - - - - -	1,24,878			
Sundry - - - - - - - - - -	6,296			
		1,31,174		
Judicial:				1,49,76,327
Fees and Fines - - - - - - - - - - -		- - -		27,835
Revenue:				
Extra Revenue, including Fines - - - - - - -		1,06,307		
Tuckavy Advances recovered - - - - - - -		2,88,147		
Penſions, Rozenah and Pagoda Fees - - - - - -		17,571		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - -		13,434		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - -		1,00,182		
Salary and Commiſſion refunded - - - - - -		40,555		
Sales of Lands - - - - - - - - - -		18,465		
Grain in Store - - - - - - - - -		24,635		
Fencible Corps - - - - - - - - -		16,844		
Charges Collection, &c. refunded - - - - - -		16,595		
French Poſſeſſions - - - - - - - - -		38,037		
Dutch Settlements - - - - - - - - -		16,846		
Suſpenſe Account - - - - - - - - -		14,10,833		
Civil Fund Subſcriptions - - - - - - - -		12,054		
Miſcellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - -		27,749		
				21,48,244
Commercial:				
Sale of Export Goods, including Sandal Wood conſigned to Bombay		1,40,486		
Refunds - - - - - - - - - -		19,447		
Bills drawn by acting Commercial Reſident in Canara on the Board of Trade, in favour of the Myſore Government on account of Sandal Wood - - - - - - - - - -		1,92,423		
Received on account of Tents from ſundry Military Paymaſters -		15,892		
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - -		4,992		
				3,73,240
Marine:				
Boat-hire, Ballaſt Fees, Light-houſe Duties, &c. - - - -		- - -		29,715
Buildings and Dead Stock, Sale of Commercial Buildings at Ingram		- - -		250
				1,75,55,611
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Ordnance and Military Stores - - - - - - -		2,32,382		
Horſes and Cattle ſold - - - - - - - -		21,910		
Bills payable, outſtanding - - - - - - - -		82,703		
Refunds - - - - - - - - - -		3,18,541		
Gain on Exchange - - - - - - - - -		16,527		
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - -		28,587		
Difference between Amount debited and credited in the Military Department - - - - - - - - - -		33,158		
				7,33,908
				1,82,89,510
Pagodas - - -		- - -		3,64,91,217

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

of the MADRAS Government—continued. - Cr.

Brought forward - - - - - - Pagodas			1,26,24,483
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:—*continued*,—and brought forward - - - - - - - - - -	1,16,33,788		
Supplies to other Prefidencies:			
Bengal:			
Specie fupplied - - - - - - - - - 8,66,018			
Amount paid for the Refidency at Hydrabad - - 73,069			
D° - - - in the Military Department - - - 64,538			
Other Payments - - - - - - - - - 26,631	10,30,256		
Bombay:			
Bills drawn by the Paymafter in Canara - - - 2,20,000			
D° - - D° - - D° - - - at Poonah - - - 1,07,195			
Advances to Troops ferving at Goa - - - - - 27,143			
D° - - to Prize Agents for General Wellefley's Army 30,466			
Sandal Wood, configned - - - - - - - - 1,31,941			
Other Supplies - - - - - - - - - 27,422	5,44,167		
Canton:—Paid on that account - - - - - - - -	77		
Prince of Wales' Iſland:—Sundry Payments - - - - -	5,124		
Columbo:			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - 1,34,307			
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - - - 12,370	1,46,677		
Revenue:		1,33,60,089	
Tuckavy - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,25,326		
Charges Collection of fequeftered Zemindaries - - - -	10,111		
Depofits - - - - - - - - - - - -	22,978		
Lofs by Exchange - - - - - - - - - -	22,445		
Cuſtom Duties, &c. refunded - - - - - - - -	59,307		
Profit and Lofs in the Mint Cuſtoms on account Gold and Silver Alloy - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,550		
Buildings and Dead Stock - - - - - - - -	36,929		
Grain in Store - - - - - - - - - -	33,633		
French and Dutch Poſſeſſions - - - - - - - -	13,810		
Suſpenſe Account - - - - - - - - -	12,99,707		
Net Amount paid by one Collector for another, for which credit was not given till after the cloſe of the year - - - -	29,146		
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - - - -	4,994		
Commercial:		18,68,936	
Advances for Inveſtment - - - - - - - - -	7,34,823		
Charges on Sandal Wood - - - - - - - -	2,26,174		
Purchaſe of Cochineal and Pepper - - - - - - -	12,719		
Imports delivered to Meſſrs. Colt, Baker, and Co. in diſcharge of the Tanjore Certificates - - - - - - - -	19,991		
Amount of Net Collections of Sea and Land Cuſtoms, transferred to General Treaſury and Collector of Nellore, excluſive of Sums for which Credit has been given - - - - - -	67,256		
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - - - -	23,858		
		10,84,821	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:		1,03,13,846	
War with the Marhatta Chiefs - - - - - - - -	36,390		
Proviſion Department: Diſburſements on account of - - -	2,02,604		
Horſes and Horſe Accoutrements - - - - - - -	1,14,143		
Stud - - - - - - - - - - - - -	67,867		
French, Dutch, Spaniſh, and Daniſh Priſoners - - - -	43,156		
Expedition againſt Dutch Settlements - - - - -	13,413		
Secret Expedition - - - - - - - - - -	13,282		
Bills payable - - - - - - - - - - -	1,23,005		
Advances to Paymaſters - - - - - - - - -	52,000		
D° - for Army Cloathing - - - - - - - -	6,600		
Miſcellaneous Diſburſements - - - - - - - -	38,641		
		7,11,011	
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1808:			1,70,24,857
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,28,046		2,96,49,340
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - -	49,75,581		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,23,438		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,607		
		65,32,672	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - -		3,09,205	68,41,877
	Pagodas - - - - - -		3,64,91,217

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

				Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1807.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		27,31,529		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		14,29,170		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,76,341		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		5,701		
			45,42,741	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - - - -			14,32,532	
				59,75,273
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Poft Office Collections, Mint Duties, and Wheel Tax - - - - - - - -			61,688	
Revenue:				
Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, at the Prefidency - - - -		3,26,696		
- - - D° - - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - Subordinates - - - -		3,62,402		
- - - D° - - - from the Ceded and Conquered Countries - - - -		41,34,967		
		48,24,065		
Cuftoms:				
Collection of Duties at the Prefidency - - - - -	7,57,389			
- - D° - - - D° - - - - Subordinates - - - - -	5,50,630			
		13,08,019		
			61,32,084	
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in the Recorder's and Country Courts - - - - - - - -			42,615	
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - - - - - - - -			75,000	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Subfidy from the Rajah of Travencore - - - - - - - - - -			[illegible]	
				66,92,845
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Loans from Merchants and Shroffs - - - - - - - - -		3,20,952		
D° of 1807/8 - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,07,71,400		
D° of 1808/9 - - - - - - - - - - - -		6,79,000		
Repayment of Loans to the Guikawar - - - - - - - -		8,57,794		
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -		31,355		
Guikawar State for Maintenance of Mulhar Row - - - - -		46,659		
Sale of Prefents - - - - - - - - - - -		22,584		
Subfcription for Statue and Maufoleum of Marquis Cornwallis - - -		3,010		
Bullion—Sale of, including Confignments to Bengal - - - - -		20,85,605		
Depofits - - - - - - - - - - - -		11,356		
Optional Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -		35,046		
Prize Agents for Capture of Broach - - - - - - - -		2,770		
- - - - - Army lately under General Wellefley - - - - -		1,05,000		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -		4,41,208		
Premium on Loans - - - - - - - - - - -		2,06,92[illegible]		
Bills drawn on Malabar - - - - - - - - - -		30,000		
D° of Exchange outftanding - - - - - - - - -		53,382		
Account Current London, Bills on the Court - - - - - -		25,61,757		
- - - - - - - - - Goods received - - - - - - -		22,09,890		
- - - - - - - - - Military and Marine Stores - - - -		23,63,046		
- - - - - - - - - Stationary - - - - - - -		18,021		
- - - - - - - - - Certificates on Account, Privilege of Commanders		1,20,000		
- - - - - - - - - Receipts for Advances to Officers, &c. - -		2,355		
Mifcellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -		27,622		
Carried forward - - - - Rupees		2,30,05,844		
Carried forward R' - - - -				1,26,68,118

20.—

MENTS of the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1807 to 30th April 1808. - - - - - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Salaries to the Governor and Council		2,02,022		
- D° - Allowances, &c. at the Presidency		4,42,650		
- D° - - - D° - - - - - Subordinates		3,06,212		
Post Office and Mint Charges		70,490		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances		51,736		
			10,73,110	
Revenue:				
Charges Collection at the Presidency		44,830		
- - D° - - - D° - - - Subordinates		1,50,242		
- - D° - - - D° - - - Ceded and Conquered Countries		1,67,299		
		3,62,371		
Customs:				
Charges Collection		1,59,746		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	37,770			
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat and his Officers	1,14,936			
		1,52,706		
			6,74,823	
Judicial:				
Recorder's Court and Establishments		1,10,722		
Police Establishment		60,209		
Country Courts		4,12,703		
			5,83,634	
Commercial:				
Charges not put upon Goods at the Presidency		86,841		
- - D° - - - - - D° - - - Subordinates		84,746		
			1,71,587	
Marine:				
Marine Vessels, and Charges on Account of		4,58,191		
Pattamar Bunder and Luggage Boats, &c.		63,580		
Marine Office and Charges		1,08,516		
Stores to Cruizers		3,52,408		
Charges on Account Dry Docks, Marine Yards, &c.		65,660		
- - D° - - Marine Stores		32,604		
Marine Charges		56,259		
			11,37,218	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay, Allowances, &c. (including King's Troops)		89,27,038		
Extraordinaries, including Foreign Service		35,10,249		
Stores		2,47,190		
Military Buildings and Repairs		1,47,760		
Off Reckoning Fund		2,36,523		
			1,30,68,766	
				1,67,09,138
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Interest on the Public Debt		27,82,545		
General Register of Promissory Notes		32,89,290		
Merchants' Loans		18,04,550		
Ten per Cent. biennial Loan		19,26,800		
- - D° - - decennial D°		82,000		
Treasury Bills		1,08,700		
Northern Loan		65,000		
Nine per Cent D°		21,071		
Ten - - D° - D° of 1801/2		25,000		
Accountant General to the Court of Recorder		1,02,506		
Payments on Account Loans		8,78,126		
- - D° - - - D° maintenance of Mulhar Row		31,790		
Church and Charity School Fund		1,182		
Advances on Account Public Buildings		36,887		
Salary to 4th Member of Council from his Arrival		37,500		
Disbursed on Account Forests in Canara, &c.		71,021		
Purchase of Bullion		20,42,606		
Subscription for Statue and Mausoleum of Marquis Cornwallis		19,600		
Amount Charges transmitting Packets in former years adjusted with Resident at Bussorah		43,854		
Arrears to Resident at Muscat		14,327		
Carried forward - - Rupees		1,33,89,370		
			Carried forward - - - Rupees	1,67,09,138

— No. 2

Dr - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſeme*

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	1,26,68,11
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:—*continued.* - - - and - - - Brought forward - - - Rupees	2,30,05,844		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - - - - 20,69,458			
Certificates for 6 per Cent. Notes - - - - - - - 4,45,673			
- - D° - - 8 - - - D° - - - - - - - 24,25,563			
- - D° - 10 - - - D° - - - - - - - 18,27,404			
Advances, &c. on account Marine Department - - - - 59,011			
- - D° - - - - - - - Military - - D° - - - - 34,538			
Balance of Perſian Miſſion in hands of the Buſſorah Reſident - 1,06,383			
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,130			
	69,72,160		
Fort St. George:			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - - - - - 24,975			
Advances on account Marine Department - - - - - 2,523			
Diſburſements - - - Military - - D° - - - - - 12,18,729			
Advance to the Conſervator of Foreſts in Malabar - - - 25,000			
Received from Commanding Officer of Body Guard - - - 4,531			
	12,75,758		
Canton:—Recoveries in the Military Department - - - - - -	4,980		
Prince of Wales' Iſland:—Supplies - - - - - - - - -	6,878		
		3,12,65,620	
Revenue:			
Tuckavy Advances - - - - - - - - - - - 19,002			
Surplus Revenue Collections - - - - - - - - 14,423			
Additional Land in payment of Guikawar Subſidy - - - 60,052			
Collections of former Years on account Diſtricts of Powanghur and Dahad - - - - - - - - - - - - 22,512			
Sale of Salt - - - - - - - - - - - - 19,795			
D° - Batty - - - - - - - - - - - - 7,716			
D° - Ganjah Tobacco and Snuff - - - - - - 13,431			
D° - Cotton at Broach - - - - - - - - 7,02,197			
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - 20,166			
	8,79,294		
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods - - - - - - - - - 54,757			
Bullion Recoverances on account Sales - - - - - 50,032			
Buſſorah - - - D° - - - D° - - - - - - 29,060			
Malabar - - - D° - - - D° - - - - - - 4,000			
- D° - repayment of Advance account Inveſtment - - 4,275			
Cotton Inveſtment for China - - - - - - - - 12,77,055			
	14,19,179		
Marine:			
Sale of Country Stores, &c. - - - - - - - - 89,633			
Expenditure of - D° - included per Contra - - - - 2,78,250			
Sale of Cruizers, &c. - - - - - - - - - 24,362			
Recoverances on account preceding Years - - - - 1,32,423			
Advances brought to Account - - - - - - - 37,795			
Arrears due:—Charges per Contra - - - - - - 58,246			
Greenwich Hoſpital, Stoppages, Commiſſion, Fees, &c. - - 4,459			
	6,25,168		
		29,23,641	
		Carried forward - - Rupees	3,41,89,261
		Carried forward - - Rupees	1,26,68,118

continued.

of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - -

—No. 20.

Dr - *Abstract Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements*

Brought forward - - - Rupees			1,26,68,118
Civil Department—Brought forward - - Rupees		3,41,89,261	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,06,336		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - - - -	42,262		
Arrears credited - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28,82,534		
Bazar Collections - - - - - - - - - - - - -	62,570		
		32,93,702	
			3,74,82,963
		Rupees	5,01,51,081

East India House,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - -

—No.

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of QUICK STOCK, exhibiting a State of the Company's *FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY*, and at the

	FOR T WILLIAM.
	CR^s.
CASH	2,66,06,864
BILLS, Receivable	44,27,726
STORES	64,68,612
DEBTS outſtanding (including Advances for Inveſtment Salt and Opium (A)	4,90,21,899
EXPORT GOODS	29,06,168
IMPORT GOODS	31,71,243
SALT, OPIUM, RUM, GRAIN, and CATTLE	50,99,453
Total Aſſets	9,77,01,965
BOND or Regiſtered, and other DEBTS bearing Intereſt	20,88,44,082
ARREARS and DEBTS not bearing Intereſt	3,00,27,937
Total Debts	23,88,72,019
Exceſs of Debts	14,11,70,054
Exceſs of Aſſets	- - -

(A) In theſe are included the Amount of Government Securities purchaſed by the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, &c.—See Notes to N° 16.

N. B. Pagodas converted into CR^s a. 425 CR^s per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - - D° a. 116 - - per $\frac{0}{0}$ Rupees.
Dollars - - - - - D° a. 243 - - per $\frac{0}{0}$ Dollars.

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

21.—

Affairs, in reſpect to their DEBTS and ASSETS, as they ſtood at the ſeveral Preſidencies of Reſidency of *FORT MARLBRO'* at the concluſion of the year 1807 8.

FORT St. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		FORT MARLBRO'.		TOTAL.
Pagodas.	CR^s.	Rupees.	CR^s.	Dollars.	CR^s.	CR^s.
73,23,364	3,11,24,297	57,61,783	66,83,668	31,072	75,505	6,44,90,334
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44,27,726
25,55,849	1,08,62,358	39,34,535	46,33,659	236,981	5,75,864	2,25,40,493
1,17,87,525	5,00,96,981	75,90,727	88,05,244	928,198	22,55,521	11,01,79,645
2,91,186	12,37,540	22,01,926	25,54,234	88,287	2,14,537	69,12,479
9,39,118	39,91,252	11,39,272	13,21,556	- - -	- - -	84,84,051
12,37,264	52,58,372	19,723	22,880	- - -	- - -	1,03,80,705
2,41,34,306	10,25,70,800	2,07,07,966	2,40,21,241	12,84,538	31,21,427	22,74,15,433
1,68,46,484	7,15,97,557	3,57,29,185	4,14,45,856	46,502	1,13,000	32,20,00,495
19,41,623	82,51,898	36,68,702	42,55,693	96,610	2,34,762	4,27,70,290
1,87,88,107	7,98,49,455	3,93,97,887	4,57,91,549	143,112	3,47,762	36,47,70,785
- - -	- - -	1,86,89,921	2,16,80,308	- - -	- - -	16,28,50,362
53,46,199	2,27,21,345	- - -	- - -	1,141,426	27,73,665	2,54,95,010
				Net Exceſs of Debts - -		CR^s 13,73,55,352

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all CARGOES purchased in INDIA, and shipped for EUROPE, in the Year 1807-8: Together with the Commercial Charges at each Presidency, not added to the Invoices.

	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoices.
	CR^{s}.	CR^{s}.
BENGAL - - - - - - - - - - - - -	74,53,765	8,43,320
FORT ST. GEORGE - - - - - - - - -	53,41,638	11,06,543
BOMBAY - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,55,567	1,58,276
FORT MARLBRO' - - - - - - - - -	5,04,995	—
TOTAL - - - CR^{s}	1,48,55,965	21,08,139

East India House,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of March 1809; containing the Amount of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of *The East India Company* in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the feveral Heads thereof; together with an Eſtimate of the ſame for the Current Year;—and, STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat.

AMOUNT of PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; together with an Eſtimate of the ſame, for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS: - - - - - - - - - - - - PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
CASH in the Treaſury, 1ſt March 1808 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	723,692	17	4
Company's Goods ſold	5,783,491	8	3
Honble Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	160,000	—	—
Private Trade Goods ſold	1,669,442	5	4
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	173,168	16	4
Cuſtoms on D°	47,009	9	6
Freight on D°	177,724	6	9
One Year's Intereſt to be received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	15	10
Government, on Account of the Company's Claims	1,500,000	—	—
Almſhouſes at Poplar	619	11	6
Duty on Tea received	3,369,985	7	2
Commiſſioners of Navy on Account of Hemp to be provided for Government in India	80,000	—	—
Bonds iſſued	756,700	—	—
£.	14,476,060	18	—

	£.	s.	d.
Cuſtoms	148,781	18	11
Freight and Demorage	1,868,742	—	2
Goods and Stores exported	1,763,112	3	10
Indian Debt	47,709	9	7
Bills of Exchange, from India	1,062,589	4	10
D° China	967,984	6	1
Bullion exported	207,259	18	11
Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes, Commiſſion, and Intereſt on Loans, &c.	697,774	11	—
Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	843,432	19	9
Bonds paid off and paid in on Sales	107,500	—	—
Proprietors of Private Trade	1,629,069	15	9
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	166,048	7	9
Duty on Tea paid	4,283,658	1	6
Bullion exported on Account of Hemp to be provided for Government in India	80,243	5	3
Creditors Nabob of Arcot	7,137	13	2
	13,821,043	16	6
BALANCE in Favour on 1ſt March 1809	655,017	1	6
£.	14,476,060	18	—

ESTIMATE of the ſame for the Current Year, from 1ſt March 1809 to 1ſt March 1810.

	£.
CASH in the Treaſury 1ſt March 1809 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	655,017
Company's Goods ſold, and to be ſold	5,904,300
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	150,000
Private Trade Goods ſold before 1ſt March 1809	158,100
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	120,000
Freight on D°	100,000
One Year's Intereſt at £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226
	7,123,643
BALANCE deficient on 1ſt March 1810	141,722
£.	7,265,365

	£.
Cuſtoms	118,541
Duty on Tea	417,835
Freight and Demorage	1,479,630
Goods and Stores exported	1,921,187
Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,308,484
Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes, Commiſſion, Intereſt on Loans, &c.	721,700
Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	873,000
Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,517
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	160,000
Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid	57,400
Buyers of Tea returned	971
Proprietors of Private Trade	191,100
£.	7,265,365

A STATEMENT

A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with in their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to Th

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt at £. 5. per Cent. per Annum - - - - - -	£.	4,834,475
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - - - - - -		15,517
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India - - - - - - - - - -		203,263
To - - - - - Ditto - - - China - - - - - - - - - -		737,636
To - - - - - Ditto - - - India, on Account of the India Debt - - -		370
To Cuſtoms and Exciſe on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold - - - -		524,689
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act of 1788, at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum - - - - - - - - - -		700,000
To - Ditto - for a Loan on Bond at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -		100,000
To - Ditto - for Intereſt on the above Loans - - - - - - - - -		10,666
To Freight and Demorage - - - - - - - - - - - - -		174,000
To Supra Cargoes, Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold - - - - - -		70,000
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold - - - - - - - -		191,100
To Almſhouſes at Poplar - - - - - - - - - - - - -		70,298
To what owing to the Department of the Committee of Shipping, excluſive of Exports -		31,740
To - Ditto - Exports of former Seaſons - - - - - - - - - -		117,473
To - Ditto - to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund - - - - - - - -		15,481
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - -		57,400
To what owing for Tea returned by the Buyers, and reſold - - - - - -		971
To Intereſt on Bonds - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		95,333
To Dividends on Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		68,860
	£.	8,131,275
BALANCE in Favour 1ſt March 1809 - - -		7,996,778
	£.	16,128,053

East India Houſe,
12th April 1809.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

✠ The Debt from Government for Stores and Supplies to Troops, Expeditions, &c. is taken at the Sum ſtated to be due on the 1ſt March 1808, deducting therefrom £. 1,500,000 received from Government ſince that Period, which Sum was voted in conſequence of the firſt Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company: As the Committee in this Report ſtate their having ſuſpended, for further examination, ſuch parts of the Pay Office Demands as have been objected to on the part of the Company, and as a difference of Opinion ſubſiſts on the adjuſtment of other parts of the Company's Claims, the Account is conſequently ſtill open for further inveſtigation.

the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the State of Caſh remaining Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1ſt day of March 1809.

BY what due from Government to the Company	£.	1,207,560
By Caſh, its Balance on 1ſt March 1809		655,017
By the Amount of Goods ſold and not paid for		543,122
By Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre		45,500
By the Value of Goods in England unſold		7,246,429
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks		2,671,433
By Exports, paid for, excluſive of Bullion (Seaſon 1808-9)		1,118,832
By Impreſs and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		509,917
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed Abroad		32,271
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes		1,107,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops, &c.		960,000
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		32,972
	£.	16,128,053

ACCOUNT of NEW and INCREASED Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, or Penſions, Payable in *Great Britain*, which have been CREATED or GRANTED, between 1ſt March 1808 and the 1ſt March 1809.

Eſtabliſhment—Peter Cropper, Extra Meſſenger	£.	60	60
Penſions—Captain James Martin, Bombay Eſtabliſhment		100	
——— John Coggan, late Maſter Attendant		200	
——— John Corner, late Aſſiſtant Maſter Attendant		200	
——— J. Bouchier, formerly Governor of Fort St. George		200	
Mr. J. Gill, late Baggage Warehouſe-keeper		175	
— W. Hooper, Elder at ditto		80	
— William Rix, late Meſſenger		60	
Mrs. Ann Walter, Widow of Henry Walter, of the Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment		60	
— Caſement, Widow of Henry Caſement, Surgeon, on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment		50	
Captain A. Lawrence, 19th Regiment Foot		80	
Hon. F. Fitzroy, Bengal Civil Eſtabliſhment		200	
			1,405
	£.		1,465

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - STOCK per Computation of *The East India Company* (exclusive of

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					£. 4,854,475
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					15,517
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					295,266
To - - - - Ditto - - - India - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					737,636
To - - - - Ditto - - - India, on Account of the Indian Debt - - - - - - - -					370
To Cuſtoms and Exciſe on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold - - - - - - - -					524,689
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act of 1788 - - - -					700,000
To - - Ditto, for a Loan on Bond - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					100,000
To - - Ditto, for Intereſt on the above Loans to 8th March - - - - - - - - - -					10,666
To Freight and Demorage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					174,000
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold - - - - - - - - - -					70,000
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold - - - - - - - - - - - - -					191,100
To Almshouſes at Poplar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					70,298
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, excluſive of Exports - - - - -					31,740
To - - Ditto - for Exports of former Seaſons - - - - - - - - - - - - -					117,473
To - - Ditto - to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -					15,481
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					57,400
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and reſold - - - - - - - - - -					971
To Intereſt on Bonds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					95,333
To Dividends on Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					68,860
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bengal, made up to 31ſt July 1807 - - - - - - - - - -		11,95,61,007			
ADD Expedition to Egypt, &c. included in the Home Account -		1,11,74,481			
	SR[s]	13,07,35,488			
	CR[s]	15,16,53,166			
- - the Sum given by Lord Clive, for conſtituting a Military and Contingent Fund - -	CR[s] 11,50,720				
- - Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - - - -	74,26,271				
		85,76,991			
		16,02,30,157	a. 2/3	£. 18,025,892	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -				326,044	17,699,848
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bombay, made up to 31ſt January 1808 - - - - - - - -		2,34,09,621			
ADD Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - - -		12,96,593			
	Bombay Rupees	2,47,06,214	a. 2/6	£. 3,088,277	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -				459,870	2,628,407
				£.	28,459,530

East India Houſe,
the 28th March 1809.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA[s] CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

✠ The Debt from Government for Stores and Supplies to Troops, Expeditions, &c. is taken at the Sum ſtated to be due on 1ſt March 1808; deducting therefrom £.1,500,000. received from Government ſince that period, which Sum was voted in conſequence of the 1ſt Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company. As the Committee in this Report ſtate their having ſuſpended for further examination ſuch parts of the Pay-Office demands as have been objected to on the part of the Company; and as a difference of opinion ſubſiſts on the adjuſtment of other parts of the Company's Claims, the Account is conſequently ſtill open for further inveſtigation.

23.—

their CAPITAL STOCK) as drawn out on the 1ſt March 1809. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

BY what due from Government to the Company - - - - - - - - - - - -				£. 1,207,560
By CASH, its Balance, on the 1ſt March 1809 - - - - - - - - - - - -				655,017
By the Amount of Goods ſold not paid for - - - - - - - - - - - -				543,122
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered - - - - - - - - - -				45,500
By the Value of Goods in England unſold - - - - - - - - - - - -				7,246,429
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 31ſt October 1807 - - - - - Pagodas	35,26,284			
DEDUCT Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -	5,71,643			
Pagodas	29,54,641	a. 8/.	£. 1,181,856	
ADD the Amount of Military Stores received per ſundry Ships previouſly to the cloſe of the Quick Stock, but not included therein, the Accounts in the Military Department being made up only to the 31ſt January 1807 - - - - - -	£. 73,233			
Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock,	256,010			
			329,243	
				1,511,099
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 31ſt January 1808 - - Spaniſh Dollars	11,87,357			
DEDUCT Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - -	77,749			
Spaniſh Dollars	1,109,608	- - a. 5/.	£. 277,402	
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - -			410	
				277,812
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Prince of Wales's Iſland, made up to 30th April 1807 - - - - - - - - - Spaniſh Dollars	690,326.	a. 5/.		172,581
By Balance of laſt Books in favour of the Company at St. Helena, dated 30th September 1807 - £. 141,189				
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Books - - - - -	41,173			182,362
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at China, dated 8th March 1808 - - - Tales	34,44,384.	a. 7.4.^{88}/.		1,275,570
By Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks - - -				2,671,433
By Exports paid for, excluſive of Bullion, 1808 - - - - - - - - - - - -				1,118,832
By Impreſs and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England - - - - - -				509,917
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed Abroad - - - - - -				30,271
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe, and Warehouſes - - - - - - - - - -				1,107,000
By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India - - - - - - - - - -				400,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops, &c. &c. - - -				960,000
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England - - -				32,972
			£.	19,947,477
BALANCE againſt - - -				8,512,053
			£.	459,530

Memorandum:

IN the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £. 400,000; which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Houſehold Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Veſſels, Stores, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the Year 1702: Whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the lateſt Advices from the Company's ſeveral Settlements, for the Acquiſition and Maintenance of their Poſſeſſions, and the neareſt eſtimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, is as follows:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Houſehold Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Veſſels, Stores, &c.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal - - - - - -	5,123,192	1,258,651	6,381,843
Fort St. George and Subordinates - -	1,791,257	446,510	2,237,767
Bombay - - - - - -	1,094,745	409,329	1,504,074
Fort Marlbro' - - - - -	246,036	70,803	316,839
St. Helena - - - - -	43,397	96,018	139,415
Fort Cornwallis - - - - -	62,155	11,343	73,498
£.	8,360,782	2,292,654	10,653,436

There are Bonds given to ſundry Perſons by the Chief and Council of Balambangan, to the Amount of £. 10,167, and Intereſt thereon, which are not included in the Debt of this Account; it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the whole of theſe Bonds.

No. 24.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all GOODS Sold at *The East India Company's* Sales, from 1st March 1808 to 1st March 1809.

	£.	£.
COMPANY'S GOODS; Viz.		
Teas	3,807,155	
Bengal Piece Goods	376,516	
Coaſt and Surat Ditto	353,121	
Raw and Organzine Silk	640,644	
Nankeens	57,736	
Pepper	70,249	
Salt Petre	186,304	
Spices	117,563	
Drugs, Sugar, &c.	145,588	
		5,754,876
PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.		
Teas	436,688	
Piece Goods	65,533	
Raw Silk	138,186	
Nankeens	15,720	
Salt Petre	48	
Spice	40,978	
Pepper	271	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	1,097,029	
		1,794,453
NEUTRAL PROPERTY and PRIZE.		
Teas	14,839	
Piece Goods	4,477	
Raw Silk	119	
Nankeens	2,115	
Salt Petre	568	
Pepper	4,570	
Spice	155,852	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	301,346	
		483,886
		£. 8,033,215

East India Houſe,
the 28th March 1809.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

I.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL REVENUES and DISBURSEMENTS,
TRADE and SALES,

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

For the Three Years
1805-6—1806-7—& 1807-8:

Together with the ESTIMATES of the ſame
for the Year 1808-9.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
18*th April* 1810.

II.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS,

TRADE AND SALES,

OF

The East India Company,

FOR THREE YEARS;

ACCORDING TO THE LATEST ADVICES;

Together with the lateſt ESTIMATE of the ſame.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
18*th April* 1810.

II.—LIST.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Revenue, Land Revenues, Judicial Fees, &c.; Customs; the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, Stamp Duties, and the Revenues of the Conquered Provinces; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

No. 2.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine; the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues and Customs; and the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium; the Charges of the Stamp Office, and of the Conquered Provinces; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

No. 3.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the East India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Revenue of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, Land Revenues, Judicial Fees and Customs, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, the Stamp Duties, and the Revenues of the Conquered Provinces, for the Year 1808-9; and of the Charges defrayed by the said Company in the said Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine; and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues and Customs; the Advances and Charges on account of Salt and Opium; and the Charges of the Stamp Office, and in the Conquered Provinces; for the same Year.

No. 4.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Revenues and Customs of the Carnatic, Tanjore, and the Provinces ceded by the Nizam; Mysore Subsidy and Revenues, Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

No. 5.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications; and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

No. 6.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Revenues and Customs of the Carnatic, Tanjore, and the Provinces ceded by the Nizam, Mysore Subsidy and Revenues, Land Revenues and Farms and Licences, for the Year 1808-9; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year by the said Company, at the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

No 7.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c.; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

No. 8.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East India Company at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

No. 9.—A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues of the East India Company at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Year 1808-9; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year, by the said Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

No. 10.—AN

No. 10.—AN ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the Eaſt India Company for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, ſo far as the ſame can be diſtinguiſhed from the Civil or other Charges reſpectively; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

No. 10. *(a.)*—AN ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Reſidency of FORT MARLBRO' and its Dependencies; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

No. 10. *(b.)*—AMOUNT of the Expences of the Iſland of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices.

No. 10. *(c.)*—AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

No. 11.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Receipts and Diſburſements of the BENGAL Government, from 1ſt May 1809 to 30th April 1810.

No. 12.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the MADRAS Government, from 1ſt May 1809 to 30th April 1810.

No. 13.—ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable Reſources and Diſburſements of the BOMBAY Government, from 1ſt May 1809 to 30th April 1810.

No. 14.—A GENERAL ABSTRACT of the Eſtimate of the Revenues and Charges of the Preſidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, from the 1ſt of May 1809 to the 30th April 1810.

No. 15.—An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the ſeveral Preſidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the laſt Three Years reſpectively, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

No. 16.—AMOUNT of the Bond and other Debts owing by the Eaſt India Company at their ſeveral Preſidencies in the Eaſt Indies, on the 30th April 1809; the Rates of Intereſt which ſuch Debts reſpectively carry; and the Annual Amount of ſuch Intereſt.

No. 17.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of Debts ſubſcribed in India, between 30th April 1808 and 1ſt May 1809, agreeably to Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

No. 18.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the Bengal Government, from the 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

No. 19.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the MADRAS Government, from 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

No. 20.—ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the Receipts and Diſburſements of the BOMBAY Government, from the 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

No. 21.—AN ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a ſtate of the Company's Affairs in reſpect to their Debts and Aſſets, as they ſtood at the ſeveral Preſidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Reſidency of FORT MARLBRO', at the concluſion of the Year 1808-9.

No. 22.—AN ACCOUNT of the Prime Coſt of all Cargoes purchaſed in India, and ſhipped for Europe, in the Year 1808-9; together with the Commercial Charges at each Preſidency, not added in the Invoices.

No. 23.—ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1ſt day of March 1810; containing The Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Eaſt India Company, in Great Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great Britain, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; together with an Eſtimate of the ſame for the Current Year; and a Statement of their Bond Debts, and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the State of Caſh remaining in their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in Great Britain and Afloat.

No. 24.—STOCK per Computation of the Eaſt India Company (excluſive of their Capital Stock) as drawn out on 1ſt March 1810.

No. 25.—AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods ſold at the Eaſt India Company's Sales, from 1ſt March 1809 to 1ſt March 1810.

East India Houſe,
the 18th April 1810.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company*, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE, under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Oude Revenue, Land Revenues, Judicial Fees, &c.; Cuſtoms; the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, Stamp Duties, and the Revenues of the Conquered Provinces; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Eſtimate, 1809-10.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	1,91,360	1,77,828	1,08,186	2,32,000
Poſt-Office Collections	3,72,078	3,49,044	3,48,000	4,06,000
Benares Revenues and Cuſtoms	53,73,790	(A.)	(A.)	(A.)
Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	1,74,25,344	1,71,82,268	1,69,41,310	1,74,23,200
Land and Sayer Revenues: Collection thereof, including former year's Balances	3,29,66,843	3,72,90,984	3,85,11,280	3,70,62,000
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c.	9,25,490	11,26,592	10,48,313	11,13,600
Cuſtoms	32,48,305	57,11,724	51,65,090	58,00,000
Sale of Salt	1,44,37,403	1,89,50,804	1,81,58,220	1,67,04,000
Sale of Opium	48,00,692	80,14,672	59,49,780	58,00,000
Stamp Duties	7,31,420	7,78,940	8,16,333	4,64,000
Revenues of the Conquered Provinces	1,11,28,772	1,01,34,108	1,11,18,070	1,06,72,000
Houſe Tax	- -	- -	- -	2,32,000
Total Revenues CR^s	9,16,01,497	9,97,16,964	9,81,64,582	9,59,08,800
Deduct Charges CR^s	7,84,76,036	6,37,18,433	6,47,60,863	6,56,28,753
Net Revenues CR^s	1,31,25,461	3,59,98,531	3,33,94,719	3,02,80,047

In the laſt three years the Revenues of Oude and the Conquered Provinces do not include the Cuſtoms collected in thoſe Provinces, which are ſtated under the general head of Cuſtoms: The Accounts hitherto received are not ſufficiently in detail to admit of the uſual ſeparation of this and ſome other Articles of Revenue and Charge.

(A.) The Revenues and Charges of Benares are not diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Bengal, &c. in the Accounts received from Bengal.

(B.) This includes Military Buildings and Fortifications.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

-GAL.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The Eaſt India Company*, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, Judicial, Military, and Marine; the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues and Cuſtoms; and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium; the Charges of the Stamp Office, and of the Conquered Provinces; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Eſtimate, 1809-10.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
CIVIL: Mint Charges	2,85,579	3,38,198	3,39,551	3,39,551
Poſt-Office Charges	3,40,607	3,15,636	3,16,898	3,16,898
Charges, Collection, &c. in Benares	14,07,320	(A.)	(A.)	(A.)
Charges of the Reſident's Office, &c. at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces	51,12,546	42,78,312	40,83,201	37,00,400
Other Charges of the Civil Eſtabliſhment	57,58,554	47,13,125	60,09,064	74,00,684
Total Civil Charges CR^s	1,29,04,606	96,45,271	1,07,48,714	1,17,57,533
JUDICIAL: Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	5,76,520	4,83,836	4,64,000	4,87,200
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zillah Adawlut; alſo, of the Police Eſtabliſhments, and Courts of Appeal	48,26,533	55,53,616	54,65,672	54,86,000
Total Judicial Charges CR^s	54,03,053	60,37,452	59,29,672	59,73,200
MILITARY Charges	4,02,89,731	(B.) 2,85,39,364	(B.) 2,99,05,726	(B.) 2,94,52,400
Marine Charges	6,95,183	8,70,812	7,50,818	5,80,000
Buildings and Fortifications	8,36,093	3,20,160	3,48,000	2,90,000
Revenue Charges, including Stipends	51,63,403	57,49,824	52,40,865	53,82,000
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collection	2,73,989	7,07,368	7,07,600	8,70,000
Salt—Advances and Charges	37,82,406	40,62,320	40,60,000	40,60,000
Opium - D° - - D°	9,55,037	10,45,044	10,09,200	10,09,200
Stamp-Office Charges	1,08,047	1,05,966	1,06,420	1,06,420
Charges Collection, &c. in the Conquered Provinces	80,64,488	66,34,852	59,62,848	61,48,000
Total Charges CR^s	7,84,76,036	6,37,18,433	6,47,69,863	6,56,28,753

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BEN.

—No.

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company*, Coinage Duties, Poſt Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Revenue of the Ceded Provinces in Oude, Land Revenues of the Conquered Provinces, for the year 1808-9; and of the Charges defrayed by the ſaid Company, Judicial, Military, and Marine, and the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications; of collecting the Revenues the Conquered Provinces; for the ſame year.

REVENUES.	Eſtimated Amount, 1808-9.	Actual Amount, 1808-9.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Mint Duties	92,800	1,08,186	15,386	—
Poſt Office Collections	3,48,600	3,48,000	—	—
Benares Revenue, including Cuſtoms	(A)	(A.)	—	—
Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	1,65,88,000	1,69,41,310	3,53,310	—
Land Revenues	3,72,36,000	3,85,11,280	12,75,280	—
Judicial Department: Fees, Fines, &c.	11,36,800	10,48,313	—	88,487
Cuſtoms	52,20,000	51,65,090	—	54,910
Sales of Salt	1,85,60,000	1,81,58,220	—	4,01,780
Sale of Opium	58,00,000	59,49,780	1,49,780	—
Stamp Duties	7,88,800	8,16,333	27,533	—
Revenues of the Conquered Provinces	95,12,000	1,11,18,070	16,06,070	—
Total Revenues — CR^s	9,52,82,400	9,81,64,582	34,27,359	5,45,177
			Net Surplus of Actual Receipts	28,82,182
Deduct Charges — CR^s	6,39,05,554	6,47,69,863	Net Surplus of Actual Charges	8,64,309
Net Revenues — CR^s	3,13,76,846	3,33,94,719	Surplus of Net Revenues	20,17,873

(A.) The Revenues and Charges of Benares are not diſtinguiſhed from thoſe of Bengal, &c. in the Accounts received from Bengal.

(B.) This includes Military Buildings and Fortifications.

Eaſt India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

- *GAL.*

3.—

in the Provinces of BENGAL, BEHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OUDE; under the Heads of, Mint or Revenues, Judicial Fees and Cuſtoms, the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, the Stamp Duties, and the in the ſaid Provinces, and in Benares and Oude; diſtinguiſhing the ſame under the reſpective Heads of, Civil, and Cuſtoms; the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium; and the Charges of the Stamp Office, and in

CHARGES.	Eſtimated Amount, 1808-9.	Actual Amount paid and due, 1808-9.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in Actual Charges.
	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
CIVIL: Mint Charges	3,39,568	3,39,551	- -	17
Poſt Office Charges	3,16,915	3,16,898	- -	17
Charges Collection, &c. in Benares	(A.)	(A.)	—	—
Charges of the Reſident's Office at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	43,67,400	40,83,201	- -	2,84,189
Other Charges of the Civil Department	60,38,326	60,09,064	- -	29,262
Total Civil Charges - - CR^s	1,10,62,209	1,07,48,714	- -	3,13,495
JUDICIAL: Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges	4,75,600	4,64,000	- -	11,600
Charges of the Adawluts and Police	55,54,080	54,65,672	- -	88,408
Total Judicial Charges - - CR^s	60,29,680	59,29,672	- -	1,00,008
	(B.)	(B.)		
MILITARY Charges	2,79,21,200	2,99,05,726	19,84,526	—
Marine Charges	6,96,000	7,50,818	54,818	—
Buildings and Fortifications	2,90,000	3,48,000	58,000	—
Revenue Charges	55,70,195	52,40,865	- -	3,29,330
Cuſtoms—Charges of Collections	7,07,600	7,07,600	—	—
Salt—Advances and Charges	40,60,000	40,60,000	—	—
Opium—Advances and Charges	10,09,200	10,09,200	—	—
Stamp Office Charges	1,06,390	1,06,420	30	—
Charges Collections, &c. in the Conquered Provinces	64,53,080	59,62,848	- -	4,90,232
Total Charges - - CR^s	6,39,05,554	6,47,69,863	20,97,374	12,33,065

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT

No. 4.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company* at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Revenues and Customs of the CARNATIC, TANJORE, and the Provinces ceded by the NIZAM; MYSORE Subsidy, and Revenues; Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Estimate, 1809-10.
	Pags	Pags	Pags	Pags
Post Office Collections	40,797	42,505	42,015	50,000
Land and Sea Customs (Mint or Coinage Duties included)	3,28,644	2,85,784	3,82,346	5,40,756
Revenues and Customs collected in the Carnatic	22,90,938	25,68,082	25,41,698	25,63,030
Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore	13,88,347	12,56,030	10,78,513	11,27,594
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues collected from the Ceded and Conquered Countries	33,11,400	34,98,719	38,50,569	38,21,151
Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	15,65,153	17,95,093	17,04,517	17,73,004
Land Revenues	24,08,601	25,99,177	26,44,069	29,60,632
Farms and Licences	1,58,821	1,41,801	1,53,998	1,74,737
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	14,103	16,846	6,817	14,142
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	- - -	1,14,759	16,259	3,79,360
D° - - D° - - Cochin	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,571
Total Revenues - - - Pagodas	1,15,06,804	1,23,18,796	1,24,20,801	1,34,32,977
Deduct Charges - - - - Pags			1,23,39,358	1,31,43,413
Net Revenues - - - - Pags			81,443	2,89,564

East India House,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

ST. GEORGE.

No. 5.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company* at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC and NORTHERN CIRCARS; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of, Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Estimate, 1809-10.
	Pags	Pags	Pags	Pags
Post Office Charges	57,450	58,459	49,814	44,671
Civil and Judicial Charges	12,66,634	13,68,940	12,33,870	12,36,316
Military Charges, including King's Troops	78,14,411	77,37,016	78,58,938	90,25,781
Buildings and Fortifications	3,65,378	4,83,150	4,64,915	1,47,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	12,60,524	11,05,316	8,32,559	10,40,450
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic, Pensions, &c.	9,35,265	8,74,053	8,34,033	8,03,416
Charges collecting the Revenues of Tanjore, Pensions, &c.	4,35,927	4,05,385	3,26,713	2,90,072
Charges of Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners	19,782	32,831	23,341	14,114
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	7,08,422	6,64,754	5,21,297	3,98,181
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam, Pensions, &c.	3,10,458	2,54,279	1,93,878	1,43,412
Total Charges - - - Pagodas	1,31,74,251	1,29,84,183	1,23,39,358	1,31,43,413
Deduct Revenues - - -	1,15,06,804	1,23,18,796		
Net Charges - - - Pagodas	16,67,447	6,65,387		

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

FORT

—No.

A COMPARISON of the Eſtimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The Eaſt India Company* and NORTHERN CIRCARS; under the Heads of, Mint or Coinage Duties, Poſt-Office Collections, Sea and Land Subſidy, and Revenues; Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences; for the year 1808-9; and of the Charges and Northern Circars; Diſtinguiſhing the ſame reſpectively under the ſeveral Heads of, Civil, Military, Buildings

REVENUES.	Eſtimated Amount to be received for 1808-9.	Actual Amount received in 1808-9.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Poſt-Office Collections	38,475	42,015	3,540	—
Land and Sea Cuſtoms	4,28,772	3,82,346	- - -	46,426
Revenues of the Carnatic	24,66,829	25,41,698	74,869	—
D^{o} - - in Tanjore	10,44,881	10,78,513	33,632	—
Subſidy from the Rajah of Myſore, and Revenues of Ceded Countries 1792, and Conquered Countries 1799	37,78,888	38,50,569	71,681	—
Revenues of the Countries ceded by The Nizam	16,26,961	17,04,517	77,556	—
Land Revenues	29,73,808	26,44,069	- - -	3,29,739
Farms and Licences	1,55,705	1,53,998	- - -	1,707
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	19,930	6,817	- - -	13,113
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore	2,28,570	16,259	- - -	2,12,311
Total Revenues - - - Pag^{s}	1,27,62,819	1,24,20,801	2,61,278	6,03,296
Deduct Charges	1,27,57,689	1,23,39,358		
Net Revenues - - - Pag^{s}	5,130	81,443	Net Deficiency in Actual Receipts -	3,42,018

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

ST. GEORGE.

6.—

at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the CARNATIC Customs, Revenues and Customs of the CARNATIC, TANJORE, and the Provinces ceded by the NIZAM; MYSORE defrayed for the same Year by the said Company, at the said Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount in 1808-9.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account 1808-9.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}	Pag^{s}
Post-Office Charges	57,273	49,814	- - -	7,459
Civil and Judicial Charges	14,36,627	12,33,870	- - -	2,02,757
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	82,06,392	78,58,938	- - -	3,47,454
Buildings and Fortifications	1,80,608	4,64,915	2,84,307	—
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	11,15,799	8,32,559	- - -	2,83,240
D^{o} - on - - D^{o} - - and D^{o} - of the Carnatic	7,63,186	8,34,033	70,847	—
D^{o} - on - - D^{o} - - and D^{o} - of the Ceded and Conquered Countries, including Mysore and Stipends	4,42,949	5,21,297	78,348	—
D^{o} - on the Revenues of Tanjore	3,76,968	3,26,713	- - -	50,255
Charges of Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners	7,154	23,341	16,187	—
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	1,70,733	1,93,878	23,145	—
Total Charges - - - Pag^{s}	1,27,57,689	1,23,39,358	4,72,834	8,91,165
			Net Deficiency of Actual Charges	4,18,331
			Net Deficiency of Revenues	3,42,018
			Deficiency of Net Charges	76,313

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

BOM-

No. 7.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL REVENUES of *The East India Company* at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of, Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c.: for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Estimate, 1809-10.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenues	34,53,656	37,08,317	37,95,854	35,24,285
Custom and Duties	16,59,608	14,87,325	14,39,636	14,16,315
Farms and Licences	13,75,231	12,73,483	12,94,719	12,09,754
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457	3,81,457	50,024	—
Total Revenues Rup^{s}	68,69,952	68,50,582	65,80,333	61,50,354

East India House, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

—No.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the REVENUES of *The East India Company*, Farms and Licences, &c. for the Year 1808-9; and of the Charges defrayed for the same Year, by the said Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

REVENUES:	Estimated Amount to be received in 1808-9.	Actual Amount received in 1808-9.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenues	34,22,830	37,95,854	3,73,024	—
Customs	14,30,018	14,39,636	9,618	—
Farms and Licences	11,82,180	12,94,719	1,12,539	—
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore	3,81,457	50,024	—	3,31,433
Total Revenues Rup^{s}	64,16,485	65,80,233	4,95,181	3,31,433
			Net Surplus in the Actual Revenues.	1,63,748

East India House, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

-BAY.

No. 8.

An ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The East India Company*, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of, Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices: Together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Estimate, 1809-10.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges	17,10,462	17,80,926	13,10,476	14,10,177
Marine Charges	14,07,947	13,74,880	14,93,156	13,79,600
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	1,43,79,429	1,35,23,778	1,10,78,033	1,14,02,800
Buildings and Fortifications	5,61,407	6,01,310	5,46,567	7,83,200
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	11,99,481	10,22,276	10,25,059	9,27,962
Total Charges	1,92,58,726	1,83,03,170	1,54,53,291	1,59,03,739
Deduct Revenues	68,69,952	68,50,582	65,80,233	61,50,354
Net Charges	1,23,88,774	1,14,52,588	88,73,058	97,53,385

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

9.—

at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of, Land Revenues, Customs, Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements; distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of,

CHARGES:	Estimated Amount in 1808-9.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account, 1808-9.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges	17,24,840	13,10,476	- - -	4,14,364
Marine Charges	14,95,810	14,93,156	- - -	2,654
Military Charges (including King's Troops	1,28,80,100	1,10,78,033	- - -	18,02,067
Buildings and Fortifications	5,39,555	5,46,567	17,012	—
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	9,58,305	10,25,059	66,754	—
Total Charges - - Rupees	1,75,98,610	1,54,53,291	83,766	22,29,085
			Net Deficiency in Actual Charges	21,45,319
Deduct Revenues	64,16,485	65,80,233	Net Surplus in the Actual Revenues	1,63,748
Net Charges - - - Rupees	1,11,82,125	88,73,058	Deficiency in the Actual Net Charges	23,09,067

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10.

AN ACCOUNT of the ANNUAL CHARGES defrayed by *The Eaſt India Company*, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY, ſo far as the ſame can be diſtinguiſhed from the Civil or other Charges reſpectively; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Eſtimate, 1809-10.
BENGAL:	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s	CR^s
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates - -	10,85,017	8,43,320	8,65,762	8,23,600
MADRAS:	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates - -	2,39,644	2,75,611	2,72,368	1,56,714
BOMBAY:	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Charges at the Preſidency and Subordinates - -	3,44,563	1,92,253	1,28,011	1,18,300

Eaſt India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10. (*a.*)

AN ACCOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Reſidency of FORT MARLBRO' and its Dependencies; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	Per Eſtimate, 1808-9.	Per Eſtimate, 1809-10.
Civil Charges - - - - - - - - - -	190,670	128,553	113,314	130,605
Military Charges - - - - - - - - - -	163,470	59,341	68,561	118,115
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - - - -	78,486	14,870	35,000	13,000
Total Charges - Dollars	432,626	202,764	216,875	261,720
Deduct,				
Revenues ariſing from Cuſtoms, Farms, and Licences - -	71,424	52,236	85,520	77,120
Net Charges - - Dollars	361,202	150,528	131,355	184,600

Eaſt India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10. (*b.*)

AMOUNT of the EXPENCES of the Iſland of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices.

ST. HELENA:	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.
	£.	£.	£.
Civil Charges	21,626	21,507	17,274
Military Charges	59,039	48,417	78,160
Buildings and Fortifications	6,699	8,175	4,336
Total Charges £.	87,364	78,099	99,770
Deduct, Revenues arising from Rents, Farms, and Cuſtoms	1,100	1,112	1,160
Net Charges £.	86,264	76,987	98,610

CANTON:	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.
Factory Charges - Tales	147,707	124,917	135,930
At 6. 8. (s. d.) per Tale £. Stg	49,236	41,672	45,310

N.B. Theſe are added to the Invoices.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1809.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 10. (*c.*)

AN ACCOUNT of the REVENUES and CHARGES of PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND; for Three Years, according to the lateſt Advices: Together with the lateſt Eſtimate of the ſame.

	1805-6.	1806-7.	1807-8.	Per Eſtimate. 1808-9.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Civil Charges	266,105	370,551	347,979	(B) 401,886
Military Charges	29,166	48,104	54,059	65,156
Buildings and Fortifications	44,251	13,337	12,305	54,150
Total Charges Dollars	339,522	431,992	414,343	521,192
Deduct, Revenues and Cuſtoms	1,16,396	227,306	228,192	262,792
Net Charges Dollars	223,126	204,686	186,151	258,400
(A) Expence of Detachments not included above	111,182	108,321	119,391	148,233
Dollars	334,308	313,007	305,542	406,633

(A) Charged at other Preſidencies.
(B) Includes Malacca.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RECEIPTS and DIS-

Eſtimated BALANCE on the 30th April 1809 - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	3,00,00,000
RECEIPTS—ORDINARY.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Durbar Preſents, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	20,000		
Mints - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,00,000		
Poſt-Office Collections - - - - - - - - - - -	3,50,000		
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,00,000		
		9,70,000	
Judicial:			
Licences and Fees of the Juſtices of Peace - - - - - - - -	3,00,000		
Fees on Suits inſtituted in the Court of Requeſts - - - - - - -	1,10,000		
Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures of the Provincial Courts, including the Ceded and Conquered Provinces - - - - - - - - - - -	4,80,000		
Rent of reſumed Tannadaree Lands - - - - - - - - -	70,000		
		9,60,000	
Revenue:			
Bengal, Behar, Oriſſa, and Benares:			
Land Revenue, current Year - - - - - - - 2,88,00,000			
- Dº - Balances of former Years - - - - - - - 18,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree - - - - - - - - 13,50,000			
	3,19,50,000		
Ceded Provinces:			
Land Revenue, on account of the current Year - - - - 1,33,00,000			
- - Dº - Balances of former Years - - - - - 8,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree - - - - - - - - 6,20,000			
	1,47,20,000		
Conquered Provinces:			
Land Revenue, on account of the current Year - - - 72,00,000			
- - Dº - Balances of former Years - - - - 11,00,000			
Syer, including Abkaree and Collections from the Pilgrims at Juggunnauth - - - - - - - - - - 4,00,000			
	87,00,000		
Houſe Tax - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,00,000		
		5,55,70,000	
Commercial:			
Salt Sales; 45,00,000 Maunds - - - - - - - 1,60,00,000			
Opium Sales; 4,200 Cheſts - - - - - - - - 50,00,000			
Cuſtoms and Town Duties:			
In Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa - - - - }			
Ceded Provinces - - - - - - - } - - 48,00,000			
Conquered Provinces - - - - - }			
	2,58,00,000		
Marine:			
Fund for Penſions to the Marine Eſtabliſhment - - - - 2,500			
Hire of Moorings at Diamond Harbour and Calcutta, &c. - - 75,000			
	1,00,000		
		2,59,00,000	
		8,34,00,000	
Carried forward - - -		8,34,00,000	3,00,00,000

II.—

-BURSEMENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from 1st May 1809 to 30th April 1810. - - - - - C°.

DISBURSEMENTS—ORDINARY.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Embaſſies to the Native Courts and Durbar Charges		25,00,000	
Salaries of the Governor General and Council		5,37,200	
Public Offices under D° at the Preſidency		7,30,000	
Public Eſtabliſhments at D°, and Contingencies		6,50,000	
Mint, Poſt-Office, Stamp-Office, Nizamut Stipends, Penſions, &c.		25,50,000	
			69,67,200
Judicial:			
Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa:			
Supreme Court of Judicature, including Company's Law Officers	4,20,000		
Juſtice of the Peace, Coroner, and Court of Requeſts	2,40,000		
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut	3,00,000		
Provincial Courts of Appeal	7,80,000		
City Adawluts	2,60,000		
Zillah Adawluts, including Diet of Priſoners	19,50,000		
Provincial Police, &c.	7,00,000		
Provincial Battalions	5,00,000		
		51,50,000	
Ceded Provinces:			
Court of Appeal	1,70,000		
Zillah Adawlut, including Diet of Priſoners	4,75,000		
Police Eſtabliſhment	1,80,000		
		8,25,000	
Conquered Provinces:			
Zillah Adawluts, including Diet of Priſoners	5,00,000		
Police Eſtabliſhment	3,00,000		
		8,00,000	
			67,75,000
Revenue:			
Bengal, Behar, and Oriſſa:			
Board of Revenue and Officers under them at the Preſidency	2,50,000		
Charges of collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	14,00,000		
Poolbundy	2,50,000		
Penſions and Charitable Allowances, including Syer Compenſations	9,00,000		
		28,00,000	
Board of Commiſſioners for the ſuperintendance of the enſuing Settlement in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces		1,90,000	
Ceded Provinces:			
Charges of collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	12,00,000		
Stipends and Allowances	7,25,000		
		19,25,000	
Conquered Provinces:			
Charges of collecting the Land Revenue and Syer	8,00,000		
Stipends and Allowances	37,00,000		
		45,00,000	
			94,15,000
Commercial:			
Board of Trade and Officers under them at the Preſidency		3,70,000	
Factory and Aurung Charges, Penſions, &c.		3,00,000	
Import Warehouſe Eſtabliſhment		40,000	
Salt: Advances and Eſtabliſhment		35,00,000	
Opium - D° - D°		8,70,000	
Cuſtom Eſtabliſhments, including the Ceded and Conquered Provinces		7,50,000	
			58,30,000
Marine:			
Eſtabliſhments, Penſions, &c.			5,00,000
			2,94,87,200
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Ordinary and extraordinary Military Charges, as per accompanying Copy of an Eſtimate furniſhed by the Military Auditor General			2,38,39,000
Carried forward			5,33,26,200

—No. 11.

Dr — *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Receipts and*

Brought forward				3,00,00,000
RECEIPTS—*continued*, and brought forward			8,34,00,000	
EXTRAORDINARY:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
Treaſury:				
Notes to be iſſued on account of Transfer of Debt	40,00,000			
Bills expected to be outſtanding on the 30th April 1810	20,00,000			
Intereſt expected to be received on account of the Company's Subſcription to the Bank of Calcutta	1,00,000			
		61,00,000		
Commiſſioners for the Management of the Sinking Fund:				
Amount of Intereſt on Securities redeemed by them		16,91,500		
London:				
Sale of Imports, including Stores, to be expended and included in the Charge per Contra	20,00,000			
Bills to be drawn on account of Sinking Fund	60,00,000			
		80,00,000		
			1,57,91,500	
Fort St. George:				
Amount expected to be advanced on account of this Preſideney			5,00,000	
Bombay:				
Amount expected to be advanced on account of this Preſidency			10,00,000	
Prince of Wales' Iſland:				
Advanced to the Bengal Troops			1,50,000	
Canton:				
Bullion expected to be received from thence			60,00,000	
Collector of the Foreign Settlements:				
Expected Receipts from Chandernagore, Chinſurah, and Serampore			60,000	
Tuckavee Advances of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces			6,50,000	
Sale of Export Goods			1,00,000	
				2,42,51,500
				10,76,51,500
			Sicca Rupees	13,76,51,500

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

Disbursements of the BENGAL *Government*—continued. Cr.

DISBURSEMENTS—*continued*, and brought forward				5,33,26,200
EXTRAORDINARY:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
Treasury:				
Interest on the Bonded and other Debts	1,30,00,000			
Eight per cent. Loan obligations, which may be discharged by Bills on England	25,00,000			
Loan at 10 per-cent. for 10 years, due the 1st January 1810	86,00,200			
Ten and 8 per-cent. Loans and Notes ordered for payment on which Interest has ceased	9,32,500			
Bills payable on account of the other Presidencies, &c.	20,00,000			
Arrears of Establishments, &c. in the Civil and Military Departments	5,00,000			
		2,75,32,700		
Mysore Princes		2,50,000		
Buildings and Purchase of Dead Stock in the General, Judicial, Revenue and Commercial Departments		2,50,000		
College at Fort William		1,80,000		
Tuckavee Advances in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces		7,00,000		
Building Pilot Schoohers, and a Lighthouse		1,00,000		
Superintendant at Chandernagore, Commissary for Chinsurah, and Commissioner for Serampore		3,50,000		
			2,93,62,700	
SUPPLIES:				
London:				
Advances to His Majesty's and the Company's Ships	3,50,000			
Investment for Europe	1,00,00,000			
St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope	2,00,000			
		1,05,50,000		
Fort St. George		1,00,00,000		
Bombay		1,00,00,000		
Transfer of Debt from Madras and Bombay		40,00,000		
Fort Marlbro'		7,00,000		
Prince of Wales' Island		4,50,000		
Canton		60,00,000		
			4,17,00,000	
				7,10,62,700
				12,43,88,900
BALANCE on the 30th April 1810				1,32,62,600
			Sicca Rupees	13,76,51,500

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

D° - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

To BALANCE:—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1809:				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General			39,23,617	
Revenue			35,32,890	
Commercial			3,47,025	
Marine			4,810	
Cuſtoms			1,842	
				78,10,184
MILITARY DEPARTMENT				4,00,399
				82,10,583
RESOURCES				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Poſt-Office Collections				50,000
Subſidies: Myſore			7,00,000	
Travencore, including Arrears			3,79,360	
Cochin			28,571	
				11,07,931
Revenue:				
Preſidency and Subordinates:				11,57,931
Land Revenues - Current Year		28,66,018		
D° - - Balances		6,38,316		
Cuſtoms		2,53,041		
			37,57,375	
Ceded and Conquered Countries:				
Land Revenues - Current Year		73,24,079		
D° - - Balances		1,34,289		
Cuſtoms		2,74,033		
			77,32,401	
Salt: Expected Receipts from the Sale of			6,03,953	
				1,20,93,729
Commercial:				
Expected Receipts on Account Sea Cuſtoms, &c.				3,48,215
				1,35,99,875
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Loan of 1808-9: Subſcription to be made to			3,05,000	
D° 1809-10 - D° - - - D°			97,75,000	
Promiſſory Notes at 8-per-Cent,			25,000	
Premium on Loans			6,500	
Suſpenſe Account			76,365	
Civil Fund			22,000	
Native D°			25,000	
Bazar Duties			15,000	
Account Current, London: Sale of Imports and Marine Stores, &c.			2,53,012	
Bills on the Court			10,50,000	
D° for Intereſt			2,50,000	
Carried forward				1,18,02,877	2,18,10,458

12.—

DISBURSEMENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from 1st May 1809 to 30th April 1810. - - - - Cr.

			Pagodas.
By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries to the Governor and Council		92,000	
Governor's Office, and Durbar Charges		87,953	
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments		2,59,469	
Penſions and Charitable Allowances		34,979	
		4,74,401	
Stipends and Allowances:			
To the Nabob of the Carnatic	3,33,000		
To the Families, Connections, and Officers, of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic	1,96,045		
To the Families of the late Hyder Ally and Tippoo Sultaun, &c.	54,317		
To the Rajah of Tanjore	1,89,759		
To the late Rajah's Family	25,999		
To the Rajahs of Cochin and Malabar	75,000		
To Perſons formerly in Hyder's and Tippoo's Service	27,400		
		9,02,520	
Stationary and Stores		21,711	
			13,98,632
Judicial:			
Supreme Court, and Law Charges		55,464	
Police, Juſtices, Sheriffs, and Coroner's Offices, &c.		38,450	
Courts of Sudder and Fouzdarry Adawlut		8,51,279	
		9,45,193	
Stationary		2,640	
			9,47,833
Revenue:			
Revenue Board, and Officers under them, at the Preſidency		54,083	
Charges Collection at the Preſidency and Subordinates		1,37,707	
Cuſtoms		37,090	
		2,28,880	
Charges Collection in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	6,16,441		
Cuſtoms	58,124		
		6,74,565	
Salt Charges		1,31,250	
Penſions and Charitable Allowances		3,79,102	
Stationary		3,545	
			14,17,382
Commercial:			
Charges and Allowances (including Board of Trade)			2,04,589
Marine:			
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments			35,468
			40,03,904
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances including King's Troops and Subſidiary Forces in Travencore, with the Nizam, and in Berar		79,13,040	
Off-reckonings		1,52,000	
Buildings and Repairs		1,30,000	
Stores and Stationary		1,50,200	
Broad Cloth, &c. for Army Clothing		65,000	
			84,10,240
			1,24,14,144
Carried forward - - Pagodas			1,24,14,144

—No. 12.

Dr - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources an*

Brought forward - - -		Pagodas	2,18,10,458
EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT: - General—*continued* and Brought forward -	1,18,02,877		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	42,688		
His Excellency the Rajah of Myſore, to be received on Account Payments made to the Officers in the late Sultaun's Service - - - - - - -	54,800		
Miſcellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -	1,810		
	1,19,02,175		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
To be received for Bills on that Government - - - - -	10,00,000		
Certificates to be granted in Exchange of Public Securities - -	2,25,000		
Specie remitted - - - - - - - - - -	18,20,049		
	30,45,049		
		1,49,47,224	
Judicial:			
Fees and Police Collections - - - - - - - - - -		29,179	
Revenue:			
Extra Revenue, including Fines and Forfeitures, &c. - - - - -	40,404		
Tuckavy Advance, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	2,06,532		
Charges Collection, &c. to be refunded - - - - - - - -	20,651		
Ground ſold at the Preſidency - - - - - - - - -	22,000		
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,645		
Fencible Corps - - - - - - - - - - -	15,476		
Depoſits, Gain by Exchange, Fees, &c. - - - - - - - -	16,393		
French Poſſeſſions - - - - - - - - - -	38,113		
Dutch Settlements - - - - - - - - - - -	14,142		
		3,83,356	
Commercial:			
Sale of Export Goods - - - - - - - - - -	5,000		
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - - -	3,301		
		8,301	
Marine:			
Boat Hire, Marine Yard, Lighthouſe, and Waterworks, expected Receipts - - - -		23,980	
			1,53,92,040
		Pagodas	3,72,02,498

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

Disbursements of the MADRAS Government—continued. - - -

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT ESTIMATE of the Probable RESOURCES and DIS-

			Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the several Departments on the 30th April 1809.			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	22,97,012		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21,84,899		
Judicial - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,601		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,10,269		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	54,964		
		46,50,805	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	11,04,205	
			57,55,010
ORDINARY RESOURCES:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Post-Office Collections and Mint Duties - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	78,500	
Revenue:			
Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences at the Presidency - - - - -	3,05,230		
- - D° - - - - - - D° - - - - D° - - - - - Subordinates - - - -	3,36,585		
- - D° - - - - - - D° - - - - D° - from the Conquered and Ceded Countries -	40,71,824		
		47,13,639	
Customs:			
Customs and Duties at the Presidency - - - - - - - - - -	6,63,100		
- - - - - - - - - - - - - Subordinates - - - - - - - - -	5,48,815		
		12,11,915	
Judicial:			
Fees, Fines, &c. in the Recorder's and Country Courts - - - - - - -	- - -	44,100	
Marine:			
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	81,400	
			61,29,95
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Loans from Merchants and Shroffs - - - - - - - - - -	5,74,300		
D° of 1809-10 - - - - - - - - - -	40,00,000		
Repayment of Loans to the Guicowar - - - - - - - - -	7,12,500		
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,10,000		
Maintenance of Mulharrow, &c. - - - - - - - - -	50,000		
Purroes Fund - - - - - - - - - - -	2,700		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,000		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -	3,00,000		
Account Current, London: Bills on the Court - - - - - - -	47,00,000		
Consignments expected - - - - - -	15,50,000		
Military and Marine, Stores and Stationary - -	7,35,000		
	1,27,42,500		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Certificates in Exchange for Loan Receipts - - - - - 66,69,500			
- - D° - payment of Register Debt - - - - - 61,800			
Disbursements on account this Presidency - - - - - 1,00,000			
	68,31,300		
Madras:			
Disbursements in the Military Department on Account this Presidency - - -	12,00,000		
Carried forward - - - R°	- - -	2,07,73,800	
Carried forward - - Rupees			1,18,84,964

13.—

BURSEMENTS of the *BOMBAY* Government, from 1st May 1809 to 30th April 1810 - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries of Governor and Council	2,25,000		
Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	4,94,300		
Subordinates	2,93,917		
Stationary	40,000		
		10,53,217	
Revenue:			
Charges Collection at Bombay	40,200		
Subordinates	1,35,500		
Ceded and Conquered Countries	1,60,800		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	37,124		
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat, &c.	1,14,900		
		4,88,524	
Customs:			
Charges Collection		1,57,398	
Judicial:			
Recorder's Court, Police Establishment, and Law Charges	1,57,400		
Country Courts, and Courts of Circuit and Appeal	4,37,400		
		5,94,800	
Commercial:			
Charges not put on Goods at the Presidency	41,000		
D° D° Subordinates	70,000		
		1,11,000	
Marine:			
Marine Vessels, Boats, and Charges	5,19,000		
Stores and Charges	4,36,300		
Office Charges and Establishment	1,14,600		
Charges on account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	62,900		
Other Charges of this Department	38,000		
		11,70,800	
		35,75,739	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops and Arrears	90,25,000		
Extraordinaries	19,28,000		
Stores	2,80,000		
Buildings and Repairs	2,00,000		
Off-reckonings	2,40,000		
		1,16,73,000	
			1,52,48,739
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Mocha, Red Sea, and Abyssinia	20,000		
Interest on the Public Debt	26,00,000		
Bills of Exchange payable	1,91,200		
Promissory Notes, Loans, and Treasury Bills	55,51,400		
D° advertized for payment, not demanded	6,93,900		
Loan of 1809-10: Loan Receipts transferred to Bengal	13,71,000		
Bill paid in 1809-10 by Surat Collector; and credited last year	23,625		
Maintenance of Mulharow	50,000		
Church and Charity School Fund	2,600		
Freight and Charges of Packets	20,000		
Advances for Public Buildings	60,000		
Cultivation of Hemp, &c. in Salsette	12,000		
Prize Agents for the Army under M. Gen. Wellesley	1,15,900		
Survey of Forests	51,200		
Deposits	80,300		
Baroda Presidency, expected extra Charges	23,600		
Account Current, London: Charter-party, and other Payments	1,82,400		
Extraordinary Disbursements - - - Carried forward - Rs	1,10,49,125		
Carried forward - - - Rupees			1,52,48,739

—No. 13.

D^r - *Abſtract Eſtimate of the Probable Reſources and*

			Rupees.
		Brought forward - - -	1,18,84,964
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:—*continued*—and Brought forward - - - Rupees	- - -	2,07,73,800	
Revenue:			
Sale of Salt, Grain, Cotton and Tobacco - - - - - - - -	7,93,500		
Guzerat:—Graſſias Share - - - - - - - - -	9,500		
Arrears: Expected recoverance - - - - - - - - -	100		
		8,03,100	
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods - - - - - - - - - - -	9,50,000		
Recoverances on Account of Sales - - - - - - - - -	38,200		
Cotton Inveſtment for China - - - - - - - - - -	13,34,600		
		23,21,800	
Marine:			
Sale of Country Stores and Recoverances on Account preceding Years - -	2,67,300		
Expenditure of D°, to be included in Charges per Contra - - - - - -	3,21,900		
Recoverances on account Advances to Artificers, &c. - - - - -	19,900		
Commiſſion Fees, Greenwich Hoſpital Stoppages, &c. - - - - -	12,900		
Amount Realization expected in the Sale and Expenditure of Imports - -	2,22,500		
		8,44,500	
		2,47,43,200	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,00,000		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - - -	35,000		
Bazar Collections - - - - - - - - - - - -	75,000		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,000		
		2,16,000	
			2,49,59,200
		Rupees	3 68,44,164

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors [illegible])

continued.—

Disbursements of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - -

—No.

A General ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATE of the REVENUES and CHARGES of the Presidencies

REVENUES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CR[s]	Pagodas.	CR[s]	Rupees.	CR[s]	CR[s]
Mint Duties	2,32,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,32,000
Post-Office Collections	4,06,000	50,000	2,12,500	- - -	- - -	6,18,500
Revenues of Provinces ceded by the Nabob of Oude	1,74,23,200	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,74,23,200
- D° - - - - - - - - of the Carnatic	- - -	25,63,030	1,08,92,877	- - -	- - -	1,08,92,877
- D° - - - - - - - - of Tanjore -	- - -	11,27,594	47,92,275	- - -	- - -	47,92,275
- D° - of the Countries ceded by the Nizam -	- - -	17,73,004	75,35,267	- - -	- - -	75,35,267
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore - - -	- - -	3,79,360	16,12,280	- - -	- - -	16,12,280
- D° - D° - of Cochin - - - -	- - -	28,571	1,21,427	- - -	- - -	1,21,427
D° - from the Rajah of Myfore, and Revenues from the Ceded and Conquered Countries	1,06,72,000	38,21,151	1,62,39,892	- - -	- - -	2,69,11,892
Land Revenues - - - - - - - -	3,70,62,000	29,60,632	1,25,82,686	35,24,285	40,88,171	5,37,32,857
Judicial Fees, Fines, &c. - - - - -	11,13,600	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11,13,600
Stamp Duties - - - - - - - -	4,64,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,64,000
Cuftoms - - - - - - - - -	58,00,000	5,40,756	22,98,213	14,16,315	16,42,925	97,41,138
Farms and Licences - - - - - -	- - -	1,74,737	7,42,632	12,09,754	14,03,314	21,45,946
Salt: Sale of - - - - - - - -	1,67,04,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,67,04,000
Opium, D° - - - - - - - -	58,00,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	58,00,000
Revenues of Dutch Settlements - - - -	- - -	14,142	60,103	- - -	- - -	60,103
Houfe Tax - - - - - - - -	2,32,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,32,000
Total Revenues - - - -	9,59,08,800	1,34,32,977	5,70,90,152	61,50,354	71,34,410	16,01,33,362
Deduct Charges - - - CR[s]	6,32,27,552	1,31,43,413	5,58,59,505			13,75,35,394
Net Revenues - - - CR[s]	3,26,81,248	2,89,564	12,30,647			2,25,97,968

East India Houfe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

14.—

of *FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY,* from the 1st May 1809 to the 30th April 1810.

CHARGES.	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
Civil:	CRs	Pags	CRs	Rupees.	CRs	CRs
Mint Charges	3,39,551	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,39,551
Post-Office Charges	3,16,898	44,671	1,89,852	- - -	- - -	5,06,750
Charges Collection, &c. in Benares	(A)	—	—	—	—	—
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces	37,00,400	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37,00,400
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment	54,51,883	12,36,316	52,54,343	14,10,177	16,35,805	1,23,42,031
Total Civil Charges	98,08,732	12,80,987	54,44,195	14,10,177	16,35,805	1,68,88,732
Judicial:						
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges	4,87,200	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,78,200
Charges of the Judicial Establishment and Police	54,86,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54,86,000
Total Judicial Charges	59,73,200	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59,73,200
Military	2,90,58,000	90,25,781	3,83,59,569	1,14,02,800	1,32,27,248	8,06,44,817
Marine	5,80,000	- - -	- - -	13,79,600	16,00,336	21,80,336
Buildings and Fortifications	2,90,000	1,47,000	6,24,750	7,83,200	9,08,512	18,23,262
Revenue Charges	53,24,000	10,40,450	44,21,912	9,27,962	10,76,436	1,08,22,348
- Do - - Do - of the Carnatic	- - -	8,03,416	34,14,518	- - -	- - -	34,14,518
- Do - - - - of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	- - -	1,43,412	6,09,501	- - -	- - -	6,09,501
- Do - - - - of Tanjore	- - -	2,90,072	12,32,806	- - -	- - -	12,32,806
Customs: Charges of Collection	8,70,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8,70,000
Stamp Duties: - - Do	1,06,420	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,06,420
Salt: Advances and Charges	40,60,000	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40,60,000
Opium: - Do - - - Do	10,09,200	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10,09,200
Charges of Dutch Settlements	- - -	14,114	59,985	- - -	- - -	59,985
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	61,48,000	3,98,181	16,92,269	- - -	- - -	78,40,269
Total Charges	6,32,27,552	1,31,43,413	5,58,59,505	1,59,03,739	1,84,48,337	13,75,35,394
Deduct Revenues	- - -	- - -	- - -	61,50,354	71,34,410	
Net Charges	- - -	- - -	- - CRs	97,53,385	1,13,13,927	

(A) Vide Nos. 1. and 2.

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 15.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the feveral Prefidencies of *FORT WILLIAM*, *FORT ST. GEORGE*, and *BOMBAY*, for SALES of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors; within the laft Three Years refpectively, according to the lateft Advices: Together with the lateft Eftimate of the fame.

	1806-7.	1807-8.	1808-9.	Per Eftimate, 1809-10.
SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES:	CR^{s}	CR^{s}	CR^{s}	CR^{s}
BENGAL	26,89,864	21,80,413	17,64,805	23,20,000
MADRAS	10,85,050	11,44,954	13,06,442	9,98,801
BOMBAY	28,16,004	27,88,614	41,98,261	27,12,080
	65,90,918	61,13,981	72,69,508	60,30,881
Average of Three Years CR^{s}		66,58,136		

East India Houfe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by *The East India Company*, at their several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th of April 1809; the Rates of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

BENGAL.			
DEBTS at INTEREST:			
Loans and Treasury Notes, at 6 per Cent.		24,19,556	
Loans, at 8 per Cent.		1,26,328	
- - - D° - - - Interest payable in Bengal or in England		7,39,63,400	
- - - D° - - - Principal and Interest - D°		9,55,90,000	
Decennial Loan, at 10 per Cent.		86,10,500	
	S[a] R[s]	18,07,09,784 (A)	
Batta, 16 per Cent.		2,89,13,565	
	CR[s]		20,96,23,349
Other Debts not bearing Interest (Estimated)		2,47,00,000	
Batta, 16 per Cent.		39,52,000	
	CR[s]		2,86,52,000
			23,82,75,349
MADRAS.			
DEBTS at INTEREST:			
Loans, at 10 per Cent.		77,507	
Decennial Loan, at 8 per Cent.		98,34,181	
Promissory Notes - D°		39,75,655	
Perpetual Loans, &c. D°		64,328	
Bonds, Certificates, and Perpetual Loans, at 6 per Cent.		81,578	
Deposits, at 8 per Cent.		14,72,968	
Due the Government Bank		7,38,119	
	Pag[s]	1,62,44,336 (B)	
	CR[s]		6,90,38,428
Interest on the above, estimated to the 30th April 1800		5,58,000	
Bonds, &c. undischarged, on which Interest has ceased		49,661	
Deposits		2,23,265	
ARREARS and DEBTS:			
Civil Department:			
Revenue	25,994		
Commercial	6,586		
	32,580		
Military Department	541,356		
		5,73,936	
	Pag[s]	14,04,862	
	CR[s]		59,70,663
			7,50,09,091
		Carried forward - - CR[s]	31,32,84,440

(A) Of this Sum there were in the Hands of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, S[a]R[s] 2,94,17,500, or CR[s] 3,41,24,300, and Interest estimated to have accrued thereon, S[a]R[s] 11,07,404, or C R[s] 12,84,588, making together CR[s] 3,54,08,888, which should therefore be deducted from the Total Debts.

(B) Of this Sum there had been redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Pagodas 15,65,665, or CR[s] 66,54,076, which should therefore be deducted.

No. 16.—*continued.*

DEBTS—*continued.*		Brought forward - - CR^s	31,32,84,440
BOMBAY.			
DEBTS at INTEREST:			
Loans, at 8 per Cent. - - - - - - - - - -		2,91,19,153	
- - - 10 — - Decennial Loan - - - - -		7,97,036	
Merchants Loan, at 9 per Cent. - - - - - -		23,16,400	
		3,22,32,589	
Demands bearing Intereft at 9 per Cent. - - - - -		8,769	
Depofits, &c. - - - - - 8 - - - - - - -		6,56,543	
D° - - - - - - - - 6 - - - - - - -		1,66,341	
			3,30,64,242
Intereft computed to be due on the above Loans - - - -		11,00,226	
Bonds, &c. advertifed for payment, not yet demanded - - -		8,01,023	
Depofits - - - - - - - - - - - -		94,082	
Demands not bearing Intereft - - - - - - - -		47,176	
ARREARS:			
Civil - - - - - - - - - -	1,31,445		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - -	22,482		
Judicial - - - - - - - - - -	16,654		
Marine - - - - - - - - - -	2,98,739		
	4,69,320		
Military Department - - - - - - - -	11,16,007		
		15,85,327	
			36,27,834
		R^s	3,66,93,076
		CR^s	4,25,62,808
FORT MARLBRO'			
Bonds payable - - - - - - - - - -		46,502	
Promiffory Notes - - - - - - - - - -		25,764	
Depofits - - - - - - - - - - - -		27,816	
Arrears and Debts - - - - - - - - - -		15,402	
		Dollars	115,484
		CR^s	2,80,626
		TOTAL DEBTS in INDIA - - CR^s	35,61,27,874
		Deduct, Sinking Fund - -	4,20,62,964
		TOTAL - - CR^s	31,40,64,910

ANNUAL AMOUNT of INTEREST on DEBTS.

	Principal.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Intereft.	
BENGAL.				
On Loans - - - - - - - - - -	86,10,500	at 10 p' Cent.	8,61,050	
D° - - - - - - - - - -	16,96,79,728	8 - -	1,35,74,378	
D° - - - - - - - - - -	24,19,556	6 - -	1,45,173	
Sa R^s	18,07,09,784	- - -	1,45,80,601	
Batta, 16 per Cent.	2,89,13,565	- - -	23,32,896	CR^s
CR^s	20,96,23,349	- - -	- - -	1,69,13,497
MADRAS.				
On Loans - - - - - - - - - -	77,507	at 10 p' Cent.	7,751	
D° - - - - - - - - - -	1,60,85,251	8 - -	12,86,820	
D° - - - - - - - - - -	81,578	6 - -	4,895	
	1,62,44,336	- - -	1,99,466	
at 425 CR^s per 8 Pag^s - CR^s	6,00,38,4	- - -	- - -	54,22,750
		Carried forward - -		2,23,36,227

No. 16.—Annual Amount of Intereſt on Debts—*continued.*

	Principal.	Rate per Cent.	Annual Intereſt.	Current Rupees.
Brought forward -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,23,36,227
BOMBAY.				
On Loans - - - - - - - - - Rs	7,97,036	at 10 p' Cent.	79,704	
Merchants Loan and Demands - - - - - -	23,25,169	9 - -	2,09,265	
On Loans and Depoſits - - - - - - - -	2,97,75,696	8 - -	23,82,056	
Depoſits, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	1,66,341	6 - -	6,980	
Rs	3,30,64,242	- - -	26,78,005	
at 116 CRs per 100 Rs - CRs	3,83,54,520	- - -	- - -	31,06,485
BENCOOLEN.				
On Bonds - - - - - - - - - - -	46,502	at 10 p' Cent.	4,650	
a. 243 CRs per 100 Dollars - CRs	1,13,000	- - -	- - -	11,300
TOTAL - - CRs	31,71,29,297	- - -	- - -	2,54,54,012
Deduct - Redeemed by the Sinking Fund -	4,07,78,376	Annual Intereſt thereon - -		31,01,503
Amount bearing Intereſt - CRs	27,63,50,921			2,23,52,509

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 17.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of DEBTS Subſcribed in INDIA, between 30th April 1808, and 1ſt May 1809; agreeably to Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

NO SUBSCRIPTIONS IN THIS YEAR.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

WM WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 18.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of the *BENGAL* Government, from the 1ſt May 1808 to 30th April 1809.

This Account has not yet been received from Bengal.

East India Houſe, 18th April 1810.

WM WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the feveral Departments on 30th April 1808:				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General - - - - - - - - - - - -			19,79,184	
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - -			47,74,374	
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - -			1,23,437	
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - -			5,608	
				68,82,603
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - -				3,09,205
				71,91,808
RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Poft Office Collections - - - - - - - - - - -				42,015
Revenue:				
Prelidency and Subordinates:				
Land Revenues, current year - - - - -	27,38,160			
Balances - - - - -	4,93,376			
Cuftoms and Duties - - - - - - -	1,51,048			
		33,82,584		
Ceded and Conquered Countries:				
Land Revenues, current year - - - - -	66,34,794			
Balances - - - - -	3,96,337			
Cuftoms and Duties - - - - - -	1,63,841			
		71,94,972		
Salt: Receipts from the Sale of - - - - - - -		6,57,007		
				1,12,34,563
Commercial:				
Receipts on Account Sea Cuftoms, &c. - - - - - - -				4,32,475
				1,17,09,053
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Subfidy from the Rajah of Myfore - - - - - - -			7,33,306	
D° - - - - - of Travencore - - - - - -			16,259	
				7,49,565
				1,24,58,618
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Promiffory Notes iffued - - - - - - - - -			47,325	
Loans of 1807-8 a. 8 per Cent. Subfcriptions to - - - -			4,02,953	
D° - 1808-9 a. - D° - - - - D° - - - -			17,75,200	
Perpetual Loan—received by Refident at Travencore - - -			6,000	
Received from the Police Department - - - - -			15,034	
D° - - - Government Bank - - - - -			31,89,582	
Depofits - - - - - - - - - - -			83,041	
Account Current, London: Bills on the Court for Cafh received -			17,64,517	
D° - for Intereft on Loans - - -			2,25,158	
D° - in Difcharge of D° - - -			3,19,677	
D° - Account Malacca Prize Money -			57,290	
Sale of Imports, &c. - - - -			3,06,457	
Sundry Receipts - - - -			1,047	
Civil Fund Subfcriptions - - - - - - - - -			70,576	
Sufpenfe Account - - - - - - - - -			9,502	
Grain D° - D° - - - - - - - - -			4,08,629	
Account Prefents - - - - - - - - -			42,406	
Bazar Fund - - - - - - - - - -			16,249	
Fund for Relief of Native Writers and Servants' Families - -			13,488	
Profit and Lofs, Gain by Exchange, Premium on Loans, &c. - -			39,412	
Carried forward - - - Pag$			88,03,543	
		Carried forward - - - Pagodas		1,96,50,423

19.—

-MENTS of the *MADRAS* Government, from the 1st May 1808 to the 30th April 1809. - - - - - - Cr.

BY ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Salaries to the Governor and Council			92,000	
Durbar Charges and Governor's Office			81,001	
Salaries and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency and Subordinates			2,88,426	
Stipends and Allowances:				
To the Nabob of the Carnatic		3,03,018		
To late Tippoo's Family		54,590		
To the Rajah of Tanjore		2,08,390		
To the late Rajah's Family		25,600		
To the Rajahs of Malabar and Cochin		77,966		
To the Families, &c. of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic		1,80,970		
To the Myſore Penſioners		27,186		
Penſions and Allowances at the Preſidency and Subordinates		12,491		
			8,89,611	
Stores, Stationary, &c.			9,806	
				13,60,844
Judicial:				
Salaries of the Judges and Officers of the Supreme Court			65,027	
Juſtices of the Peace, Coroner, and Commiſſioners for recovery of Small Debts			17,970	
Sudder, Dewanny, Foujdary and Zillah Adawluts			8,89,102	
Stationary, Stores, &c.			2,253	
				9,74,352
Revenue:				
Board of Revenue and Officers at the Preſidency		54,901		
Charges Collection at the Preſidency and Subordinates		1,85,730		
			2,40,631	
D° - - D° - - Ceded and Conquered Countries			7,38,054	
Salt Charges			1,54,937	
Cuſtoms: Charges Collection			40,720	
Penſions and Charitable Allowances			3,73,615	
Peiſhcuſh to the Nizam			1,80,180	
Stationary, Stores, &c.			2,569	
				17,30,706
Commercial:				
Salaries to the Members of the Board of Trade			36,437	
D° - and Eſtabliſhments at the Preſidency and Subordinates			2,18,900	
				2,55,337
Marine:				
Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, &c.				35,856
				43,57,095
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops			61,85,793	
Allowances to Officers of His Majeſty's Squadron			5,756	
Off-reckonings			31,164	
Hoſpital Charges			4,07,586	
Buildings and Repairs			4,18,110	
Stores			2,75,607	
				73,24,016
				1,16,81,111
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Intereſt on the Bonded Debt, &c. including that due the Government Bank			12,38,519	
Loans, Notes, Treaſury Bills and Certificates diſcharged			22,31,639	
Superintendant of the Mint, Stores, &c.			2,543	
Civil Fund			78,054	
Account Current, London: Charter-party and other Payments			25,597	
His Majeſty's Squadron			66,868	
Depoſits			86,651	
Government Bank			30,96,911	
Suſpenſe Account			2,327	
Buildings, Repairs, and Dead Stock			47,051	
Rajah of Myſore—Paid the Dewan the Balance due the Myſore Government			3,47,608	
Profit and Loſs			19,391	
Sundry Payments			29,946	
Carried forward		Pag'	72,73,105	
		Carried forward		Pagodas 1,16,81,111

—No. 19.

Dr — — —

ntinued.—

f the MADRAS Government—continued. - Cr.

Brought forward - - - - - - Pagodas			1,16,81,111
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:—*continued*—and - - - - - - - - - Brought forward		72,73,105	
Supplies to other Presidencies:			
Bengal:			
Bills drawn by Resident at Nagpore and Envoy to Persia, discharged - - - - - - - - -	9,879		
Remittance and Stationary consigned to Fort Marlbro'	63,891		
Disbursements in the Military Department - -	18,932		
D° - - for the Residency at Hydrabad - -	1,04,420		
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - -	3,210		
		2,00,332	
Bombay:			
Paid in the Military Department - - - -	3,85,437		
Other Payments - - - - - - - -	1,945		
		3,87,382	
Prince of Wales' Island:			
Broad Cloth consigned - - - - - - -	57,358		
Disbursements in the Military Department - -	60,289		
		1,17,647	
Canton:—Paid on that account - - - - - - - -		44	
Columbo:			
Bills drawn by that Government - - - -	1,55,557		
Disbursements in the Military Department, &c. - -	8,928		
		1,64,485	
Revenue:			81,42,995
Tuckavy - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,12,865	
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - -		17,217	
Refunds - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,956	
French and Dutch Settlements - - - - - -		10,761	
Suspense Account - - - - - - - - - -		22,01,398	
Loss by Exchange, Sale of Lands, Grain in Store, &c. - -		10,853	
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - - - -		11,362	
			24,66,412
Commercial:			
Advances for Investment - - - - - - - - -		4,64,504	
Charges on Sandal Wood - - - - - - - -		17,003	
Purchase of Pepper, Cochineal and Stores - - - -		18,015	
Advances for Provision, of Saltpetre, and Sunn - - - -		13,017	
Sundry Payments - - - - - - - - - -		4,427	
			5,16,966
			1,11,26,373
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
War with Marhatta Chiefs - - - - - - - - -		3,52,754	
Provision Department: Amount disbursed - - - -		2,20,250	
Horses and Accoutrements and Company's Stud, D° - -		1,82,791	
French, Dutch, Danish, and Spanish Prisoners - - - -		58,252	
Seringapatam Prize Fund - - - - - - - -		2,65,882	
Malacca - D° - D° - - - - - - - - -		57,290	
Expeditions, and last War with Tippoo and Hyder Ally - -		29,680	
Advances for Army Clothing - - - - - - - -		11,000	
Bills payable, discharged - - - - - - - -		82,703	
Military Operations in Travancore and Cochin - - - -		72,300	
Advances to Paymasters - - - - - - - - -		77,770	
Sundry Disbursements - - - - - - - - -		26,625	
			14,37,297
			1,25,63,670
BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1809:			2,42,44,781
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General - - - - - - - - - - - -		41,14,596	
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - -		35,34,964	
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,48,873	
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,810	
			80,03,243
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - - -			4,00,406
			84,03,649
		Pagodas	3,26,48,430

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No.

Dr - - - - - - ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the RECEIPTS and DISBURSE-

				Rupees.
To BALANCE—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1808.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General - - - - - - - - - - - - -		21,11,209		
Revenue - - - - - - - - - - - - -		18,21,570		
Judicial - - - - - - - - - - - - -		4,061		
Commercial - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,64,632		
Marine - - - - - - - - - - - - -		33,075		
			42,34,547	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT - - - - - - - - -			16,33,046	
				58,67,593
ORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Post Office Collections, and Mint Duties - - - - - - - - -			57,396	
Revenue:				
Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, at the Presidency - - - -		3,39,477		
- - - D° - - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - - Subordinates - - -		3,73,848		
- - - D° - - - - - - - D° - - from the Ceded and Conquered Countries -		43,10,600		
		50,23,925		
Customs:				
Collection of Duties at the Presidency - - - - -	7,45,196			
- - D° - - - D° - - - - Subordinates - - - - -	4,76,048			
		12,21,244		
			62,45,169	
Judicial:				
Fees and Fines in the Recorder's and Country Courts - - - - -			50,985	
Marine:				
Hire of Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c. - - - - - - - -			1,02,614	
			64,56,164	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:				
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore - - - - - - - - -			50,024	
				65,06,188
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS:				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:				
General:				
Loans from Merchants and Shroffs - - - - - - - -		4,11,101		
D° - 1808/9 - - - - - - - - - - -		65,69,500		
D° - 1809/10 - - - - - - - - - - -		77,55,057		
Repayment of Loans to the Guicowar - - - - - - -		5,81,000		
Civil Fund - - - - - - - - - - -		1,87,863		
Guicowar State, for the Maintenance of Mulha Row - - -		25,000		
Sale of Presents - - - - - - - - - - -		16,945		
Rent of Dutch Factory at Surat - - - - - - - -		2,500		
Sale of Bullion - - - - - - - - - - -		7,15,678		
Deposits - - - - - - - - - - - -		15,382		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -		5,22,669		
Receipts on account Fees and Fines - - - - - - -		5,944		
Bill drawn on the Surat Collector, to be debited by him next year - -		23,625		
Bills of Exchange, outstanding - - - - - - - -		1,91,215		
Parvoes Fund - - - - - - - - - - -		234		
Account Current, London: Bills on the Court - - - - - -		71,64,095		
- - - - - - - - - Consignment of Goods - - - - -		16,00,067		
- - - - - - - - - D° - Military and Marine Stores - - -		6,76,751		
- - - - - - - - - Stationary supplied - - - - - -		42,080		
- - - - - - - - - Sundry Receipts - - - - - -		2,692		
Carried forward - - - - Rupees		2,06,18,900		
			Carried forward Rs -	1,73,78[illegible]

20.—

-MENT of the *BOMBAY* Government, from 1st May 1808 to 30th April 1809. - - - - - - - - Cr.

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Salaries to the Governor and Council	2,00,000		
- D° - Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	3,96,501		
- D° - - - D° - - - - - - Subordinates	2,93,554		
Post Office and Mint Charges	73,348		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	55,613		
Stationary	44,118		
		10,63,134	
Revenue:			
Charges Collection at the Presidency	42,717		
- - D° - - - D° - - - Subordinates	1,40,540		
- - D° - - - D° - - - Ceded and Conquered Countries	1,59,348		
	3,42,605		
Customs:			
Charges Collection	1,59,530		
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	41,347		
Stipends to the Nabob of Surat and his Officers	1,14,936		
	1,56,283		
		6,58,418	
Judicial:			
Recorder's Court and Establishments	99,721		
Police Establishment	50,432		
Country Courts	4,10,509		
		5,60,662	
Commercial:			
Charges not put upon Goods at the Presidency	61,372		
- - D° - - - - - D° - - - Subordinates	73,101		
		1,34,473	
Marine:			
Marine Vessels and Charges	5,03,322		
Pattamar, Bunder, and Luggage Boats, &c.	76,021		
Marine Office and Charges	1,07,463		
Stores to Cruizers	4,51,020		
Charges on Account Dry Docks, Mooring Chains, &c.	62,586		
- - D° - - Marine Stores	30,228		
Marine Charges	32,480		
		12,63,120	
		36,79,807	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Pay and Allowances, including King's Troops	93,66,879		
Extraordinaries, including Foreign Service	13,73,694		
Stores	4,16,950		
Buildings and Repairs	1,56,412		
		1,13,13,926	
			1,49,93,733
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS:			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:			
Interest on the Public Debt	28,82,843		
General Register of Promissory Notes	75,86,991		
Merchants' Loans	15,88,000		
Loans of 1808/9 and 1809/10, Loan Receipts transferred to Bengal	74,17,200		
D° - a. £. 10 per Cent. and Treasury Bills	12,91,600		
Promissory Notes advertised for Payment, not demanded	7,850		
Advances for Public Buildings	55,278		
Freight and Charges of Packets	11,000		
Maintenance of Mulha Row	33,536		
Cultivation of Hemp, &c. in Salsette	13,008		
Charges on account Forests	60,318		
Carried forward - - Rupees	2,09,47,714		
Carried forward - - Rupees			1,49,93,733

—No. 20.

D^r - *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements*

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	1,23,73,781
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—*continued.*			
CIVIL DEPARTMENT:			
General:—*continued* - - - and - - - Brought forward - - - Rupees	2,66,18,999		
SUPPLIES from other PRESIDENCIES:			
Bengal:			
Bills drawn - - - - - - - - - - 37,000			
Certificates in Payment of Regiſter Debt - - - - 4,01,954			
D° - - in exchange for Loan Receipts of 1808-9 - - 42,48,426			
D° - - - - - - - - - - - - of 1809-10 - - 26,19,352			
Intereſt on Loan Receipts of 8/9 transferred - - - - 98,558			
Advances, Supplies, &c. - - - - - - - - 39,680			
Property of the late Perſian Ambaſſador - - - - 20,000			
Sale of Sugar - - - - - - - - - - 1,06,184			
	75,71,154		
Fort St. George:			
Conſignment of Sandal Wood - - - - - - 4,32,601			
Diſburſements in the Military and Marine Departments - - 13,29,103			
Advance to Conſervator of Foreſts and Commercial Reſident in Malabar - - - - - - - - - - 61,175			
	18,22,879		
Canton:			
Advances in the Military and Marine Departments - - - -	1,480		
Ceylon:—Supplies in the Military Department - - - - -	411		
Prince of Wales' Iſland:—Supplies - - - - - - -	4,435		
		3,60,19,358	
Revenue:			
Sale of Salt, Grain, Tobacco, &c. - - - - - - - - -	53,470		
D° of Cotton - - - - - - - - - -	6,68,493		
Surplus Revenue Collections - - - - - - - - -	43,704		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - - -	731		
Sundry Receipts - - - - - - - - - - - -	20,086		
		7,86,483	
Judicial:			
Sale of Buildings - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	3,188	
Commercial:			
Sale of Country Goods - - - - - - - - - - -	73,237		
Recoverances on account Sales - - - - - - - - -	24,012		
Amount which the actual realization by Sale has exceeded the Imports in the Year - - - - - - - - - - - -	9,32,074		
Cotton Inveſtment for China - - - - - - - - - -	13,78,130		
		24,07,453	
Marine:			
Sale of Country Stores, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	47,725		
Expenditure of - D° - included in the Charges per Contra - - -	3,63,313		
Sale of Cruizers, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	8,651		
Recoverances on account preceding Years - - - - - - -	1,43,711		
Arrears due, and Charges per Contra - - - - - - -	40,734		
Malabar Timber and Plank, &c. - - - - - - - - -	29,027		
Amount which the Expenditure and actual Realization by Sale have exceeded the Imports in the year - - - - - - - - - -	2,68,619		
Miſcellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -	12,464		
		9,14,244	
		Carried forward - 4,01,30,726	
		Carried forward - Rupees	1,23,73,781

continued. —

of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - -

—No. 20.

Dr. — *Abſtract Statement of the Receipts and Diſburſements*

		Brought forward - - - Rupees	1,23,73,781
		Civil Department—Brought forward - - Rupees	4,01,30,726
MILITARY DEPARTMENT:			
Sale of Stores and Grain - - - - - - - - - -	1,59,149		
Gain by Exchange - - - - - - - - - - -	39,793		
Depoſits - - - - - - - - - - - -	22,316		
Bazar Collections - - - - - - - - - - -	75,525		
Off-reckoning Fund - - - - - - - - - -	3,10,159		
		6,06,942	4,07,37,668
		Rupees	5,31,11,449

East India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

continued.—

of the BOMBAY Government—continued. - - -

—No.

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCE of QUICK STOCK, exhibiting a State of the Company's *FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE,* and *BOMBAY,* and at the

	FORT WILLIAM.
	(B.) CR^{s}.
CASH	2,84,17,080
BILLS, Receivable	39,74,253
STORES	69,11,931
DEBTS outſtanding (including Advances for Inveſtment Salt and Opium (4)	6,70,83,512
EXPORT GOODS	37,64,656
IMPORT GOODS	40,35,808
SALT, OPIUM, RUM, GRAIN, and CATTLE	64,02,960
Total Aſſets	12,05,90,200
BOND or Regiſtered, and other DEBTS bearing Intereſt	20,61,16,240
ARREARS and DEBTS bearing Intereſt	2,93,08,273
Total Debts	23,54,24,513
Exceſs of Debts	11,48,34,313
Exceſs of Aſſets	- - -

(A) In theſe are included the Amount of Government Securities purchaſed by the Commiſſioners of the Sinking Fund, &c.—See Notes to N° 16.

N. B. Pagodas converted into CR^{s} a. 425 CR^{s} per $\frac{0}{0}$ Pagodas.
Bombay Rupees - - D° a. 116 - - per $\frac{0}{0}$ Rupees.
Dollars - - - - - D° a. 243 - - per $\frac{0}{0}$ Dollars.

(B) As on the 31ſt January 1809, the lateſt Accounts received from Bengal.

Eaſt India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

21.—

Affairs, in reſpect to their DEBTS and ASSETS, as they ſtood at the ſeveral Preſidencies of Reſidency of *FORT MARLBRO'* at the concluſion of the year 1808-9.

FORT St. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		FORT MARLBRO'.		TOTAL.
Pagodas.	CR^s.	Rupees.	CR^s.	Dollars.	CR^s.	CR^s.
82,10,583	3,48,94,978	52,26,612	60,62,870	1,08,026	2,62,503	6,96,37,431
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39,74,253
19,72,134	83,81,569	39,13,001	45,39,081	209,162	5,08,264	2,03,40,845
1,02,64,988	4,36,26,199	56,43,700	65,46,692	588,926	14,31,090	11,86,87,493
2,43,778	10,36,057	22,42,364	26,01,142	128,599	3,12,496	77,14,351
9,32,726	39,64,085	13,68,175	15,87,084	- - -	- - -	95,86,977
14 58,022	61,96,594	18,122	21,021	- - -	- - -	1,26,20,775
2,30,82,231	9,80,99,482	1,84,11,974	2,13,57,890	10,34,713	25,14,353	24,25,61,925
1,62,44,336	6,90,38,428	3,30,64,242	3,83,54,521	46,502	1,13,000	31,56,22,189
14,04,862	59,70,663	36,27,834	42,08,287	68,982	1,67,626	3,96,54,849
1,76,49,198	7,50,09,091	3,66,92,076	4,25,62,808	115,484	2,80,626	35,32,77,038
- - -	- - -	1,82,80,102	2,12,04,918	- - -	- - -	13,60,39,231
54,33,033	2,30,90,391	- - -	- - -	919,229	22,33,727	2,53,24,118
				Net Exceſs of Debts - -	CR^s	11,07,15,113

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 22.

AN ACCOUNT of the PRIME COST of all CARGOES purchaſed in INDIA, and ſhipped for EUROPE, in the Year 1808-9: Together with the Commercial Charges at each Preſidency, not added in the Invoices.

Materials for this Account have Not yet been Received.

Eaſt India Houſe,
18th April 1810.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

No. 23.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st day of March 1810; containing the Amount of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of *The Eaſt India Company* in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; together with an Eſtimate of the ſame for the Current Year;—and, A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat.

AMOUNT of PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in *Great Britain*, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; with an Eſtimate of the ſame, for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS: - - - - - - - - - - - - PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
CASH in the Treaſury, 1ſt March 1809 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	655,017	1	6	Cuſtoms	147,447	16	7
Company's Goods ſold	6,094,422	3	1	Freight and Demorage	1,290,026	7	2
Honble Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre	119,078	18	—	Goods and Stores exported	1,784,995	19	11
Private Trade Goods ſold	1,457,887	16	8	Indian Debt	31,935	12	10
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	105,685	8	2	Bills of Exchange, from India	1,911,899	12	4
Cuſtoms - - - - on - - D°	47,233	4	—	- - - D° - - - - - - China	155,703	8	6
Freight - - - - on - - D°	187,802	6	—	Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion, Intereſt on Loans, &c.	627,438	3	3
One Year's Intereſt received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities tranſferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	15	10	Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	879,695	17	9
Bonds iſſued	45,600	—	—	Bonds paid off and paid in on Sales	100	—	—
Duty on Tea received	3,161,191	9	7	Proprietors of Private Trade	1,385,041	6	3
Commiſſioners of the Navy on Account of Hemp to be provided for Government in India	80,000	—	—	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	171,918	—	2
Perſons returned from India	10,000	—	—	Duty on Tea paid	2,353,219	10	10
				Creditors Nabob of Arcot	3,822	7	9
				Almshouſes at Poplar	2,733	13	10
					11,345,977	17	2
				BALANCE in Favour 1ſt March 1810	654,167	5	8
£.	12,000,145	2	10	£.	12,000,145	2	10

ESTIMATE of the ſame for the Current Year, from the 1ſt March 1810 to the 1ſt March 1811.

	£.		£.
CASH in the Treaſury 1ſt March 1810 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	654,167	Cuſtoms	105,932
Company's Goods ſold, and to be ſold	5,735,351	Duty upon Tea	625,807
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	143,450	Freight and Demorage	1,963,200
Private Trade Goods ſold before 1ſt March 1810	307,000	Goods and Stores exported	1,829,791
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	110,000	Bills of Exchange from India and China	2,548,424
Freight - - - - - on - D°	100,000	Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion, Intereſt on Loans, &c.	756,600
Freight of Hemp imported, and to be imported, on account of Government	156,000	Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	875,000
One Year's Intereſt at £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15 s. the Company's Share of the Annuities tranſferred to the Bank agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226	Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,417
	7,242,194	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	170,000
BALANCE deficient 1ſt March 1811	2,038,948	Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid	68,000
		Buyers of Tea returned	971
		Proprietors of Private Trade	322,000
£.	9,281,142	£.	9,281,142

A STATEMENT

A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, w tl
in their Treasury, and other Effects, appertaining to t C

TO Bonds bearing Interest at £. 5. per Cent. per Annum	£.	4,900,900
To Bonds not bearing Interest		15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from China		362,469
To - - - - - Ditto - from India		2,241,044
To Customs and Excise on Goods sold, and Customs on Goods unsold		753,697
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum		700,000
To - Ditto - for a Loan on Bond at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum		100,000
To - Ditto - for Interest on the above Loans		10,666
To Freight and Demorage		336,200
To Supra Cargoes Commission on all Goods sold, and unsold		134,660
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold		322,000
To Almshouses at Poplar		69,544
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons		164,090
To - Ditto - to the Warehouse Contingent Fund		19,633
To Warrants passed the Court unpaid		68,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold		971
To Interest on Bonds		90,902
To Dividends on Stock		67,795
	£.	10,357,088
BALANCE in Favour		4,842,145
	£.	15,199,233

East India House,
23d March 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

the Rate of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the State of Caſh remaining Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1ſt day of March 1810.

BY what due from Government to the Company	£.	1,207,560
By Caſh, its Balance on 1ſt March 1810		654,167
By the Amount of Goods ſold, not paid for		580,351
By Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered		41,250
By the Value of Goods in England unſold		6,365,000
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks		2,530,619
By Exports, paid for, excluſive of Bullion		1,196,095
By Impreſs and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		436,679
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed Abroad		79,140
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes		1,129,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops, &c. &c.		960,000
By what owing ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		19,372
	£.	15,199,233

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED Salaries, Eſtabliſhments, or Penſions, Payable in *Great Britain*, which have been CREATED or GRANTED, between the 1ſt March 1809 and 1ſt March 1810.

		£.	s.	d.
Salaries—	Captain Salmond, Military Secretary	1,000	—	—
	Two Aſſiſtant Secretaries	1,200	—	—
	Profeſſors at Eaſt India Military Seminary	965	—	—
	Sundry increaſed Salaries to junior Clerks, &c.	1,775	—	—
Penſions—	Sir J. Macpherſon	1,000	—	—
	B. Lacam, increaſe from £. 600. to £. 1,000. per annum	400	—	—
	Major Gaulay, of Madras Eſtabliſhment	136	17	6
	Capt. Gray, H. M. 77th Regiment	45	—	—
	Mrs. Godfrey, Widow of Major Godfrey, of Madras Eſtabliſhment	20	—	—
	Mrs. Tyrrell, Widow of a Clerk in Accountant's Office	45	—	—
	£.	6,586	17	6

—No.

Dr - - - - - - - - - - - - - - STOCK per Computation of *The East India Company* (exclusive of

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt					£. 4,900,000
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt					15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China					362,469
To - - - Ditto - - from India					2,241,044
To Cuſtoms and Exciſe on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold					753,697
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act of 1788					700,000
To - - Ditto, for a Loan on Bond					100,000
To - - Ditto, for Intereſt on the above Loans to 8th March					10,666
To Freight and Demorage					336,200
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold					134,660
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold					322,000
To Almshouſes at Poplar					69,544
To what owing for Exports of former Seaſons					164,090
To - - Ditto - to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund					19,633
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid					68,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and reſold					971
To Intereſt on Bonds					90,902
To Dividends on Stock					67,795
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bengal, made up to 31ſt July 1808 - - - - - - - Sicca Rupees		10,39,95,941			
ADD Expedition to Egypt, &c. included in the Home Account -		1,10,60,649			
	S[a]R[s]	11,50,56,590			
	CR[s]	13,34,65,644			
- - the Sum given by Lord Clive, for conſtituting a Military Fund - - - - CR[s]	11,50,720				
- - Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -	77,12,942	88,63,662			
	Current Rupees	14,23,29,306	a. 2/3	£. 16,012,046	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - -				1,209,174	14,802,872
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bombay, made up to the 30th April 1809 - - - - - - - -		1,82,80,102			
ADD Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - -		3,51,280			
		1,86,31,382	a. 2/6	£. 2,328,922	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - -				223,199	2,105,723
				£.	27,265,683

East India Houſe,
the 23d March 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA[s] CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

24. —

their CAPITAL STOCK) as drawn out on 1ſt March 1810. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Cr.

BY what due from Government to the Company - - - - - - - - - - - - -		£. 1,207,560
By CASH, its Balance, on the 1ſt March 1810 - - - - - - - - - - - -		654,167
By the Amount of Goods ſold, not paid for - - - - - - - - - - - - -		580,351
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered - - - - - - - - - -		41,259
By the Value of Goods in England unſold - - - - - - - - - - - - -		6,365,000
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 30th April 1809 - - - - - - Pagodas 54,33,033 a. 8/.	£. 2,173,213	
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock, £. 26,343		
Military Stores, not included in the Quick Stock, as per Memorandum of Floating Stock - - - - - - - - - - 44,746		
- - - 71,089		
		2,244,302
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 30th April 1809 - - - - - - - - - - Spaniſh Dollars 919,229. a. 5/.		229,807
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Prince of Wales's Iſland, made up to 30th April 1808 - - - - - - - - - - Spaniſh Dollars 762,819. a. 5/.		190,705
By Balance of laſt Books in favour of the Company at St. Helena, dated 30th September 1808 - -	£. 186,915	
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Books - - - - - -	21,689	
		208,604
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at China, made up to 2d March 1809 - Tales 39,19,819. a. 7. 4. 88/.		1,451,640
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at the Cape of Good Hope, made up to 31ſt Auguſt 1809, - - Rix Dollars 84,512. a. 4/. & 20. per cent. Premium.		14,085
By Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks - - -		2,530,619
By Exports paid for, excluſive of Bullion, 1809-10 - - - - - - - - - - - -		1,196,095
By Impreſs and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England - - - - - -		436,679
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed Abroad - - - - - -		79,140
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe, and Warehouſes - - - - - - - - - - -		1,129,000
By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India - - - - - - - - - -		400,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops - - - - - -		960,000
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England - - -		19,372
	£.	19,938,376
BALANCE againſt - - -		7,327,307
	£.	27,265,683

Memorandum:

IN the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £. 400,000; which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Houſehold Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Veſſels, Stores, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the Year 1702: Whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the lateſt Advices from the Company's ſeveral Settlements, for the Acquiſition and Maintenance of their Poſſeſſions, and the neareſt eſtimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, is as follows:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Houſehold Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Veſſels, Stores, &c.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal - - - - - -	5,494,354	1,496,114	6,990,468
Fort St. George and Subordinates - -	1,840,682	447,798	2,288,480
Bombay and D° - - - - - -	1,125,093	352,691	1,477,784
Fort Marlbro' and D° - - - -	243,640	74,544	318,184
St. Helena - - - - - -	43,685	93,912	137,597
Fort Cornwallis - - - - -	63,478	11,624	75,102
£.	8,810,932	2,476,683	11,287,615

No. 25.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all GOODS Sold at *The East India Company's* Sales, from 1st of March 1809 to 1st March 1810.

	£.	£.
COMPANY'S GOODS:		
Teas	3,410,753	
Bengal Piece Goods	333,768	
Coast and Surat Ditto	769,870	
Raw and Organzine Silk	555,531	
Nankeens	133,472	
Pepper	50,476	
Saltpetre	223,794	
Spices	153,824	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, &c.	357,787	
		5,989,275
PRIVATE TRADE GOODS:		
Teas	314,700	
Piece Goods	77,564	
Raw Silk	103,213	
Nankeens	16,814	
Saltpetre	156	
Spice	20,613	
Pepper	4,762	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, Cotton, &c.	1,378,279	
		1,916,101
NEUTRAL PROPERTY and PRIZE GOODS:		
Teas	11,899	
Piece Goods	71	
Raw Silk	627	
Nankeens	12,808	
Saltpetre	2,316	
Pepper	2,095	
Spice	217,125	
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	84,718	
		331,659
	£.	8,237,035

East India House,
the 23d March 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

II.

ACCOUNTS

RESPECTING THE

ANNUAL REVENUES and DISBURSEMENTS,
TRADE and SALES,

OF

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY,

For Three Years:

Together with the lateſt ESTIMATE of the ſame.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
18*th April* 1810.

228.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

Affairs of The EAST INDIA Company.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed*, 11th *May* 1810.

The SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to enquire into the preſent State of the Affairs of *The Eaſt India Company*, and to report the ſame, as it ſhall appear to them, to the Houſe, with their Obſervations thereupon; and alſo to report their Proceedings from time to time to The Houſe; and to whom the Petition of *The United Company* of Merchants of England trading to The Eaſt Indies, was referred;——HAVE, purſuant to the Orders of the Houſe, examined the Matters to them referred; and have agreed upon the following REPORT:

YOUR Committee having been directed to examine into the matter of a Petition from the Eaſt India Company, which was preſented to The Houſe on the 13th of April, have accordingly required ſuch Evidence to be produced to Your Committee, as might enable them to decide on the Allegations contained in that Petition.—The ſeveral Accounts, which are hereunto annexed, have accordingly been laid before them, and from thoſe Documents, as well as from the examination of the Accountant General and the Auditor of the Company, as to their correctneſs, there ſeems to be no reaſonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the Statement contained in the Petition, as to the large amount of Bills drawn on the Court of Directors on account of the Company's Debt in India, and the heavy Loſſes which the Company have ſuſtained in their Shipping during the laſt two years. The ſum of £.711,456. which appears by the Account of thoſe Loſſes to have been the value of the homeward-bound cargoes, is explained to be the prime coſt of the goods, which of courſe might have been expected to realize to the Company a ſum conſiderably larger, after deducting the freight and other charges. Appendix, N° 1. Appendix, N° 2.

The Eſtimate of Receipts and Payments of the Eaſt India Company to the 1ſt March 1811, and the Account of their Property in England and afloat outward, which ſhews a Balance in their favour of £.4,842,145, are two of the Accounts annually laid before Parliament, and which have accordingly been preſented to the Houſe, and referred to Your Committee. Appendix, N° 3. Appendix, N° 4.

It having been ſtated in a former Report, that a reaſonable expectation might be entertained of a conſiderable diminution in the annual amount of Bills on the Court of Directors from China, in conſequence of arrangements which had been adopted for that purpoſe, Your Committee have reaſon to believe that thoſe hopes have been realized, and that the Company's Treaſury in England is not likely to be expoſed again to the contingency of ſuch heavy demands from China. Appendix, N° 5.

It appears alſo by advices from India, that conſiderable progreſs had been made, particularly at Madras, in carrying into effect an arrangement for converting the optional Loans in India (or ſuch portion of the Debt as left to the Creditor the option Appendix, N° 6.

option of having it discharged either by Cash in India, or by Bills on the Court of Directors) into Loans, the interest of which, but not the principal, was payable if required by such Bills on England. Your Committee have not been able to obtain an accurate Account of those optional Loans; but of the total amount of £.30,876,788. of Debt on the 30th April 1809, it is supposed, that not less than £.18,500,000. was demandable by Bill on England. It appears however, that at the two Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, a considerable sum, amounting probably to not less than £.4,000,000. had previously to the 1st October 1809 been converted into a Debt payable only in India; and that a further sum of £.1,261,267. Debt had been wholly discharged.

Appendix, N° 7.
Appendix, N° 8.
Appendix, N° 9.
Appendix, N° 10.

Your Committee having considered it incumbent upon them to enquire into the grounds of the allegation in the Petition, that it would be highly disadvantageous to the Company at the present period to raise money by increasing their Capital Stock, as they are by Law authorized to do;—have examined the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, and Charles Grant, Esquire, one of the Directors, on that particular point. They have informed Your Committee, that the Court of Directors agree with them in thinking such a measure at this time, and under the present circumstances, would be highly injurious to the interest of the Company. The Evidence of those Gentlemen will be found in the Appendix.

Appendix, N° 11.
Appendix, N° 11.

APPENDIX:

VIZ.

No. 1.—Amount of Bills of Exchange drawn on the Court of Directors, unpaid on the 1st March 1810, on account of India Debt and Interest.
No. 2.—Estimate of the Loss sustained by the Company, by the Capture and Wreck of Shipping 1807-8 and 1808-9.
No. 3.—Estimate of Receipts and Payments of D°, from 1st March 1810 to 1st March 1811.
No. 4.—Statement of the Debts and Credits of the East India Company in England, and afloat Outward, on the 1st day of March 1810.
No. 5.—Explanation relative to Drafts from China upon England, since the year 1808.
No. 6.—Copy Letter from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George to the Court of Directors in the Public Department, on the subject of Finances.
No. 7.—Amount of Indian Debt at several Periods.
No. 8.—Estimated Amount of Debts in India, on the 30th April 1809.
No. 9.—Estimated Amount of Loans in India, on 30th April 1809.
No. 10.—Estimated Amount of Debts in India, on 30th April 1809, since paid off.
No. 11.—Evidence of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and one of the Directors.

Appendix, No. 1.

AMOUNT of BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Court, unpaid on the 1st March 1810, on account of India Debt, and Interest; shewing the Amount that will fall due before the 1st March 1811, and afterwards.

		£.
Amount of Bills of Exchange from India, running on the Company on the 1st March 1810, for Principal and Interest of Loans - - - - -		2,292,606
Of which will fall due before the 1st March 1811 - -	£.1,756,188	
due after the 1st March 1811 - - -	536,418	
		2,292,606
Amount of Bills of Exchange advised from India since the 1st March 1810		317,032
Of which will become due previous to the 1st March 1811,	£.72,235	
D° - - - - - after 1st March 1811 - -	244,797	
		317,032

Memorandum—In the Advices of Bills of Exchange received from India, the Amount drawn for Principal and Interest is not separated.

East India House, 21st April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

Appendix, No. 2.

AN ESTIMATE of the LOSS ſuſtained by The Company, by the Capture and Wreck of Shipping 1807-8 and 1808-9.

	Cargo Homeward.	Cargo Outward.	Advances, Impreſs, and War Contingencies.	Value of Ship.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Walpole	3,235		8,471		11,706
Admiral Gardner		21,759	16,138		37,897
Britannia		57,091		60,729	117,820
Travers		6,568	7,990		14,558
Lord Nelſon	49,026		14,442		63,468
Experiment	5,292		7,178		12,470
Glory	5,292		6,583		11,875
Calcutta	124,452		14,463		138,915
Bengal	121,262		14,339		135,601
Jane Ducheſs of Gordon	86,089		14,451		100,540
Lady Jane Dundas	36,808		14,508		51,316
Europe	140,000		14,398		154,398
Streatham	140,000		14,502		154,502
Aſia		28,565	14,446		43,011
£.	711,456	113,983	161,909	60,729	1,048,077

East India Houſe, the 11th April 1810. } (Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

Appendix, No. 3.

ESTIMATE of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of The Eaſt India Company; from 1ſt March 1810, to 1ſt March 1811.

	£.
Caſh in the Treaſury, 1ſt March 1810 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	654,167
Company's Goods ſold and to be ſold	5,735,351
Honble. Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	143,450
Private Trade Goods, ſold before 1ſt March 1810	307,000
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	110,000
Freight on Dº	100,000
Ditto, of Hemp imported, and to be imported on account of Government	156,000
One Year's Intereſt, at £.3 per Cent. per Annum, of £.1,207,559. 15s. the Company's ſhare of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226
£.	7,242,194
Balance deficient, 1ſt March 1811,	2,038,948
£.	9,281,142

	£.
Cuſtoms	105,932
Duty on Tea	625,807
Freight and Demorage	1,963,200
Goods and Stores exported	1,829,791
Bills Exchange from India and China	2,548,424
Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion, Intereſt on Loans, &c.	756,600
Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	875,000
Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,417
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on furlough and retired from Service	170,000
Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid	68,000
Buyers of Tea, returned	971
Proprietors of Private Trade	322,000
£.	9,281,142

East India Houſe, 16th March 1810. } (Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

Appendix, No. 4.

A STATEMENT of the DEBTS and CREDITS of The East India Company in England and Afloat Outward, on the 1st day of March 1810.

To Bonds bearing Intereſt	£.4,900,000
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt	15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	362,469
To Ditto India	2,241,044
To Cuſtoms and Exciſe on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold	753,697
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold	700,000
To Ditto - for a Loan on Bond	100,000
Do Ditto - for Intereſt on the above Loans	10,666
To Freight and Demorage	336,209
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold	134,660
To Proprietors of Private Trade, on all Goods ſold	322,000
To Almshouſes at Poplar	69,544
To what owing for Exports of former ſeaſons	164,090
To Ditto - to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund	19,633
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid	68,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and reſold	971
To Intereſt on Bonds	90,902
To Dividends on Stock	67,795
	£.10,357,088
Balance in favour	4,842,145
	£.15,199,233

By what due from Government to the Company	£.1,207,560
By Caſh, its Balance on 1ſt March 1810	654,167
By the Amount of Goods ſold, not paid for	580,351
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	41,250
By the value of Goods in England unſold	6,365,000
By Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks	2,530,619
By Exports paid for, excluſive of Bullion	1,196,095
By Impreſs and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	436,679
By the value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed abroad	79,140
By the value of the East India Houſe and Warehouſes	1,129,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops	✠ 960,000
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	19,372
	£.15,199,233

✠ The Debt from Government for Stores and Supplies to Troops, Expeditions, &c. is taken at the ſum ſtated to be due on 1ſt March 1808, deducting therefrom £.1,500,000, received from Government ſince that period; which ſum was voted in conſequence of the Firſt Report of the Select Committee on the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company. As the Committee in this Report ſtate their having ſuſpended, for further examination, ſuch parts of the Pay Office demands as have been objected to on the part of the Company, and as a difference of opinion ſubſiſts on the adjuſtment of the other parts of the Company's Claims, the Account is conſequently ſtill open for further inveſtigation.

East India Houſe, 11th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT, Account ant General.

Appendix, No. 5.

EXPLANATION relative to Drafts from China upon England, ſince the year 1808.

THE ſum owing on 1ſt March 1808, for Bills of Exchange drawn from China, was £.874,426, the whole of which was eſtimated to be paid between 1ſt March 1808 and 1ſt March 1809.

In May 1808, an Eſtimate was made of the Debts and Credits in England as they would ſtand on 1ſt March 1809, in which it was ſtated that Bills of Exchange from China would then remain unpaid to the amount of £.100,000. or that Bills to that amount only would be drawn in the year 1808. But the amount drawn in ſeaſon 1808, and adviſed here in the year 1808, was £. 320,715.; this large draft was very unexpected and very unneceſſary, for the balance in favour of the Company at China, at the cloſe of the ſeaſon 1808, amounted to £. 1,148,128.

Of the Bills drawn in 1808, the ſum of £.155,703. was paid here in the year ending 1ſt March 1810.

The further ſum of £. 222,956. was drawn from China in the year 1809. The Supra Cargoes in their letters to the Court of the 3d March 1809, ſtate it to have been their determination, in compliance with the Court's ſentiments as expreſſed in the Court's letter to Canton of 8th January 1808, not to have drawn any Bills on the Court during that ſeaſon; but in conſequence of a repreſentation from the Commanders of the Company's ſhips, ſtating the injury and diſtreſs that would be occaſioned to them by being deprived of the cuſtomary channel of remittance, and that relying thereupon they had not made any arrangement for the return of their funds, the Supra Cargoes permitted them to pay into the Canton Treaſury a ſum for which the Supra Cargoes drew Bills to the amount of £.78,886. 6. 5. therefore, had not this indulgence been conceded to the Commanders, a ſum of £. 144,070. only would have been drawn; and it may be preſumed, that when the Supra Cargoes ſhall have been in poſſeſſion of the Court's repeated directions as to limiting the drafts upon England, no larger amount will be drawn upon the Court than the accuſtomed allowance to the Commanders and Officers of the Company's ſhips, or £. 5,000. per ſhip; on an average about £. 70,000. per annum.

Eaſt India Houſe, 1ſt May 1810. (Errors excepted)

CHA' CARTWRIGHT.

Appendix, No. 6.

Copy of a LETTER from the Governor General in Council at Fort St. George to the Court of Directors in the Public Department, on the ſubject of Finances; dated 30th September 1809:—With Poſtſcript, dated 9th October.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. IN our laſt Financial Diſpatch, which was dated the 13th ultimo, your Honourable Court were apprized that we had advertiſed for the diſcharge of the whole of the Debts of this Preſidency that were transferable to England; that after the 31ſt July laſt, no further Intereſt was liable to accrue on any part of that Debt, and that the Subſcriptions to our new untransferable Loan of May 1809 amounted, on the 31ſt July, to 85,16,711 Pags.

2. We proceed to detail the further progreſs made in redeeming the transferable debt, and the ſtate of the financial arrangements at this Preſidency, to the preſent date.

3. The aggregate amount of the Loans which had been advertiſed for payment, was - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Pags. 1,11,21,499

Of which was diſcharged by transfer to the new Loan, and by Caſh,	87,24,456	
By transfer to England of principal - - - - - -	10,48,441	
By transfer to Bengal - - - - - - - - -	74,708	
Forming a total diſcharged of - - - - - - - -		98,47,605
And leaving a reſidue undiſcharged of - - -		12,73,894

This reſidue is compoſed of the Bonds depoſited at Intereſt in the Treaſury to wait the orders of the Proprietors in England, amounting to - - - - Pags. 10,23,210

And of ſums not yet demanded, on which intereſt has ceaſed - - - 250,684

Pags. 12,73,894

3. In our Diſpatch of Auguſt laſt, we expreſſed an apprehenſion that of the ſum 7,26,389. for the payment of which no demand had then been made, the greater part of it, not the whole, would be transferred to England; we are now enabled to ſtate that only 2,36,633 of the above-mentioned ſum was drawn on your Honourable Court; that 2,39,072 was ſubſcribed to the new Loan, and that the remainder, viz. 2,50,684. will moſt likely be retained in this Country; ſince notwithſtanding the various opportunities of remittance which have lately offered, no applications for Bills on England have of late been received.

4. The important purpoſe of rendering the principal of nearly the whole of the transferable Debt of this Preſidency payable in India only, having been thus accompliſhed, our attention was immediately directed to the object of appropriating the extenſive Surplus Funds at our diſpoſal to the extinction of the Debt.

From Bengal, 18th Auguſt. In Pub. Conſ. 8th Sept. 1808.

5. On this ſubject we alſo received a communication from the Honourable the Vice Preſident in Council at Fort William, in which it was obſerved, that no difficulty was likely to be experienced in furniſhing further aid in addition to the conſiderable ſupplies we had already received from Bengal, if it ſhould be found practicable to negociate Bills on that Preſidency at a favourable rate of exchange, as they were not at liberty at preſent to commence the payment of the Debts of that Government.

Sept. 9th.

6. We accordingly iſſued an advertiſement, intimating that the Loan of May laſt would be cloſed on the 11th inſtant, and at the ſame time publiſhed a Notification, that a portion of the Public Debt of this Preſidency firſt in order for diſcharge, being part of the Iſſues of the Loan of June 10th 1808; viz. from its commencement to the 31ſt Auguſt 1808, amounting to Star Pagodas 4,54,739, would be paid off on the 15th inſtant.

Advertiſements 15 & 28 Sept.

Loans of 10th June 1808.	St. Pag^{s}
From 1ſt Sept. 1808 to 31ſt March 1809	4,01,164
8 per-Cent. Promiſſory Notes	16,688
	4,17,852

7. We have ſince announced for payment a farther inſtalment of the ſaid Loan, and a portion of the common 8-per-Cent. Promiſſory Notes, iſſued at the ſame periods, amounting together to Pag^{s} 4,17,852, and we propoſe to advertiſe for payment on the 1ſt November, the remainder of Loan of 10th June 1808.

8. The portion of our regiſtered Debt, thus permanently extinguiſhed, amounts to Pag^{s} 8,72,581; and we have merely ſuſpended for the preſent, and until the ſailing of the fleet now under diſpatch, its further liquidation, leſt the eventual tranſmiſſion of Bills by theſe ſhips for intereſt on the favourable terms to which the Subſcribers are entitled, might augment the exiſting heavy demands on your Honourable Court. We propoſe, however, to pay off, on the 1ſt November next, the remainder of the 8-per-Cent. Promiſſory Notes of the Loan of 10th June 1808, amounting to Star Pagodas, 7,17,950; and we deem it probable, that a very large proportion of the Debt will be diſcharged during the preſent year 1809-10 from the ſurplus funds now in our poſſeſſion, and from the farther ſums which we may draw from Bengal by means of Bills on that Preſidency.

9. Our drafts on your Honourable Court, from the 1ſt May laſt to the preſent time, have amounted to Pags. 12,56,803.; in a preceding paragraph they are ſtated at Pags. 10,48,441. being for the principal of ſecurities; the difference, Pags. 2,08,362. is the amount of intereſt for which Bills have been granted. Our Bills on the Supreme Government for the ſame period, including the transfer of public ſecurities, amounted to Pags. 4,93,344.

10. The Balance at the Preſidency on the 30th inſtant amounted to Pagodas 56,05,091.

11. The ſtate of your Bonded Debt at this Preſidency, as it ſtands on this date, is as follows; viz.

	Pags.
10 per-Cents. outſtanding on which the intereſt has ceaſed	25,261
8 per-Cents. including the ſums in depoſit, Bonds advertiſed but not yet preſented, the decennial and new Loans, and the perpetual Loans	1,29,75,826
6 per-Cent.	81,578
	1,30,82,665

12. We have the honour of tranſmitting the copy of a letter recently received from our Military Auditor General, accompanying his Annual Statement of the Expences of the Military Eſtabliſhments under this Preſidency as they ſtood on the 30th April laſt, the reſult of which, on a compariſon of the Statement of the preceding year, is as follows:

1807-8.		1808-9.	
Eſtabliſhments	73,50,458	Eſtabliſhments	72,[illegible],241
Extra Charges	5,48,241	Extra Charges	[illegible]7
Total Pagodas	78,98,699	Total Pagodas	77,46,928

13. It appears by this Abſtract that the expenditure of 1808-9 is leſs than that of 1807-8 by Pagodas 1,51,771, ſtill however it exceeds by Star Pagodas 3,09,161. the Eſtimate of laſt year, noticed in our Financial Diſpatch of July 1808. This exceſs is particularly accounted for in the explanatory letter of the Military Auditor General, to which we beg leave to refer.

14. The details of information required by your Honourable Court, in your orders of the 14th September 1808, have not yet been prepared by the Accountant General to enable us to go more at large into the ſtate of your finances. We have not yet received the Statements for the official, nor for the Fuſly years; but we have reaſon to know that the favourable expectations of our revenues for the Fuſly year, which has lately expired, as ſtated in our late diſpatches, will not be diſappointed.

Year 1808.

15. We

15. We have the honour of tranſmitting, for the information of the Honourable Company's ſecurities at this Preſidency, in the month of September, abſtract Price Current of the Madras Market, and Statement of the Coaſt Inveſtment for the ſame month.

We have the honour to be, with great reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your faithful humble Servants,
(Signed) MINTO.
G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
N. OAKES.
J. H. CASAMAIJOR.

Fort St. George,
30th Sept. 1809.

P. S.—Since this letter was cloſed, we have received through our Board of Revenue, a Statement prepared by the Accountant General, of the *Actual* Collections and Charges in the Revenue Department, compared with the eſtimated collections and charges for the laſt official year 1808-9, accompanied with the explanatory Remarks of that Board; and we have the honour to tranſmit copies of theſe Documents for the information of your Honourable Court.

We inſert an Abſtract of the general reſults.

	Groſs Receipts.	Charges.	Net Receipts.
	Star Pag^{s}	Star Pag^{s}	Star Pag^{s}
ESTIMATED - - -	1,25,02,274	30,87,135	94,15,139
ACTUAL - - - -	1,23,78,178	28,43,871	95,34,306
Decreaſe	1,24,096 Decreaſe.	2,43,264 Increaſe.	1,19,167

Hence it will appear that there is a decreaſe of Groſs Receipts to the extent of Pagodas 1,24,096; a decreaſe of Charges to the amount of Pag^{s} 2,43,264.; and an increaſe of net Receipts amounting to Pag^{s} 1,19,167.

But it will alſo appear to your Honourable Court by the analyſis of the Statement into which the Board of Revenue have entered, that although from the ſeveral ſources, excepting land, there is an increaſe of groſs receipts amounting to Pag^{s} 3,81,131. yet there appears a groſs decreaſe of Land Revenue, to the amount of Pag^{s} 5,05,227.

Of theſe balances the Board of Revenue have entered into a full expoſition, and it will be ſatisfactory to your Honourable Court to obſerve, that a large proportion of them were collected ſubſequently to the cloſe of the official year; the only balances which the Board ſeem to be apprehenſive of not fully realizing, are thoſe of Trichinopoly and Nellore; the former calculated at Pag^{s} 35,000, and the latter at Pag^{s} 52,000. For farther explanations we beg to refer to the letter of the Board.

We have this day received the under-mentioned Accounts from our Accountant General, which are forwarded ſeparate numbers in the packet; the comparative Account of the eſtimated and actual Receipts and Diſburſements for the year 1808-9, will be forwarded by His Majeſty's ſhip Rattleſnake, now lying at this Port under orders to proceed with diſpatches directly to England:

A Statement of the actual Receipts and Diſburſements of this Preſidency during the year 1808-9; and an Eſtimate of the ſame, for the current year 1809-10:

Compariſon between the proſpective Eſtimate of permanent Receipts and Charges, and the regular Eſtimate of permanent Receipts and Charges for the year 1809-10.

In the regular Eſtimate of the permanent Revenue and Charges, the Accountant General eſtimates the ſurplus revenue at the ſum of Pag^{s} 4,72,592. inſtead of Pag^{s} 3,81,205. the amount of the ſurplus revenue ſtated in the proſpective Eſtimate prepared in the month of January laſt.

We are of opinion however, that the Military charges, which are eſtimated at the ſum of Pag^{s} 74,44,704. is taken at too low an amount.

The Military Auditor General, in his letter dated the 18th of July laſt, prefixed to his annual Statement of the expence of the Military Eſtabliſhments of this Preſidency, as they ſtood on the 30th April 1809, has eſtimated the Military charges, including one lac of Pagodas for contingencies, at Pag^{s} 76,04,399, being Pag^{s} 1,59,695 above the eſtimate of the Accountant General; from this ſum however ſhould be deducted, Pag^{s} 85,408, the amount of the extra charges which appear in the Accounts of the paſt year;—an Account of the operations in Travencore and Cochin; this charge will not occur again, and the amount of it, with the other expences of thoſe operations, will be repaid by the Rajah of Travencore. The actual exceſs therefore of the Military Auditor General's Eſtimate, compared with that of the Accountant General, amounts only to Pag^{s} 74,289. But the Auditor General's Eſtimate does not include the amount of the additional, but temporary expence, which will have been incurred by the movements of Troops occaſioned by the late military diſcontents, excepting as far as proviſion may be made for them in the ſum of 1,00,000 Pag^{s} eſtimated for contingencies.

The

The Military expences of the preſent year 1809-10, cannot therefore, we think, be eſtimated at a lower ſcale than the ſum ſtated by the Military Auditor General, which will reduce the expected ſurplus Revenue to Pag^{s} 3,12,897.

It may be proper to add, that the ſum of Pagodas 9,50,000, included in the Accountant General's regular Eſtimate, is the amount of the intereſt of the Debt, nearly as it now ſtands; that we have already ſtated to your Honourable Court, that the Debt is now in courſe of payment, and that we calculate on liquidating a conſiderable proportion of it in the courſe of the current year of account: the ſum which we ſhall be able to furniſh for that purpoſe from the funds now at our command, will, we are perſuaded, not fall ſhort of fifty Lacs of Pagodas.

The intereſt on this ſum would amount to four Lacs of Pagodas, which being a permanent diminution of charge, will augment the ſurplus revenue in the following year 1810-11, to upwards of ſeven Lacs of Pag^{s}, ſuppoſing the Revenue and Charges of that year, independently of the reduction of the intereſt on the Debt, to correſpond with the Revenue and Charges of 1809-10.

If we ſhould be able, by means of drafts on Bengal, to diſcharge a large proportion of our Debt during the current year 1809-10, the addition of the ſurplus Revenue of the ſucceeding year, by the reduction of the Charge on account of intereſt, will be increaſed in proportion.

It may be expected therefore that the ſurplus Revenue at this Preſidency will, from the enſuing year 1810-11, be equal to the proviſion of the Company's inveſtment on its preſent ſcale.

We have alſo the honour of tranſmitting different Regiſters of Bills of Exchange drawn on your Honourable Court from 1ſt May to 11th October 1809.

(Signed) MINTO.
G. H. BARLOW.
W. PETRIE.
T. OAKES.
JA^{s} H^{x} CASAMAIJOR.

9th October 1809.

Appendix, No. 7.

AMOUNT of INDIAN DEBT at ſeveral Periods.

	£.
1ſt May 1793 - - - - - - - - - -	7,971,668
1ſt May 1799 - - - - - - - - - -	12,811,863
1ſt May 1802, deducting redeemed by Sinking Funds - -	18,350,873
1ſt May 1806 - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - -	28,538,804
1ſt May 1807 - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - -	30,244,341
1ſt May 1808 - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - -	32,007,819
1ſt May 1809 - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - D^{o} - - -	30,876,788

N. B. Current Rupees at 2*s*.
Pagodas at 8*s*. and Bombay Rupees at 2*s*. 3*d*. each.

If the Total of Debts ſtated in Current Rupees in N° 16, preſented annually to Parliament, were converted into Pounds ſterling at the rate of two ſhillings the Current Rupee, the Amount would appear to differ materially from this Account, which ariſes from the mode of converting Pagodas and Bombay Rupees into Current Rupees, that has been adopted in preparing the Debts, as by the Paper N° 16, annually preſented to Parliament, by which a larger Amount in Current Rupees is produced than by the rates uſed in the preſent Account.

East India Houſe, 8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)
WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Appendix, No. 8.

Eſtimated AMOUNT of DEBTS in INDIA, on the 30th April 1809, included in the Sum Total of £. 30,876,788, of which Payment might have been demanded by Bills on England.

Bengal - -	S^{a} R^{s} 10,42,00,500, at 2*s*. the C^{t} Rupee - -	£. 12,087,258
Madras - -	Pag^{s} 1,11,21,499, at 8*s*. the Pagoda - -	£. 4,448,690
Bombay -	R^{s} - 17,923,836, at 2*s*. 3*d*. the Rupee -	£. 2,016,431
		£. 18,552,289

The

The Rates of Exchange are the ſame as in the Account of Debts preſented to the Committee; but it ſhould be obſerved, that the Bills to be drawn in payment of the Debts are at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d*. the Sicca and Bombay Rupee, and 8*s*. 6*d*. the Pagoda, which would increaſe the Amount payable in England to £. 19,992,179.

East India Houſe, 3d May 1810. } (Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Appendix, No. 9.

Eſtimated AMOUNT of LOANS in INDIA on 30th April 1809, Payment of which might have been demanded by Bills on England, ſince transferred to Loans, the Principal of which is payable in India only.

Bengal - -	No Information received.	
Madras - -	per Letter on Finances, 30th Sept. 1809, the ſum of Pag^{s} 87,24,456 is ſaid to be transferred to the new Loan, or paid by Caſh, no diſtinction being made—ſay for Transfers - Pag^{s} 86,00,000	
	a. 8*s*. -	3,440,000
Bombay - -	per Letter on Finances from Bengal, 23d Auguſt 1809, par. 11, it is ſaid a large proportion of the Subſcription to the new Loan at Bombay (119 Lacs) has been Transfers from optional Loans—for this large proportion, eſtimate R 60,00,000	
	a. 2*s*. 3*d*. -	675,000
		£. 4,115,000

East India House, 3d May 1810. } (Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Appendix, No. 10.

Eſtimated AMOUNT of DEBTS in INDIA, on 30th April 1809, ſince paid off, according to the lateſt Advices.

Bengal: Paid by Bills on the Court, - -	C. R^{s} 5,77,113.	
	at 2*s*. the C Rupee -	£. 57,711
Madras: Paid by - D^{o} - - - D^{o} - - -	Pag^{s} 11,89,619	
	at 8*s*. the Pagoda -	475,848
Bombay: Paid by - D^{o} - - - D^{o} - - - -	R^{s} 8,13,300	
	at 2*s*. 3*d*. the Rupee -	91,496
	Total paid by Bills - -	£. 625,055
Madras: Paid off there, Pag^{s} 15,90,531, at 8*s*. the Pagoda -		636,212
	Total paid off - -	£. 1,261,267

The Rates of Exchange are the ſame as in the Account of Debts; but the Bills from Bengal and Bombay being drawn at 2/6 the Sicca or Bombay Rupee, and thoſe from Madras at 8/6 the Pagoda, the amount payable in England will be £. 44,384. more than above.

East India Houſe, 3d May 1810. } (Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

Appendix, No. 11.

Sabbati, 5° die Maii 1810.

WILLIAM ASTELL, Eſquire, a Member of the Houſe;
Chairman of the Court of Directors.

IN what manner would it be highly diſadvantageous to the Eaſt India Company to raiſe money by increaſing their Capital Stock?—The Act 47 Geo. III. c. 41. enabled the Company to borrow £. 2,000,000. upon Bond, inſtead of increaſing the Capital Stock, as empowered by 37 Geo. III. It contains a clauſe, that whenever the Company ſhall increaſe their Capital Stock, for every £. 100. ſo raiſed they muſt pay off £. 200. of the Bond Debt: The effect of which would be, that we muſt increaſe our Capital Stock £. 2,000,000. and before making any uſe of it we muſt pay off £. 2,000,000. of Bond Debt, leaving only the ſurplus available for our preſent wants; what the effect of borrowing ſo large a ſum at the preſent time would be, we are yet to learn, the Charter having only a few years to run. Our preſent preſſure ariſes from the territorial claims upon the Company; and we think we could hardly expect to aſk the Proprietors to advance their money under this Act, which was granted, to ſay the leaſt, for general purpoſes, if not entirely commercial.

JACOB BOSANQUET, Eſquire, Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors, being alſo examined, confirmed the Evidence of William Aſtell, Eſquire.

CHARLES GRANT, Eſquire, a Member of the Committee.

IN what manner would it be highly diſadvantageous to the Eaſt India Company to raiſe money by increaſing their Capital Stock, ſuppoſing the increaſe to be limited to £. 1,000,000. Stock, and ſo much of the clauſe in Act 47 Geo. III. as relates to the diſcharge of Bonds, to be repealed?—The Company's Petition for aid was founded on the ſtate of the law as it now is; an alteration ſuch as the queſtion implies, would I conceive reduce the difficulties the Court of Directors apprehend; but ſtill they think, that if they went to their conſtituents with a propoſition to increaſe the Capital Stock in order to meet demands for payments which are clearly on account of territorial Debt, objection might be made to ſuch propoſition. I do not by this mean to imply, that the Company's whole property, Commercial and Territorial, is not liable for the Debt; or that though the Proprietors might object to the propoſition, the Territories will not be finally ſufficient to diſcharge all the claims upon them. Another difficulty apprehended by the Company was the preſent ſtate of the Charter ſo near to its expiration, which might be thought an unſuitable time for the increaſe of the Capital Stock, it being ſtill unknown in what manner, or upon what terms, a new Charter might be granted. A third objection is, that in the preſent period, if additional Stock were to be funded we could get only a diſadvantageous price for it, and that adding to the Company's Capital Stock is a leſs convenient mode for them than borrowing, becauſe the Stock cannot be paid off.

What is the preſent price of Eaſt India Stock?—About £. 186. per cent.

Have the Court of Directors formed any opinion of the price at which £. 1,000,000. of new Stock might be ſubſcribed?—They have entertained a general idea that more Stock ought not to be funded at a leſs price than £. 200. per Cent. and as far as I know, they have no expectation of getting ſuch a price at preſent; they probably could get no more than the current price; and it would depend upon the diſcuſſions which ſhould paſs in the general Court of Proprietors whether they might expect ſo much. I ſtate this upon the ſuppoſition that the Proprietors might agree to the preliminary propoſition of an increaſing Capital.

Jovis, 10° die Maii 1810.

CHARLES GRANT, Eſquire, again examined.

SINCE you were examined here the other day, have you reaſon to know from converſation with your brother Directors, that it would be injurious to the Company's general intereſts, to increaſe their Stock at the preſent moment to the amount of £. 1,000,000?—I think I may ſtate it to be the ſenſe of the Directors in general, that it would be inexpedient at preſent to go forward to the Court of Proprietors with a propoſition for the increaſe of their Capital Stock, and that it would be more for the intereſt of the Company to derive a temporary aid from the Public, unleſs, what would be ſtill better, ſatisfaction ſhould be made to the Company for their remaining claims on Government, which would cover all their preſent wants.

REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON THE

AFFAIRS

OF THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
11*th May* 1810.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

No. 1.—Copies of the Proceedings of the Court of Directors, and the Committee of Warehouſes of the Eaſt India Company, upon a Letter from Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, dated November 1797.

No. 2.—Extracts from the Minutes of the Court of Directors, and the Committee of Shipping of the Eaſt India Company; ſtating the Rates of Freight for Private Trade, from the year 1798 to 1809 inclusive.

No. 3.—Copies of Returns made from Bengal to the Advrtiſements iſſued there, inviting Propoſals of Contracts for building Ships for the Private Trade.

No. 4.—Extracts of the Minutes of the General Courts of Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, held on the 24th March and 8th April 1802, on the ſubject of the Private Trade with India; and Copy of Paragraphs in the Commercial Department, propoſed by the Court of Directors, to be ſent to their Preſidency at Fort William in Bengal, referred to in the General Court's Proceedings of the 8th April 1802, as printed by the Court of Directors for the information of the General Court.

No. 5.—Copies of the ſeveral Letters from the Agents to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods imported on the Walpole, Surrey, Lord Duncan, and Lady Caſtlereagh, arrived Seaſon 1806, and on the Extra Ships of the Outward Seaſon 1805 and 1806, requeſting a reduction of the Rate of Freight charged thereon; together with the Reports of the Committee of Private Trade, the Court's Minutes, and the Letters written by Order of the Court reſpecting the above applications.

East India Houſe, the 22d May 1810. } W. RAMSAY, Sec.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed, 22d May* 1810.

— (1.) —

Copies of the Proceedings of the Court of Directors, and the Committee of Warehouſes of the Eaſt India Company, upon a Letter from Sir Robert Peel, Bart. dated November 1797.

At an Open Committee of Warehouſes, on Thurſday the 19th October 1797.

IN purſuance of a reference of Court of the 11th inſtant, on a Memorial of Meſſrs. Peel & Co. and others, Manufacturers of the Town of Mancheſter, ſtating, "That they ſee with regret conſiderable quantities of Raw Cotton brought "from the Eaſt Indies to ports on the continent, in conſequence of which they "are under the neceſſity of applying to foreigners to get a ſupply for their "Manufactories, at a very great additional expence, which they conceive may "be prevented by the Court giving encouragement to Private Adventurers, in "permitting it to be ſhipped on veſſels that may have liberty to bring the ſame "to England according to law; and requeſting the Court will take the ſame into "conſideration, and give ſuch directions as may effect the deſired purpoſe;"

The Committee took the ſaid Letter into conſideration; in the courſe of which the following particulars were read, viz.

The latter part of the Report of this Committee of the 19th June 1788:

Account of Profit and Loſs on Cotton imported by the Company at various periods:

A Paper, entitled "Obſervations on the eligibility of importing Cotton "from India; by the Clerk of this Committee; 27th September 1790."

103123

(1.) Mr. Joſeph Peel, one of the ſubſcribing parties to the ſaid Letter, was then called in and converſed with on the ſubject: And being withdrawn, it was after mature deliberation;

Agreed, That Meſſrs. Peel & Co. be informed, the Company will at all times be ready to afford every aſſiſtance to the Manufacturers of this country by the importation of any commodity (particularly Raw Materials) that will afford the moſt trifling degree of advantage, or even while they do not ſuſtain any loſs thereby; that with reſpect to the Article in queſtion, they have given it repeated trials, all of which proved unfortunate in the extreme; that from this cauſe the idea of importing it on the Company's account has been long given up; that although ſome occaſional importations under fortuitous circumſtances may probably have been found to anſwer, the Company have no reaſon to conclude the Article will for a permanency afford advantages ſufficiently lucrative, either to induce foreigners to continue the taffick, or to attract the attention of Britiſh individuals. The length of the voyage, the high rate of freight from the ſpace it occupies, and the comparative low rate of its value, will always have a powerful operation againſt it; nevertheleſs, ſhould any favourable circumſtances ariſe to counterbalance theſe diſadvantages, there at preſent exiſts an opening for its introduction through the medium of the permiſſive trade granted to Individuals by the late Act of Parliament. In reply to this, the Committee are aware it may be urged, that the quantum of tonnage thus allotted will probably be wholly occupied with more valuable commodities, and that Cotton will not admit of paying the ſpecific rate of freight therein mentioned. How far freight is capable of being obtained on more moderate terms, it may be difficult to ſay;—but in order to evince to the Manufacturers that the Company are diſpoſed to afford them every aſſiſtance within the reach of practicability, the Committee

Agreed, that Meſſrs. Peel & Co. be further informed, the Company will, upon the Manufacturers, or any of their connections, making the Company a tender of Britiſh-built ſhips, re-let ſuch ſhipping to individuals preciſely on the ſame terms they may offer, for the purpoſe of bringing home Cotton on their own account, provided ſuch Cotton be brought to the Company's warehouſes and ſold at their ſales, in like manner, and ſubject to the like terms and conditions as are preſcribed by the above recited Act for the trade of individuals.

At a Committee of Warehouſes, on Wedneſday the 15th November 1797.

Robert Peel, Eſq. wiſhing to have conference with the Committee on the ſubject of the Memorial from the Manchester Manufacturers, mentioned in the Minutes of the 19th ultimo, the ſame now took place; and the Committee having heard what Mr. Peel had to offer, the Proceedings of the Committee upon the ſaid Memorial were read to him; and Mr. Peel having ſignified that what he had further to offer ſhould be addreſſed to them in writing, he withdrew.

On Friday the 22d December 1797.

In purſuance of a Reference of Court of the 22d ultimo, on a Letter from Mr. Robert Peel, ſtating the advantages to be expected from a ſupply of Eaſt India Cotton for the manufactures of this country by means of Britiſh ſhipping; the Committee took the ſame into conſideration, and

Agreed to ſubmit to the Court, that the Secretary be deſired to write Mr. Peel the following Letter in reply thereto:

"Sir,

"I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 22d November laſt, and to inform you, in anſwer thereto, that, deſirous of contributing every reaſonable aid towards the encouragement of the manufactures of this country, they ſhall at all times be ready to attend to any practicable expedient that may be laid before the Court, either from yourſelf or any other perſons, which may be likely to lead to that object. They truſt, therefore, that in any future application which you may think it neceſſary to make, ſome ſpecific plan for realizing the object which you have in view will be pointed out, upon which the Court may be able to give a decided anſwer."

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday the 22d December 1797. (1.)

The Committee of Warehouſes, in a Report dated this day now read, ſubmitting to the Court draft of a Letter to Mr. Robert Peel, in reply to his Letter of the ultimo, ſtating the advantages to be expected from a ſupply of Eaſt India Cotton for the manufactures of this country by means of Britiſh ſhipping; Mr. Rob. Peel, E. I. Cotton.

The ſame was read, and approved.

— (2.) —

Extracts from the Minutes of the Court of Directors, and the Committee of Shipping of the Eaſt India Company; ſtating the Rates of Freight for Private Trade, from the year 1798 to 1809 incluſive.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 16th May 1798.

Reſolved,—That the rates of Freight to be charged on Goods ſhipped this ſeaſon by individuals, under the late Act of Parliament, be £. 7. 10s. per ton outwards, and £. 22. 10s. per ton homewards.

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, 26th April 1799.

Reſolved,—That the rates of Freight to be charged on Goods ſhipped this ſeaſon by individuals, under the late Act of Parliament, be £. 7. 10s. per ton outwards, and £. 22. 10s. per ton homewards.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 11th June 1800.

Reſolved,—That the ſame rates of Freight be paid on Goods ſhipped this ſeaſon by individuals, under the late Act of Parliament, as were fixed by the Court's Reſolution of the 26th April 1799, being £. 7. 10s. per ton outwards, and £. 22. 10s. per ton homewards.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 8th April 1801.

Reſolved,—That the ſame rate of Freight be charged on Goods ſhipped this ſeaſon by individuals, under the late Act of Parliament, as ſtated in this Court's Reſolution of the 11th June laſt, being £. 7. 10s. per ton outwards, and £. 22. 10s. per ton homewards.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 11th Auguſt 1802.

Reſolved,—That the rates of Freight to be charged on Goods laden outwards by individuals on the ſhips of the ſeaſon 1801, be the ſame as thoſe recommended in the Committee of Shipping's Report of the 8th April 1801; viz. £. 7 per ton; and that the rates of Freight to be charged on Goods laden homewards by individuals on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1801, do not exceed £. 12 per ton; and that £. 17. 10s. per ton be the Freight charged for Goods ſhipped homewards by individuals on the regular ſhips of the ſeaſon 1801.

Extract of a Report of the Committee of Shipping, dated 22d June 1803, and which was read and approved in Court on the 24th of that month.

That the peace rate of Freight for Goods ſhipped in England on extra ſhips for India, be at a rate not exceeding £. 5 per ton, and that an additional Freight of £. 1. 10s. per ton be paid for Goods ſhipped in England in the enſuing twelve months, if the war ſhould continue ſo long.

That the peace rate of Freight homeward ſhall not exceed £. 11 per ton, and that an additional Freight be paid of £. 3 per ton on Goods laden in India on extra ſhips whoſe voyages from England ſhall have commenced in the enſuing twelve months, if the war ſhould continue ſo long.

That Wine freighted from Madeira to India on ſuch of the Company's extra ſhips which the Court may find it requiſite ſhould touch there, be at the rate of £. 4 per pipe.

That the ſame rate of Freight be paid for Wine ſent to any part of India both in peace and war, and that no pipe do contain more than 110 gallons.

That the Freight of Wine brought from India to England be £. 8 per pipe in time of peace, and £. 12 per pipe in time of war, and that this Freight be paid

(1.) previous to the delivery of Wine in England, and charged at the above rates reſpectively, whether the pipes contain the full quantity or not.

That perſons requiring tonnage for Wine from Madeira, to be landed in India, or to be carried to India, and from thence to England, be permitted to lade in articles for Madeira *freight free*, to the amount of the tonnage they may be allowed in Wine, and that two pipes be calculated equal to one ton.

Extract of the Minutes of the Committee of Shipping, dated 16th December 1803, and which was read and approved in Court the ſame day.

On a Motion,

Reſolved,—That this Committee are of opinion, that the following ſums ſhould be paid for Freight for Goods laden on the regular ſhips of this ſeaſon by individuals; viz.

From Great Britain to India - -	£. 9. 15*s.* per ton.
From the Eaſt Indies to Great Britain	£. 29. 10*s.* ditto.

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, 4th January 1805.

Reſolved,—That an addition of £. 8. 12*s.* per ton be made to the peace rate of £. 15. per ton, making in the whole £. 23. 12*s.* per ton, which latter ſum is to be the rate of Freight to be charged for Goods ſhipped in India by individuals on the regular ſhips of the ſeaſon 1802, under the 90th Clauſe Act 33 George III. cap. 52.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 27th March 1805.

A Report from the joint Committees of Warehouſes and Shipping, dated the 21ſt inſtant, being read, ſtating their having taken into conſideration a Reference of Court of the 15th inſtant, reſpecting the increaſed price of Freight under which the ſhips of this ſeaſon have been taken up; and directing the Committee to report what proportion of ſuch increaſed Freight ſhould be added to the private Traders: and the Committee ſubmitting ſundry particulars to the Court, conclude with recommending, that the ſum of £. 7. be charged for the Goods of private Traders outwards, and £. 21. homewards, unleſs the Court, for the reaſons which influenced them in 1803, ſhould chooſe to reduce this laſt ſum to £. 20.

It was then, on a Motion,

Reſolved,—That this Court agree in opinion with the ſaid Committee, but that the rate of Freight to be charged the private Traders homewards be only £. 20 inſtead of £. 21.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 12th November 1806.

A Report from the Committee of Shipping, dated 7th inſtant, being read,

Reſolved,—That the Freight of Goods laden by individuals on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1805 homewards, be fixed at £. 22. 15*s.* per ton.

That as the expence of outfit is nearly the ſame as laſt year, the following Rates be fixed for Goods laden outwards and homewards, on the extra ſhips of the enſuing ſeaſon 1806; viz.

£. 8. 10*s.* per ton Outwards.
£. 22. 15*s.* per ton Homewards.

Another Report from the Committee of Shipping, dated the 7th inſtant, being read,

Reſolved,—That for the reaſons detailed in the ſaid Report, the undermentioned be the rate of Freight for Goods laden on the regular ſhips of this ſeaſon by individuals, under the Act, calculated according to the ſtatement ſubjoined thereto; viz.

£. 10. 5*s.* per ton from Great Britain to India.
£. 30. 10*s.* per ton from India to Great Britain.

That the undermentioned be the Rates to be paid on Goods ſhipped by individuals in India for Great Britain, and alſo the Rates which it would have been proper to have charged for Goods ſhipped in Great Britain, had any application been made for that purpoſe; viz.

1804.	1805.	
£. 10. 5*s.*	£. 10. 15*s.*	Outwards.
£. 30. 10*s.*	£. 32. 5*s.*	Homewards.

Extract

Extract of the Minutes of the Committee of Shipping, dated 7th November 1806, and which was read and approved in Court on the 12th of the ſame month. (1.)

Reſolved,—That Wine freighted from Madeira to India on the Company's extra Ships, be at the rate of £. 5 per pipe of 110 gallons.

That the ſame rate of Freight be paid for Wine ſent from Madeira to any part of India, both in peace and war.

That the Freight of Wine brought from India to England be £. 8 per pipe in time of peace, and £. 12 per pipe in time of war, and that this Freight be paid previous to the delivery of the Wine in England, and charged at the above Rates reſpectively, whether the pipes contain the full quantity or not.

That perſons requiring Tonnage for Wine from Madeira to be landed in India, or to be carried to India and from thence to England, be permitted to lade in articles for Madeira *freight free*, to the amount of the Tonnage they may be allowed in Wine, and that two pipes be calculated equal to one ton.

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, 15th January 1808.

Reſolved,—That the following Rates be fixed for Goods laden on the regular and extra Ships of ſeaſon 1807; viz.

Regular Ships, £. 10. 5*s*. per ton outwards, and £. 30. 10*s*. per ton homewards.
Extra Ships, £. 8. 10*s*. per ton outwards, and £. 22. 15*s*. ditto homewards.

At a Court of Directors, held on Friday, 27 January 1809.

Reſolved,—That the following rates of Freight be charged to individuals for Goods laden outwards on the regular and extra Ships of the ſeaſon 1808; viz.

Regular Ships, £. 12 per ton.
Extra Ships, £. 9 ditto.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 7th June 1809.

Reſolved,—That the rate of Freight to be charged individuals for Goods laden homewards on the regular Ships of the ſeaſon 1808, be fixed at £. 32 per ton.

Reſolved,—That the Freight for Goods laden by individuals on the extra Ships of ſeaſon 1808 homewards, be fixed at £. 27 per ton.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday, 8th November 1809.

Reſolved,—That the following Rates be reſpectively charged for Goods laden outwards and homewards by individuals, on the regular and extra Ships of the ſeaſon 1809-10; viz.

Regular Ships, £. 10. 10*s*. per ton outwards, and £. 32 per ton homewards.
Extra - - £. 9. 0 per ton - - - and £. 27 per ton ditto.

— (3.) —

Copies of Returns made from Bengal to the Advertiſements iſſued there, inviting Propoſals of Contract for building Ships for the Private Trade.

Extract, Commercial Letter from Bengal, dated 17th December 1802.

Para. 10. The commands of your Honourable Court contained in your Letter, dated the 16th of June, were received in Fort William on the 8th November, and his Excellency in Council on the 10th of November paſſed orders which were publiſhed in an Extraordinary Gazette of the 11th.

11. A Copy of this Gazette is tranſmitted with this Diſpatch: your Honourable Court will obſerve that it contains the eleven Reſolutions of your Honourable Court, conſtituting the baſis of a final arrangement for the regulation of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, together with a public notification of the general conditions on which the ſhips lately employed on the public ſervice in the late Expedition to Egypt would be permitted to proceed to England with cargoes in the preſent ſeaſon; Copies of this notification were

(1.) at the ſame time forwarded to the Preſidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, with information that ſubſidiary inſtructions would be tranſmitted without delay with repect to the detailed conditions under which the Ships employed on the Expedition to Egypt, might be chartered to proceed to England with cargoes within the period of time limited by the orders of your Honourable Court; a ſimilar communication was alſo made to his Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

Para. 16. On the 3d inſtant, the Board of Trade ſubmitted to the Governor General in Council a draft of the Rules and Regulations which appeared to them to be neceſſary for carrying into execution that part of the Reſolutions of your Honourable Court, conſtituting the baſis of a final arrangement for the regulation of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, which relates to the employment for eight voyages of Ships to be built in India, with a Letter containing an explanation of the ſeveral points in which the Rules and Regulations ſuggeſted by them differed from the printed paper received from your Honourable Court.

17. The Rules and Regulations propoſed by the Board of Trade were approved by the Governor General in Council, and publiſhed in an Extraordinary Gazette on the 4th of December; but as it appeared to his Excellency in Council that the formation of thoſe Rules and Regulations was neceſſarily a matter of difficulty, and that the Rules and Regulations might require reviſion, he deemed it to be proper, at the ſame time, to authorize the Board of Trade to ſubmit to him ſuch amendment of the notification publiſhed on the 4th of December, as might on further conſideration appear to be expedient or neceſſary.

18. Copies of the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 4th December 1802, and of the explanatory Letter from the Board of Trade dated the 3d of the ſame month, are annexed to this Diſpatch; and as the Letter contains a full detail of the principles on which were founded the conditions of tender for eight voyages of ſhips to be built in India under the Advertiſement of the 4th December, the Governor General in Council begs leave to refer your Honourable Court to that Document for the neceſſary information on the ſubject.

19. On the 10th inſtant the Board of Trade ſubmitted to the Governor General in Council the draft of an amended Advertiſement, to be ſubſtituted for the Advertiſement publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 4th of December 1802.

22. The Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th of December 1802, has been tranſmitted to the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, and to the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay for their information; and the Board of Trade has been directed to ſubmit, for the conſideration of the Governor General in Council, ſuch inſtructions as may appear to be proper for the guidance of the Government of Bombay, with reſpect to the number of Ships to be built at that Preſidency for the ſervice of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, and with reſpect to any local circumſtances which may require the notice of the Government of Bombay, in the acceptance or rejection of the tenders which may be made at Bombay for building Ships of the deſcription required by the orders of your Honourable Court, and for freighting ſuch Ships to the Company for eight voyages.

Extract, Commercial Letter from Bengal, dated 21ſt March 1803.

Para .28. The Governor General in Council had the honour to communicate to your Honourable Court, in his Letter from this Department dated the 17th December laſt, the meaſures which had been taken for carrying into effect the final Reſolutions of your Honourable Court for the regulation of the Private Trade, and Copies of his Proceedings on the ſubject were at the ſame time tranſmitted for the information of your Honourable Court.

29. Agreeably to the direction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Secretary tranſmitted to the Secretary to your Honourable Court, under date the 21ſt of December laſt, a Copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade of the ſame date, and a Draft of the Ships to be built in India, with a requeſt that the Letter and Draft might be laid before your Honourable Court.

30. The Governor General in Council has the honour to tranſmit to your Honourable Court, with this Diſpatch, a Copy of a Letter from the Board of Trade,

Trade, dated the 24th December laſt, ſubmitting ſuch inſtructions as appeared to them to be proper for the guidance of the Government of Bombay, with reſpect to the number of Ships to be built at that Preſidency for the ſervice of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, and alſo with regard to any local circumſtances which might require the notice of the Government of Bombay for building Ships of the deſcription required by the orders of your Honourable Court, and for freighting ſuch Ships to the Company for eight voyages. (1.)

Para. 31. The ſuggeſtions of the Board of Trade appeared to his Excellency in Council to be in every reſpect calculated to ſecure to the Honourable Company the moſt favourable rates of Freight obtainable in India for Ships of the deſcription preſcribed by your Honourable Court. A Copy of the Letter from the Board of Trade was accordingly forwarded to Bombay, and the Government of that Preſidency was deſired to conſider the propoſitions of the Board of Trade as inſtructions from the Governor General in Council, and to act upon them with all practicable diſpatch.

32. The period for the receipt of tenders for building and freighting Ships for the Private Trade at this Preſidency, expired on the 1ſt of February, and the Board of Trade reported that no tenders had been received. This circumſtance was immediately communicated to the Government of Bombay, agreeably to the propoſition contained in the 6th paragraph of the Letter from the Board of Trade dated the 24th December.

Extract, Commercial Letter from Bengal, dated the 8th April 1803.

Para. 1. The meaſures adopted by the Governor General in Council, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the orders of your Honourable Court, dated the 16th of June 1802, containing your definite commands for the regulation of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, were communicated to your Honourable Court in the general Letter from his Excellency in Council from the Commercial Department, dated the 17th of December 1802; and in the 28th and following paragraphs of a General Letter from the ſame Department, dated the 21ſt ultimo.

2. In the 32d paragraph of the laſt-mentioned Letter, your Honourable Court was informed that no tenders of propoſals for building Ships in India for the conveyance of the Private Trade between India and Great Britain, and freighting them to the Company for eight voyages, had been received at this Preſidency under the Advertiſement publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th December 1802; and the Governor General in Council has now the honour to acquaint you, that no tenders were received at Bombay in conſequence of a ſimilar Advertiſement iſſued under the authority of his Excellency in Council at that Preſidency.

— (4.) —

Extracts of the Minutes of the General Courts of Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock, held on the 24th March and 8th April 1802, on the ſubject of the Private Trade with India; and Copy of Paragraphs in the Commercial Department, propoſed by the Court of Directors to be ſent to their Preſidency at Fort William, in Bengal, referred to in the General Court's Proceedings of the 8th April 1802, as printed by the Court of Directors for the information of the General Court.

At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, held at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street on Wedneſday the 24th March 1802, at twelve o' clock at noon.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that ſince the laſt General Court, paragraphs upon the ſubject of the Arrangement for the Privilege Trade with India have been prepared by the Court of Directors, and forwarded to the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, and that the Board have returned the ſame with conſiderable alterations, accompanied by a Letter ſigned by their Secretary; it was therefore the intention of the Court of Directors, that a General Court ſhould be held to morrow fortnight for the purpoſe of taking the ſame into conſideration, and that in the mean time they would cauſe ſuch Papers to be printed as in their opinion bore upon the ſubject.

(1.) At a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, held at their Houſe in Leadenhall Street on Thurſday the 8th April 1802, at twelve o'clock at noon.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the Papers on the ſubject of the Private Trade to and from India, which have been printed by the Court of Directors, and which Papers they conceive will enable the Proprietors to form a judgment thereon.

The following Motion was then made, viz.

" Reſolved,—That this Court approves and confirms the proceedings of the " Court of Directors upon the ſubject of the Private Trade with India; that in " thoſe proceedings they have ſhewn themſelves, and this Court is convinced, " will always be ready to ſhew themſelves, deſirous of preſerving, by reaſonable " arrangements, that good underſtanding with the Board of Commiſſioners, which " is ſo important to the intereſts both of the Public and of the Eaſt India Com- " pany; but that the Court of Directors be authorized to take, without loſs of " time, ſuch further ſteps as may appear to them neceſſary for the defence of " thoſe rights which have been ſolemnly ſanctioned to the Company by their " Charter, which are eſſential to the intereſts of the Public as well as of the " Company, and to the violation of which the Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock " can never conſent."

In the courſe of a debate of conſiderable length,

An Amendment to the foregoing was moved, by leaving out all the words after the word [that] in order to introduce the following, viz. " the queſtion of " Private Trade between India and Great Britain, on which ſuch oppoſite " opinions are holden by perſons of the higheſt authority, appears to this Court " to involve conſiderations of the utmoſt importance as well to the Eaſt India " Company as to the maritime, commercial, and political intereſts of this " kingdom; and this Court is of opinion, that previous to the final arrangement " of the permanent ſyſtem, a full and fair experiment ſhould be made, as pro- " poſed by the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India."

And the Queſtion being put,

That the words propoſed to be left out ſtand part of the Queſtion,

The ſame paſſed in the affirmative.

The Queſtion on the original motion being then put,

The ſame was declared from the chair to have paſſed in the affirmative;

Whereupon a diviſion of the Court being demanded, and Tellers appointed, the Court divided accordingly, and the Tellers reported that the numbers were,

For the Queſtion - - - -	134.
Againſt the Queſtion - - -	32.

Then the ſame was again declared from the chair to have paſſed in the affirmative, being as follows; viz.

" Reſolved,—That this Court approve and confirm the proceedings of the " Court of Directors upon the ſubject of the Private Trade with India; that in " thoſe proceedings they have ſhewn themſelves, and this Court is convinced, " will always be ready to ſhew themſelves, deſirous of preſerving, by reaſonable " arrangements, that good underſtanding with the Board of Commiſſioners, which " is ſo important to the intereſts both of the Public and of the Eaſt India Com- " pany; but that the Court of Directors be authorized to take, without loſs " of time, ſuch further ſteps as may appear to them neceſſary for the defence of " thoſe rights which have been ſolemnly ſanctioned to the Company by their " Charter, which are eſſential to the intereſts of the Public as well as of the " Company, and to the violation of which the Proprietors of Eaſt India Stock " can never conſent."

Paragraphs in the Commercial Department, propoſed by the Court of Directors to be ſent to their Preſidency at Fort William in Bengal, referred to in the General Court's proceedings of the 8th April 1802, as printed by the Court of Directors for the information of the General Court.

Para. 1. We propoſe in this Letter to communicate to you our Reſolutions and Inſtructions on the ſubject of enlarging the privileges of Private Traders between India

India and Great Britain, a ſubject which has been very much agitated within the laſt three or four years. (1.)

2. It was our intention to have made ſuch a communication to you at the cloſe of the laſt ſeaſon. We had then brought a very mature deliberation upon the ſubject in queſtion to a cloſe. Mr. Dundas, the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, had in a Letter of the preceding year, laid down the principles, by which, in his judgment, the privileges of individuals in the Indian trade ought to be regulated, and the means by which thoſe principles ſhould be brought into practice.

Senſible of the attention due to opinions coming from ſuch authority, and perceiving the ſubject to have relations the moſt extenſive, and to involve conſequences the moſt important, we appointed a Special Committee of our Court to take it into their moſt ſerious conſideration. That Committee, deſirous that its nature, its tendency, and its real merits ſhould once for all be thoroughly aſcertained, went into a review of all that had been advanced in favour of enlarging the privileges of individuals, next into an inveſtigation of the principles and conſequences involved in the requiſitions and ſpeculations of the private traders and their advocates; and laſtly, to the concluſions reſulting from the whole, which were in effect to give the private commerce of Britiſh ſubjects every extenſion that appeared compatible with the permanence of the Company and the exiſting ſyſtem of Indian policy, objects which, by general conſent, were entitled to paramount regard.

3. It was after the whole of theſe proceedings, with the facts, the principles, and reaſonings adduced in the courſe of them, had been digeſted by the Special Committee into the form of a Report, which received the unanimous concurrence of the Court of Directors, and was tranſmitted to the Preſident of the Board of Controul, that the Letter of our Governor General, dated 30th September 1800, containing views and concluſions very different from ours on the ſubject in queſtion, arrived. The opinions delivered in this Letter unavoidably required ſome remarks from us, and theſe, with certain obſervations ariſing from the matter of another Letter received from Mr. Dundas, the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, occaſioned a ſecond Report.

4. The ſyſtem laid down in this and the former Report, having received the ſanction of a very large majority of the Proprietors of India Stock, we prepared, and as already intimated, were about to tranſmit, in conformity to the ſuggeſtions of Mr. Dundas in his ſecond Letter, orders and inſtructions to our Governments in India, for carrying that ſyſtem into execution, when an honourable Member of the Houſe of Commons moved there, that the Papers containing our proceedings relative to this ſubject might be laid before that Houſe, in order to a conſideration of them in the next Seſſion of Parliament, and this motion having been acquieſced in, the tranſmiſſion of the orders we had prepared, was in conſequence ſuſpended.

5. We underſtood, that there were parts of the ſubject which His Majeſty's Miniſters conceived to be materially connected with the naval intereſts of the Kingdom, and we ſuppoſed that conſiderations of this nature might have contributed to recommend to them a Parliamentary diſcuſſion.

We were, on the part of the Company, heartily diſpoſed to render the reſources of India available for the benefit of the Royal Navy, in ſuch a manner as Government might think practicable and fit; and our oppoſition to the introduction of Indian ſhips here, did not ariſe from a deſire to exclude them from mixing in the commercial ſhipping of this country. We were willing both to forward that object, and the facility and advantage of private commerce between Great Britain and India, in any way reconcileable with the preſervation of privileges eſſential to the Company and to the maintenance of the preſent Indian ſyſtem; therefore we thought it due both to Government and to the Company, to explain our ſentiments on theſe heads; and before the intended diſcuſſion came on in the Houſe of Commons in the preſent Seſſion, an arrangement reſpecting the Private Trade was ſuggeſted, which met with the approbation of His Majeſty's Miniſters.

6. This arrangement, which changes ſeveral of the Articles laid down in our Reſolutions of laſt ſeaſon, and in a manner favourable to the private traders, it is the ultimate buſineſs of the preſent Letter to convey to you, with the inſtructions requiſite for carrying it into effect; but as it will be found to conſiſt only of brief Articles, ſtating ſimply what is to be done, as in directing our Governments to meaſures of great importance, it has been uſual, and is proper for us to explain the reaſons upon which they are founded; and as, on the preſent

(1.) ſubject, various repreſentations and opinions have been received by us from India, we deem it, on all theſe accounts, fit that the principles we hold upon it ſhould be fully and authentically known to our ſervants, and placed on our Records there. With theſe views we forward to you, as an appendage to this Letter, the two Reports already mentioned, which were printed with the Letters above noticed from Mr. Dundas and the Governor General for the uſe of the Proprietors. We are aware, that objections of different kinds have of late been publiſhed and induſtriouſly diſſeminated in this country againſt the matter and the reaſonings of theſe Reports; but as in theſe publications there are not a few groſs errors in point of fact, ſo we do not think that they have overthrown any material principle or opinion for which we have contended; and we are prepared to ſhew, whenever it ſhall appear proper, the grounds of this judgment. But whilſt we conceive ourſelves warranted to ſpeak thus concerning the publications in queſtion, we are fully ſenſible that on one or other of the many topics which the ſubject of commercial intercourſe with India embraces, ſome perſons entitled to great conſideration may differ, and have differed from us. We muſt view ſuch contrarieties with the deference due to others, with regret, and with an increaſed ſolicitude in ſcrutinizing the opinions we ourſelves hold: but if ſtill we are impreſſed with a conviction that theſe opinions are in the main right, the duty of a great public truſt requires us to avow them, and to act upon them.

7. We had intended at the end of the laſt ſeaſon, from our ſolicitude reſpecting the preſent ſubject, to ſtate, in addition to the matter contained in our Reports, ſome obſervations concerning the conſtitution of the Company, and the nature of the propoſed innovations; and though new circumſtances have ſince occurred, yet as thoſe obſervations are in general ſtill applicable, we ſhall, encloſing as we wiſh now to do the conſideration of a very important queſtion, introduce them here, afterwards we ſhall ſtate ſpecifically the Articles of the arrangement made with His Majeſty's Miniſters, and then give our directions for carrying them into full effect; beſtowing, laſt of all, upon any relative points before ſlightly touched on, ſuch further notice as they may appear to require.

8. It appears to us, that the nature and tendency of the propoſed enlargements have been leſs conſidered than any other part of this ſubject, eſpecially by our ſervants abroad, whoſe views upon ſuch a point cannot but be material to the intereſts of the Company. It is eaſy for thoſe who are immediately concerned in obtaining new privileges to believe, that in ſeeking that object they are conſulting alſo the public good; and the promotion of commerce has, in modern times, become ſo powerful a principle of policy and of action, that when this is underſtood to be the aim and effect of any meaſure, it ſeems with many, even of thoſe who have no perſonal intereſt depending, to eſtabliſh a controling prepoſſeſſion in favour of ſuch a meaſure: but as it is poſſible to run to an extreme this way, as it is not always eaſy juſtly to apply the theoretical principles of commerce; and as in ſuch as have had a current reception, practice not unfrequently diſcovers imperfections, ſo the peculiar conſtitution of the Eaſt India Company, which has been formed after experience rather than theory, and combines great political power and dominion with commercial practice, requires a direct, conſtant, and appropriate regard in all propoſed innovations, which have relation either to the adminiſtration of the territorial poſſeſſions of the Company, or to its privileges of trade.

9. The conſtitution of the Company, as it now ſtands, has been fixed by repeated and ſolemn acts of the Legiſlature. When after the Company's acquiſitions of territorial power of the Eaſt, the Government firſt, and Parliament afterwards, interpoſed its authority for the regulation and management of ſo great an intereſt, there was not an idea advanced of rendering an account of that acquiſition, the trade leſs excluſive, or the country more acceſſible to Britiſh merchants than it had been before. The country ſucceeded to the native rulers in a delegated ſovereignty, and might thence indeed employ in great numbers ſervants civil and military of its own; but the privileges of Britiſh ſubjects in general, with reſpect to that country, received no extenſion. It was never conceived, that becauſe a rich annexation of territory had been made to the empire of Britain, the European ſubjects of that empire had thence acquired any right to enter upon its ſoil, or to participate individually in its trade; and although generally, upon the renewal of the Company's Charter, ſome attempt has been made at home to reduce or to ſhare its privileges, the Legiſlature has ſteadily adhered to the policy of making the

India

India Company the one great organ of intercourſe between Britain and the dependent States, and of the government of thoſe States. This policy is ſtrenuouſly maintained to the preſent hour, as may be ſeen in the Letters of the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, which are in the collection of printed papers now ſent you; and it is thus maintained, becauſe it is thought with perfect juſtice beſt to conſult the true intereſt of the nation. The ſyſtem of the Eaſt India Company ſtands upon national principles. (1.)

10. A ſyſtem which has been ſo long eſtabliſhed, ſo repeatedly confirmed, and ſo well juſtified by its effects, we may confidently hope the Legiſlature, however ſolicited by particular intereſts, will ſtill be diſpoſed to cheriſh and never formally give up; and whilſt the fitneſs of maintaining this ſyſtem continues to be generally acknowledged, danger, which will always exiſt as long as any private intereſts are in oppoſition to this more public one, will not perhaps be ſo likely to approach in the form of avowedly hoſtile attack, as by the gradual operation of thoſe contrary intereſts, or by impolitic meaſures agitated within the Company itſelf, where they will, of courſe, be repreſented as compatible with its privileges and its permanence. It becomes therefore a duty of the firſt order, eſpecially in thoſe who have the management of the Company's Affairs, vigilantly to obſerve, and ſcrupulouſly to examine the ſource, the objects, and the tendency of all ſchemes, which would graft any new principles or uſages of importance upon the preſent conſtitution and practice of the Company. Great circumſpection in this caſe is not to be reckoned the offspring of a narrow, timid ſpirit, but that neceſſary prudence which the nature of the caſe requires. To reaſon upon the effects of material innovation, and to aſſign importance even to probabilities eſtabliſhed by ſuch reaſoning, ought not to be treated as precarious ſpeculation. Where experiments are to be made, and much may be loſt, any probability of loſs becomes, according to its degree, a ſolid argument againſt change, whilſt even an equal probability of advantage will not weigh equally in favour of innovation, becauſe what is already poſſeſſed may by it be ſacrificed; and without all this precaution the Company themſelves, or their adminiſtrations abroad, may by the promiſe of expected good, unwarily be led into meaſures capable of eventually undermining their exiſtence.

11. We muſt confeſs it to be our opinion, that the Company, or in other words, the preſent ſyſtem of Indian policy, is in no way more expoſed to danger of the deſcription here given, than from the continual increaſe in India of Europeans not in the Service, and the inceſſant preſſing of ſuch claims as have of late been brought forward by that claſs of men, or by others who ſupport their views. The unlicenſed reſort of ſuch perſons to India was a conſequence likely enough to follow from the eſtabliſhment of an European dominion there, and our Governments have beheld it with too much indulgence; although it will hardly be denied, that it is fitted to be the germ of a great and perilous change in the ſtate of that dominion, and the Indian ſyſtem connected with it. This practice has been the main cauſe of the continuance of the clandeſtine trade. The continuance of the clandeſtine trade was one ground on which the Company were firſt induced to yield a material ſacrifice of their privileges, and it ſtill ſerves as a plea for further inroads upon their ſyſtem; nor do we perceive any end of this plea. The ingenuity of thoſe concerned in the trade may ſtill contrive to carry it on: it may ſtill be formed into a freſh argument againſt the Company's remaining privileges. The entire extinction of it would not, as far as we can diſcover, neceſſarily reſult from any meaſures within our competence, and this ſort of reaſoning, therefore, may be employed even as long as the Company have any thing to give up.

12. We believe there are thoſe, who greatly overlook the other conſiderations belonging to this ſubject, in the importance they attach to the increaſe which has taken, or, as they ſuppoſe, may take place in the produce and exports of our territories, an increaſe, however, hitherto chiefly owing to the encouragement given by the Company to the culture of Indigo and Sugar; but unleſs ſuch perſons will alſo contend, that the medium of the Company, and all reſtrictions whatever on the intercourſe of the ſubjects of this country with India, ſhould be removed (a doctrine which has but few avowed advocates) they will allow that there is ſome point at which enlargements of the privileges of individuals ought to ſtop. To aſcertain this point has been the ſcope of our late deliberations, and to fix it, which is the deſign of our preſent Orders, is become abſolutely neceſſary.

(1.) 13. There was, indeed, a very full diſcuſſion of this nature, on the renewal of the Charter in 1793. The objects, and the manner of enlargement, were then clearly agreed upon, although all the principles and relations of that ſubject were not then brought fully into view. The object with reſpect to India, was the tranſfer of the trade, then clandeſtinely carried on between the Britiſh poſſeſſions there and foreign Europe, to the Thames. That trade was underſtood to ariſe from two ſources; the remittance of Britiſh fortunes from India, and the inveſtment of European Britiſh capital in ſhips ſailing thither under foreign flags from the continental ports of Europe. In propoſing to transfer the clandeſtine trade into the Thames, it was implied, that this latter part of it, carried on with European capital, would be annihilated; for as it was a conſequence of the riſe of the other part, which was itſelf now expected to ceaſe, ſo it was ſuppoſed to owe its continuance very much to the comparative lowneſs of the freight paid at continental ports; which diſadvantage was particularly to be remedied by the plan of transfer, and therefore the inducement to fit out ſhips from thoſe ports would ſo far be removed. The remittance of Britiſh fortunes acquired in India, by the medium of goods, into the Thames, was then the ſole object of the privilege granted to Britiſh reſidents in India by the Act of 1793. There was no reſerve made or implied for the continuance of the employment of European Britiſh Capital, which had been illegally introduced into this trade; and as the object of the enlargement was thus fairly underſtood, ſo the manner in which it ſhould be enjoyed was alſo moſt clearly ſtated. The newly privileged trade was to be brought on the ſhips of the Company. The Memorials of the agents of the private traders, the diſcuſſions in the Court of Proprietors, the correſpondence between the Court of Directors and His Majeſty's Miniſters, every tranſaction on the renewal of the Charter, and the Act of 1793 itſelf, all confirm this ſtatement. They ſhew, that the enlargement in view, with reſpect to Britiſh reſidents in India, went no further than to bring the fortunes of thoſe reſidents to this country, in merchandize, on the Company's ſhips. The fortunes were to be the capital, the Company's ſhips the channel of the trade. This trade muſt, in the nature of things, have had a moderate limit, and as it was the main profeſſed end of the Charter, to prevent a general trade to India, ſo it would have been incompatible with this deſign to have admitted into the Charter any principle of indefinite enlargement.

14. But now the Britiſh reſidents in India, aided by thoſe who take up their cauſe here, deſire to ſend their own ſhips to Britain with private merchandize, and the principle of employing European Britiſh capital in this trade, with the expreſs view of promoting the produce and exports of India, is alſo contended for. It is in vain attempted to found any of theſe claims upon the Act of 1793. They differ eſſentially from the principle of that Act; they are new claims, though they proceed from the ſame parties, whoſe views are extended with the advancement they have received; and we ſee in them, when fairly followed in their natural conſequences, nothing ſhort of a general trade. This trade, though it might for a time be carried on through the exiſting forms of the Company, would at length ſuperſede them, and even before arriving at that point, the Britiſh commerce with India, inſtead of being, as it is now, a regulated monopoly, would deſerve more properly the character of a regulated free trade, a title however, which it is to be feared would not ſuit it long. If private Indian ſhips and cargoes were indefinetely, that is, without any limitation as to number or value, licenſed to come here, it muſt follow as a conſequence, that the capital, and the merchants of Britain would be embarked in the trade. This, though forbidden could not be prevented, and the avowed admiſſion of that capital into it would be followed by an equally formal admiſſion of the merchants of this country. They have in fact already applied for permiſſion to ſend their own ſhips to India, and bring from thence ſuch goods as the Company do not chuſe to reſerve excluſively for themſelves; and it is to us clear, that the moment any further principle of enlargement, beyond the remittance of Britiſh fortunes in goods on the ſhips of the Company, is adopted (we ſpeak not here of the paſt conceſſion in favour of home manufactures, which has been already noticed) the claim of thoſe Britiſh reſidents to peculiar or excluſive privileges in the trade to Europe is at an end.

15. We may venture to aſſert, alſo, that their peculiar advantages from ſuch enlargement would ſoon ceaſe, and that a great infuſion of new competitors in that trade would probably make their ſituation worſe than it now is, whilſt with reſpect

reſpect to the nation at large, experience and juſt reaſoning equally warrant us to believe, that it would not be for its benefit, even in a commercial view, ſetting aſide other objections, to throw the trade between Great Britain and India indefinitely open. (1.)

16. But as it cannot fairly be denied, that a trade which, however modified in its form, ſhould be open directly or indirectly to all perſons of all capital belonging to this country, would be in effect a general trade; and as a general trade between a Parent State and its dependent Settlements is one main principle of the colonial ſyſtem of policy, ſo the connection between the admiſſion of that principle, and the gradual ſucceſſion of the other principles of that ſyſtem, ought never to be out of ſight. It is agreed by all, except perhaps by thoſe who may have an immediate intereſt to the contrary, that the colonization of Europeans in our Indian poſſeſſions ought not to be encouraged, and in excluding this end all meaſures clearly favourable to it, or even involving a probability of producing it, are alſo in fairneſs excluded, at leaſt, unleſs they hold forth, what is not in this caſe to be expected, a greater certainty or probability of more important good. That the meaſures, however, which are now propoſed, would directly and conſequentially promote the reſort of Europeans to India, and their Settlement there, and that there is a real relation between an indefinite enlargement of trading privileges, and the ultimate ſuperceſſion of the preſent regulated ſyſtem of Indian intercourſe and Indian policy, we think the printed Reports already mentioned have eſtabliſhed, with a degree of evidence which it will be difficult ever to invalidate, becauſe it appears to ariſe out of the very nature of things; and until concluſions of a contrary kind are eſtabliſhed, with conviction ſtill clearer, it may be juſtly maintained, that to venture upon the propoſed innovations, will be to run the hazard of an evil of the greateſt magnitude, for what, if attained, would confeſſedly be a very inferior good.

17. Thoſe, indeed, who have a direct intereſt in innovation, naturally extol the advantages to be expected from it, whilſt they appear inſenſible that any danger is to be apprehended. We are obliged to contemplate objects through another medium, and from the views which our ſituation brings more within our reach of ulterior conſequences, to reſiſt things which ſeem to offer ſome preſent advantage.

18. It is not our deſign to enter here into a particular conſideration of the arguments employed to obviate the apprehenſion of future danger from the changes now propoſed; but the diſtance at which our ſervants are placed from this ſcene, induces us to advert to one poſition, which aſſumes, that it will be in the power of the Company to correct any evils which may ariſe from thoſe changes. No poſition appears to us more unſound than this; there is a fallacy in it which lies in tacitly ſuppoſing that the Company and the private traders would continue, after theſe changes, in the ſame diſpoſition, and the ſame relative power and influence they poſſeſs at preſent, a notion which a due conſideration of the effects of thoſe innovations may be ſufficient to remove.

19. After a full and deliberate conſideration of this whole ſubject, we are thoroughly convinced, that a clear and fixed line is to be drawn between a trade in its nature colonial, and a trade merely of remittance. The firſt, created by tranſplanting capital from this country, is unneceſſary, would be unlimited, and, in our decided opinion, not only ſubverſive of the privileges, and even the exiſtence of the Company, but prejudicial to the intereſts, commercial and political, of the empire, and its dependencies at large. The ſecond, from the indiſpenſable reſidence in India of Britiſh ſubjects, who are finally to ſettle in their native land, and muſt ſend thither the property they acquire abroad, is become expedient, if not unvoidable, but at the ſame time muſt in the nature of things have a moderate limit, and to this may be added, returns for Britiſh manufactures conſigned to India for ſale. This Remittance Trade, thus deſcribed, and amply provided for in the manner we are now about to deſcribe, forms the point at which we ſhould ſtop, and the neceſſity with which we were early impreſſed, of determining clearly the extent of the new trade, now ſhews itſelf more obviouſly than it did at firſt; for Mr. Dundas, with whoſe principles we are in perfect agreement, differing with him only as to the means of carrying them into execution, has, in his Letter of the 2d April 1800, ſtrongly maintained the following poſitions: "That "the ſame principles which prove the neceſſity of the preſent mode and form of "Indian government, evince the neceſſity of the monopoly of the trade; the ſurplus "produce of India beyond what the appropriated capital of the Eaſt India

(1.) "Company can bring home, ſhould be conſidered as the means of transferring "the fortunes of the ſervants in India to Great Britain." The Merchants of this country cannot be permitted to participate with Britiſh reſidents in India in this trade, "becauſe it would be introducing a rival capital in India, againſt the "Remittance Trade of the Eaſt India Company, and in competition likewiſe with "thoſe individuals whoſe capitals, by the propoſed indulgence, it is wiſhed to "transfer to Great Britain." But the Indian agents advance far different views. After allowing to the Company whatever ſhare of the trade they may find it either politic or profitable to attach entirely to themſelves, "they are for "giving the utmoſt practicable facility to Britiſh Merchants in India, for export-"ing to the Port of London the largeſt poſſible proportion of the manufactures "and produce of India;" and thoſe who eſpouſe the cauſe of the Merchants here, are for leaving it to them to "find out and adopt the moſt effectual means" for bringing the remainder of the produce to the Port of London, and for employing, if they pleaſe, to that end the capital of this country, all which would conſtitute that indefinite unlimited trade, the conſequences of which are, in our opinion, ſo much to be feared.

To the Definite Trade we have above deſcribed, which is in harmony with the principles laid down by the late Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners, we are diſpoſed to afford every facility that can reaſonably be claimed for it, every conceſſion requiſite to produce a certain, expeditious, and cheap conveyance of Britiſh fortunes, and returns for Britiſh manufactures in merchandize to this country, excluding at the ſame time what is not neceſſary to this end, and might become the inſtrument of that other ſpecies of trade which ought to be prevented; ſuch as a ſtated permiſſion to private ſhips to lade from India with private goods, at the pleaſure of their reſident owners, which we muſt therefore abſolutely refuſe.

20. Having ſtated theſe obſervations, we now proceed to detail the Articles of the arrangement agreed on with His Majeſty's Miniſters for the enlargement of the Private Trade. We truſt they will be found to comprehend all the material proviſions requiſite for accompliſhing the ends propoſed, and for obviating any well-grounded complaints of the free Merchants, complaints which, ſo far as they have any juſt foundation, were in great part occaſioned by the ſtate of war, which has exiſted ever ſince the Act of 1793 paſſed till the preſent year. It has been already obſerved, that ſeveral of theſe Articles differ from thoſe contained under the thirteenth of our Reſolutions of 4th February 1801, annexed to the firſt Report; the preſent ſet of Articles are therefore to be your guide; but the preamble to the thirteenth Reſolution you are ſtill to regard as expreſſing the ſentiments upon which we found them.

Article 1. That in addition to the quantity of three thouſand tons of ſhipping now annually allotted to the exports of individuals from India, three, four, or five thouſand tons more, or as much as may be wanted, ſhall be aſſigned.

2. That the ſhipping to be thus annually employed, ſhall be wholly applied to the uſe of private traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained for political or warlike ſervices in India, but ſail from thence directly for the Port of London at fixed periods within the fair weather ſeaſon.

3. That all commodities of the produce of the Continent, or of the Britiſh territories in India, ſhall be permitted to be laden on thoſe ſhips, excepting only piece-goods, which ſhall not be laden unleſs by ſpecial licenſe from the Company or their Governments abroad, and ſaltpetre, which any of the Governments in India ſhall have the power to prohibit or reſtrain.

4. That the goods to be exported on private account be, as now, received into the Company's warehouſes in India; and that the ſame care be taken in aſſorting them into cargoes, in due proportion of light and heavy goods, according to the deliveries into the warehouſes, as is obſerved in forming the Company's own cargoes.

5. That theſe goods ſhall be brought to the Company's warehouſes in London, and thence to their ſales in the regular order, ſubject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the Company, for landing, warehouſing, and ſelling private goods.

6. That when the private goods provided for exportation from India ſhall not ſerve to fill all the ſhips ſent out for them, the Company ſhall put gruff goods into thoſe ſhips upon their own account.

7. That no perſon ſhall be permitted to embark in this trade, as Principal

or

or Agent, except ſuch as may lawfully engage therein, according to the proviſions of the Act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. (1.)

8. That the ſhips to be employed in this ſervice, ſhall be built for this purpoſe either in Great Britain or India, the Company contracting with thoſe who ſhall undertake to build, or be the owners of them, for their ſervice during eight voyages; and that the conſtruction of them ſhall be agreeable to a plan already adopted by the Company in England for ſhips intended to carry their own gruff goods.

9. That in order to aſcertain the rates at which ſhips of this conſtruction built of teak, can be obtained for eight voyages certain in India, the Court will authorize their Government there immediately to advertiſe ſuch of the above deſcription as are likely to be required, and to engage them for the Company, provided the freight demanded ſhall not exceed the rate of thoſe lately contracted for in England.

10. Or ſhips already built in India may be engaged for two or more voyages, for the purpoſe of carrying the Private Trade, if they ſhall not exceed the rate of peace freight actually paid by the Company for ſhips of the like deſcription this ſeaſon, and provided they are in all reſpects approved by their Maſter Attendants, or other proper Officers in India; provided alſo, that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to make void any Contract or Agreement, into which the Company have already entered, or to prevent the Company from taking up hereafter or contracting to build ſhips in Great Britain, on equal or more advantageous terms than thoſe of India.

11. That the above ſhips ſhall be relet by the Company, without profit, to ſuch Merchants as may be diſpoſed to export goods to India, or to import goods from India, as above deſcribed; charging to the exporter and importer reſpectively ſuch proportion only of the total freight for the voyage as ſhall be due, according to the proportions eſtabliſhed by the Act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52.

21. We ſhall next lay down ſuch particular inſtructions as appear to us moſt material for carrying theſe Articles into due execution.

Firſt, for the ſupply of Indian tonnage until ſhips, built or engaged by contract for that purpoſe, come into employ.

Although no official advices have reached us of the terms upon which you engaged with the Owners of Indian ſhips taken up for the Red Sea, we have nevertheleſs received private intimation thereof, and have conſented to confirm that part of the Agreement by which they are to make one voyage to Europe; and we now direct, that at the diſcretion of the Governor General in Council, the ſame conceſſion may be extended to all the ſhips engaged on that ſervice; or as ſome of theſe may have been diſabled or loſt, we allow others of equal burthen to be ſubſtituted for them, provided they leave Bengal or Madras before the 1ſt April, or Bombay before the 1ſt July 1803.

It is highly probable that the India-built ſhips already engaged by you for the expedition to the Red Sea, with the extra tonnage taken up by us this ſeaſon for the exports from hence, will furniſh more than ſufficient conveyance for the Private Trade goods which may be offered for exportation until April 1803; if not, the further tonnage wanted in them for that trade muſt be ſupplied by ſhips taken up in India for one voyage, ſo that the ſhips engaged by permanent contracts in India do not come into employ until after April 1803.

22. Secondly, for the ſupply of Indian tonnage for the Private Trade by permanent contracts.

In order to be prepared after the period of April 1803, to comply with the intent and meaning of the Articles above ſtated, we further direct that you advertiſe for the building within our own territories of ſix ſhips of between 500 and 550 tons, to be laden before April 1804, or as many as can furniſh tonnage to the extent of about 2,720 tons, being the quantity we have contracted for here for bringing home the Private Trade of 1803-4.

Theſe ſhips ſhall, as far as the circumſtances of the reſpective countries will admit, be built conformably to the terms and conditions particularized in a printed Schedule herewith tranſmitted to you, which has formed the ſtandard whereby the ſhips lately hired here for the Private Trade have been prepared and equipped, and the ſaid ſhips ſhall be engaged by the Company for ſix or eight voyages, provided the freight demanded ſhall not exceed the rate of £. 14 per ton for the homeward and outward cargo, which is the rate of the ſhips mentioned above to have been lately contracted for by us.

(1.) 23. Thirdly, in caſe tenders ſhould not be made for building by contract Indian ſhips on terms as low as thoſe above ſtated, at which we have lately engaged Britiſh ſhips.

If the ſhips, which agreeably to the above direction ſhall be advertiſed for in India, are tendered at a rate of freight higher than the ſaid Engliſh rate for ſhips of the ſame deſcription; and if at any future time Indian ſhips, which may be ſo advertiſed for by an order, ſhould be offered on terms higher than the lateſt Engliſh terms known to you for ſhips of like burthen and equipment, in either of theſe caſes it cannot be expedient to contract for the building of Indian ſhips to be permanently employed in the Company's Service; and in order to ſupply otherwiſe the tonnage which may be immediately wanted, we authorize you to take the following methods. As we have engaged extra ſhips, ready built, to the amount of 2,750 tons, builder's meaſurement, for ſix voyages for the Private Trade, the like amount of tonnage in ready-built India ſhips may be engaged by our Governments there, provided they can be had at a rate not exceeding £. 14 per ton to England and back, and in all other reſpects conformable (in the manner already mentioned) to the printed terms and conditions. As it may not ſuit reſidents in India to enter into contracts for ſix or eight voyages, we conſent that you engage ſhips for the terms of four or two voyages only, the terms and conditions in the printed Schedule being always obſerved in ſuch engagements, and likewiſe the ſtipulations in the tenth Article, and both to afford a proviſional aid to the ſupply of a due proportion of Indian tonnage for the Private Trade, and alſo to give encouragement to the diſpoſal of Indian ſhips in this country; we permit extra ſhips of that deſcription to be hired for one voyage home, under the expreſs ſtipulation that they are not to return to India, either directly or circuitouſly, on account of any Britiſh ſubject whatever.

With regard to the manning of all theſe Indian ſhips, we ſhould certainly chuſe that the crews ſhould be entirely compoſed of European ſeamen, but the Act of Navigation allows one-third of the crew to be aliens, and therefore Laſcars to this extent may be employed, but by no means in any greater proportion. The ſecurity of the ſhips and cargoes, and the preference ſo juſtly due to our own ſeamen, both recommend this limitation. This Article not to extend to ſhips taken up for one voyage only, or for ſale in Europe.

24 Fourthly, other directions to be obſerved, in engaging Indian ſhips and letting them on freight.

The advertiſements for ſhips wanted in India ſhould be iſſued at ſuch early periods as will afford the beſt opportunity for offers in conſequence, and the reſult of ſuch advertiſements and offers ſhould be tranſmitted to us by the very firſt conveyance, both by land and ſea.

In all engagements for Indian ſhips, the outward and homeward freight muſt be included, and the freight from India ſhould be three-fourths of the whole rate contracted for, and ſubject alſo to an addition for demorrage, or any reaſonable expence, in caſes where the ſafety of the ſhip and cargo may be involved.

It is our intention to give an equal participation on equal terms to the Indian ſhips, in bringing home the Private Trade, and for every ſhip engaged by us on permanent contract for this ſervice, an Indian ſhip may be engaged, on a ſimilar contract; but our hiring at any time a ſhip or ſhips caſually (which is a mode we ſhall never be inclined to prefer), it is to give no pretenſion to the Indian ſhip-owners for furniſhing one in that way, or on ſuch terms. If, however, in any ſeaſon after loading for Europe all the engaged ſhips, Britiſh or Indian, there ſhould ſtill be a want of more tonnage, an Indian extra ſhip may be hired for one voyage, without being limited to the rate of a Britiſh extra ſhip, but procured on ſuch terms as circumſtances may admit. It is, however, our ſpecial direction, that this indulgence ſhall only be granted in caſes of neceſſity, and where there is no reaſon to ſuſpect any indirect management or colluſion.

The ſhips engaged in India are not, on any account, to be relet to the owners or others, to be loaded at their pleaſure, but are to be laden in the ſame manner as the ſhips we conſign to you, from the private goods lodged in our warehouſes, whither all privilege goods muſt firſt be ſent, as heretofore practiſed, and thence being duly entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe, be aſſorted into cargoes, and ſhipped in the manner laid down in the foregoing propoſitions.

With

With regard to the rate of Freight to be paid by owners of goods laden on (1.)
ſhips taken up in India, as there will be no more uncertainty and delay in the times at which thoſe ſhips ſhall ſail, we hold it juſt, that the rate ſhould be the ſame at which the Company engage the ſhips. If this is a fair rate, which it ought to be, the proprietors of goods cannot reaſonably complain. We are not convinced, by the arguments which the owners of Indian ſhips and goods have advanced, to ſhow the mutual advantage of leaving them to deal with each other, free of the Company's intervention. This mode might, no doubt, be favourable to the increaſe of Indian ſhipping in the European trade, and to that independence of the free Merchants on the Company, which it is ſufficiently obvious they deſire; but we do not equally diſcern in it the intereſt of the ſhippers of goods: and when uncertainty and delay in the diſpatch of ſhips, which were the beſt arguments for the mode preferred by the Merchants, are removed, all juſt objection to the method we now enjoy will, in our opinion, be alſo done away. In reſpect to the charges that muſt attach in lodging private goods in our warehouſes, and embarking them in ſloops from thence, if the goods ſhall not be loaded at Calcutta for the ſhips, perhaps the moſt convenient way of ſettling them would be, by fixing Tables of Rates, according to which the ſhippers may pay and make out their invoices, without further trouble.

We muſt here direct, that if at any future period the goods provided for the Company's inveſtmsnt, after adopting all practicable means for that end, ſhall not be ſufficient to furniſh full cargoes for the Company's ſhips, and recourſe ſhould in conſequence be again had to private merchants to ſupply the deficiency, as in the inſtance mentioned in your Diſpatch of 9th April laſt, to which we ſhall have occaſion to reply particularly hereafter, the Company's Europe ſhips are to be fully laden before you engage India-built ſhips for that purpoſe, beyond the number and tonnage which, by a preceding paragraph, are to be provided for the accommodation of the Private Trade goods.

25. Fifthly, with regard to the diſpatch of the ſhips.

Care muſt be taken, according to the ſecond propoſition, that the ſhips, whether engaged by us or our Governments to bring home Private Trade, ſail at proper fixed periods, and be not detained nor diverted from regularly purſuing their voyages on any account.

It has been already ſaid, that if the ſhips employed to bring home the Private Trade ſhould not be fully laden with the goods of individuals, the deficiency ſhould be filled up by gruff goods on account of the Company. This Reſolution we confirm, meaning to include in it the Indian as well as European ſhips; and in order to act upon it, it will be proper to have a quantity of gruff articles always in ſtore at the Preſidencies; but we have further to obſerve here, in relation to this Reſolution, that if the ſhips ſent from Europe, and to engage in India, cannot both be laden at parallel periods, thoſe from Europe which cannot be diverted to any employment in India, as the country ſhips may, muſt be laden firſt, and no goods put on board them on the Company's account as long as any private goods are either in the warehouſes or notified for delivery there. With reſpect to the periods of ſhipping private goods, we would impoſe no other reſtrictions than ſuch as muſt be indiſpenſable for the currency and advantage of the trade. Applications for tonnage may ſpecify any time of ſhipping from the earlieſt to the lateſt period at which goods can be laden within the fair ſeaſon of diſpatch; and on the requiſition of the owners of the cargo aſſigned to any ſhip, the diſpatch may be made before or after the limits of the fair ſeaſon, provided they will come under the uſual covenant of being liable to all conſequent damage. It will however be neceſſary for the due currency of the trade, and the regularity of diſpatch, that ſtated periods be aſſigned for the ſailing of the ſhips, that previous notice be received from the Merchants of the ſorts and quantities of goods they wiſh to lade, and of the times at which they will be ready, and that cargoes be arranged and allotted accordingly: thus, both the Company's Agents and the Merchants will proceed with certainty, and the latter need be at no loſs to order inſurances, and engage for drawing bills on their conſignments.

It will contribute to the currency and regularity of this whole ſyſtem, if we are annually informed of the actual demand of the current year for private tonnage, and of the probable demand of the next year; we deſire therefore, that as ſoon as Returns are made to your advertiſements, requiring applications to be given

(1.) in for tonnage, you will forward to us a ſtatement of their nature and amount, accompanied with an eſtimate of the occaſions of the following year.

26. As connected with the preſent ſubject, and in itſelf a point of great importance, we think it neceſſary to recur here to an idea already mentioned, that we ſhall be ready to give every facility in our power to the building of ſhips in India for the ſervice of the Royal Navy, ſhould ſuch a plan be at any time deemed adviſable by His Majeſty's Miniſters; and in caſe any ſhips of war are thus built in our ports, it is probable that they will, in the firſt inſtance, be laden home with cargoes of merchandize either from India or China.

27. In the third of the original propoſitions of the 4th of February, it is ſtated, "that the rate of Freight from India, on ſhips engaged to bring private goods, "ſhall, during war, be as low as that at which Indian ſhips in the preſent ſeaſon "are chartered to the Company."

Although the war is happily terminated, and this is one of the propoſitions that has been changed, yet leſt it ſhould on any future occaſion miſlead, you will obſerve, that the ſhippers of goods from India both in peace and war, are to pay three-fourths of the Freight contracted for by the Company, whether the ſhips be Indian or Britiſh, and that the ſhippers of goods from Europe are to pay the remainder of the ſaid Freight.

28. Our Governments in India have, upon ſome occaſions, judged it expedient rather to grant licenſes of reſidence to perſons who had irregularly entered the country, than to adopt the meaſures reſpecting them. It could never be intended however that this ſhould become a practice, becauſe ſuch a practice would fruſtrate all the laws enacted to prevent the illicit ingreſs of Europeans into our poſſeſſions; we think it better therefore, in the view of the preſent changes, which render precaution more important, to guard againſt any future reſort to ſuch a mode, by directing, as we now do, that no licenſe of this kind be henceforth granted by any of our Governments in India, unleſs our expreſs permiſſion ſhall, upon the view of any particular caſe, be firſt granted; and we direct that liſts of the licenſed perſons out of the Service, reſiding at the different Preſidencies, may be annually ſent us.

29. Having thus given our Inſtructions upon the enlargement of the trading privileges of Britiſh reſidents in India, it becomes neceſſary for us, in the next place, to deliver our ſentiments upon the ſubject of Clandeſtine Trade. Whether the materials which have come before us have or have not been ſufficient to enable us to form an accurate idea of what the extent of that trade has lately been, they ſeem clearly to import, that it has been carried on with little ſolicitude about concealment, and that its tranſactions have been frequently mentioned in official Reports coming under the eye of Government, as if they were matters of no particular attention. The ſtrongeſt apology lately offered for the clandeſtine traders, and offered with a forwardneſs which ſeems to imply even ſomething more than a palliation of their conduct, is, that "having ſhips they muſt employ them;" but ſurely no one can doubt that this ſort of explanation does not convey a juſt view of the caſe. At the laſt renewal of the Charter, ſome individuals acting upon unauthorized ſpeculation, may have been induced to build ſhips in Calcutta, in the hope of being allowed to freight them to England; but ſhips had been built there previous to the exiſtence of any ſuch hope, and the Clandeſtine Trade had been long carried on before ſhip-building was introduced into that Settlement. Were no ſhips then built for the purpoſe of clandeſtine trade? Since the renewal of the Charter many ſhips have been built, which could not depend on being employed in the navigation to England; and it will hardly be aſſerted that men, in embarking in ſuch expenſive undertakings, would not, in various inſtances at leaſt, reckon upon a trade then carried on, though clandeſtinely, as one means by which the ſhips to be conſtructed might find employment. If, therefore, it may be ſaid, that in ſome inſtances the trade was reſorted to, becauſe ſhips were in exiſtence, it may with equal warrant be believed, that in others ſhips were built becauſe the trade exiſted; and is it now a proper or becoming account of this matter, to inſinuate, as ſeems to be done, that ſhips have in effect been driven into the Clandeſtine Trade, becauſe the Company did not think fit to licenſe them to come directly to England? and if the poſſeſſing of ſhips will apologize for entering into that trade, what more probable than the ſhips will be built to reap the benefit of this apology?

30. The inconveniences and diſappointments to which the Merchants would have been expoſed, in depending for tonnage on the Company's ſhips, will probably

probably be thought the faireſt general excuſe that can be made for their reſorting to irregular channels; and ſuch is the value attached to any increaſe of commerce in a country, that poſſibly this ſuppoſed reſult of their irregularity may cauſe it to be viewed by ſome, as on the whole a venial fault; but when conſidered in its juſt bearings and relations, it muſt be found to merit very ſerious diſapprobation. In the firſt place, the complaints of the want of accommodation in the Company's ſhips, partly aroſe form the Merchants ſtretching their trade beyond what was in contemplation when the privilege was granted them in 1793, namely, a remittance trade. This kind of trade might, in time of peace eſpecially, have been accommodated, though the other trade mixed with it, founded on foreign capital, might not. In the ſecond place, the complaints of the Merchants were urged with the view of obtaining the introduction of their own ſhips, and conſequently an independent trade. In a dominion ſo circumſtanced as that of Britiſh India is, we muſt, for reaſons already ſtated, be of opinion that the riſe of ſuch an independent intereſt there is not an object to be deſired; but what we would more particularly point to here is, the moral and political effects of an habitual, and in fact open violation of the Regulations of the governing power. To correct this evil was one avowed end of the privilege conceded to the private Merchants in 1793; but it appears ſtill to continue; and if the extenſion of trade, or greater convenience of the trader, may be admitted as an extenuation of it, a cure can hardly be hoped for. In a country diſtant from the ſeat of Supreme Authority, an habitual diſregard of the law enacted by that Authority, is in any caſe eſpecially to be deprecated, not only becauſe it may pave the way for deviation in other inſtances, but becauſe the connection of popular abuſes muſt be more difficult, under a remote delegated Government, liable to frequent changes, and as ſuch abuſes get firmer footing, the power of that Government may be ſaid to be in effect proportionably impaired. (1.)

31. It muſt be impoſſible for us, conſiſtently with our duty, to remain paſſive under the continuance of a trade, which all agree ought to be extinguiſhed. About the means of its extinction, a language has ſometimes been held which to us appears unguarded, and more likely to encourage than to diſcountenance the trade. It is ſaid, that reſtrictive meaſures will never ſuppreſs it; we, on the other hand, ſee very ſerious reaſon to be of opinion, that a ſyſtem of indulgence and conceſſion would by no means be ſure of its end.* If every facility which private traders might from time to time require were to be granted, in order to induce them to abſtain from clandeſtine purſuits, might not ſelf-intereſt, the great mover in all this buſineſs, induce them to go on aſking, as we have already obſerved, whilſt any thing remained to be given, and after all the object of the Company be unattained? It cannot be expedient for any Government to be on a footing of perpetual compromiſe and conceſſion with thoſe who derive their protection from it; nor has it ever appeared certain to us, that it could be made the intereſts of traders at all times to ſend their conſignments directly to the mother-country. But to make for the ſuppreſſion of the Clandeſtine Trade, conceſſions involving the hazard of objects yet more important, our duty will not permit us. The moſt mature conſideration of a very momentous ſubject has led us to a fixed determination reſpecting the limits by which the trade of individuals with the mother-country ſhould be bounded, and the Legiſlature has regulated the intercourſe which may ſubſiſt between Britiſh ſubjects reſident in India, and foreigners. When we have done every thing that the ſafety of the preſent Indian ſyſtem will, in our judgment, allow for the accommodation of thoſe reſidents, we truſt it cannot be unreaſonable or abſurd to expect, that men who, if they have any right to be in the country at all, are there under particular ſtipulations, on the obſervance of which their right alſo to continue in the country depends, ſhall not go in a pertinacious diſobedience to the laws and our authority, becauſe they have not all the licenſe they would chuſe for commercial ſpeculations, a licenſe to their renunciation of which was the very condition under which they were permitted to reſide.

32. When this queſtion is ſoberly conſidered, we hope no reaſonable man can be at a loſs to determine which ſide ought to prevail, the authority of the Laws and Government, or the contumacious will of certain individuals. We have no deſire to reſtrain the legitimate exertions in a much larger field than private Merchants ever before poſſeſſed in India, nor can we have pleaſure in reſorting to any coercive meaſures; but neither can we ſacrifice our conviction to clamour and prejudice, which their activity has made popular, nor ſubmit to ſee a ſyſtem

(1.) of Regulations intimately connected, in our opinion, with the ſafety of our Indian intereſt, continually diſregarded, without any exerciſe of thoſe powers which are veſted in us for the prevention of ſuch abuſes; and if any perſon ſhould determinately perſevere in ſetting our Regulations and warnings at defiance, they muſt take thoſe juſt conſequences, which we have no doubt may be brought home to them.

33. The Foreign Trade is an important branch of this general ſubject, upon which it is our purpoſe to beſtow a more mature conſideration, than the preſſure of other affairs has yet permitted us to give. During the continuance of war, we thought that it was not practicable to introduce any material ameliorations; but now that peace it at length reſtored, we ſhall wiſh ſeriouſly to deliberate on the meaſures, which this change of circumſtances, and the ſtate of the foreign trade, render proper on our part, and ſhall be glad to receive your ſentiments on the ſubject by the earlieſt opportunity.

34. Our Reſolutions and Inſtructions having thus been explicitly communicated to you, reſpecting both the Privilege and the Clandeſtine Trade; it only remains for us to require the cordial co-operation of our Governments abroad, and eſpecially of the Government General, for carrying the whole into complete effect.

— (5.) —

Copies of the ſeveral Letters from the Agents to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods imported on the Walpole, Surrey, Lord Duncan, and Lady Caſtlereagh, arrived ſeaſon 1806; and on the Extra Ships of the outward ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, requeſting a reduction of the rate of Freight charged thereon; together with the Reports of the Committee of Private Trade, the Court's Minutes, and the Letters written by order of the Court reſpecting the above applications.

Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce & Co. ſubmitting various Documents as to their Claim for Freight on the Company.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

(Copy.)

Honourable Sirs,

WE take the liberty of ſubmitting to your Honourable Court, on behalf of our reſpective Conſtituents in Bengal, a ſtatement of their Claims for the difference between the amount of Freight charged by your Honourable Court upon the Goods ſhipped by them on board the Honourable Company's regular ſhips Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, in the ſeaſon 1805-6; and the amount which they conceive ſhould have been charged on thoſe Goods, according to the Terms of Freight notified to the Public in India by an advertiſement from your Board of Trade inſerted in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th July 1807.

In order to elucidate the grounds upon which our Conſtituents build their Claim, we beg leave to encloſe, for the information of your Honourable Court, a copy of their addreſs to your Board of Trade in Bengal, of the 25th November laſt, together with the Gazette, in which the advertiſement referred to is contained.

We preſume to hope, that your Honourable Court, upon examining into the juſtneſs of thoſe Claims (which appear to us to be formed upon equitable grounds) will be pleaſed to give orders for the payment to us ſeverally of the difference of Freight ſo claimed, on behalf our reſpective Conſtituents.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

London, 27th May 1808. (Signed) *Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett* & Co.
Porcher, Redhead & Co.
David Scott & Co.
Paxtons, Cockerell, Trail & Co.
Lambert, Gillett & *Edwards.*

(1.)

Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. and others, referring to their Letter to the Court of the 27th May 1808; containing a ſtatement of the Claims which their Conſtituents in Bengal inſtructed them to prefer for the amount of difference of Freight between £. 44 and £. 30. 10*s.* per ton, as therein deſcribed; and now renewing their requeſt of a ſpeedy deciſion on the ſaid Claims.

(Copy.)

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

Honourable Sirs,

ON the 27th May 1808, we took the liberty of ſubmitting to the conſideration of your Honourable Court, a ſtatement of the Claims which our Conſtituents in Bengal had inſtructed us to prefer, for the amount of difference of Freight between the rate of £. 44 per ton charged by your Honourable Court upon the Goods laden by our Conſtituents on board the Honourable Company's ſhips Lord Duncan, Surrey, Walpole, and Lady Caſtlereagh, in the early part of the ſeaſon 1806, and the rate of £. 30. 10*s.* per ton advertiſed by your Honourable Court's Board of Trade in Bengal.

Since the period of our laying that application before your Honourable Court, we have waited with ſolicitude, but patiently, from time to time, in the hope that after a mature conſideration of the merits of the Claims ſubmitted on behalf of our Conſtituents, we ſhould be at length favoured with the deciſion of your Honourable Court thereon; now, however, that after a delay of nearly fifteen months, we ſtill find ourſelves diſappointed of all reply to our Memorial, a ſenſe of the duty which we owe to our Conſtituents, impells us to repreſent to your Honourable Court, that we feel extremely anxious to receive your Honourable Court's determination upon the Claims of our Conſtituents, ſo long ſince ſubmitted by us; and that we are particularly deſirous of being favoured with the deciſion of your Honourable Court, in time for our tranſmitting advice thereof to our Conſtituents in Bengal, by the earlieſt opportunity. On theſe grounds we preſume to expect the anſwer of your Honourable Court to our application.

We beg permiſſion at the ſame time to requeſt, that your Honourable Court will be pleaſed to ſignify, whether, upon a conſideration of the Claims of our Conſtituents in India to a refund of the difference betwixt the rate of £. 22. 15*s.* per ton charged by your Honourable Court for Freight upon the Goods laden by them on board the Honourable Company's extra ſhips of the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, and the rate of £. 14 per ton which our Conſtituents were made to underſtand was the extent of Freight to which their Goods would be liable, it appears to your Honourable Court, that the Claims of our Conſtituents to the reduction of the rate of Freight are equitable and juſt.

Upon theſe latter Claims, we take the liberty of expreſſing to your Honourable Court our perfect conviction, that, when it is conſidered, that the Goods laden by our Conſtituents on board the Honourable Company's extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1805, were ſhipped on the faith of a poſitive engagement held out by your Honourable Court's Board of Trade in Bengal; and that with reſpect to the Goods laden on board the Honourable Company's extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1806, not any the ſlighteſt intimation was given by your Honourable Court's Board of Trade in Bengal, of an intention to levy an increaſed rate of Freight, the juſtneſs of the Claims made by our Conſtituents to a reduction of the rate of Freight from £. 22. 15*s.* to £. 14 per ton, will accord with the equitable determination of your Honourable Court.

And preſuming to allude once more to the ſubject of our application made to your Honourable Court on the 27th May 1808, we beg to aſſure your Honourable Court of our implicit reliance, that upon a mature conſideration of all the circumſtances ſtated in that Memorial, your Honourable Court will not heſitate to grant that relief to our Conſtituents, for which we ſolicited on their behalf, and which the juſtice of their Claims may entitle them to expect.

Attending the deciſion of your Honourable Court, upon the important points we thus reſpectfully renew, and ſubmit to conſideration,

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

London, 4th Auguſt 1809. (Signed) *Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett* & Co.
Porcher & Co.
David Scott & Co.
Paxtons, Cockerell, Trail & Co.

(Copy.)

(1.) Letter from Meſſrs. David Scott and others, renewing their requeſt made on the 4th Auguſt laſt, reſpecting difference in Tonnage of ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, on extra Ships.

Honourable Sirs,

WE truſt it will not be conſidered intruſive, if we renew the requeſt we had the honour of preſenting to your Honourable Court on the 4th of Auguſt laſt, for a deciſion on the Claim which our Conſtituents in Bengal directed us to prefer, for the difference between £. 14 and £. 22. 10s. per ton, upon their Goods ſhipped on the extra Ships of the ſeaſons of 1805 and 1806.

From the length of time elapſed ſince this ſubject was firſt ſubmitted to the conſideration of your Honourable Court, we cannot doubt that it has paſſed under diſcuſſion, but being uninformed of the reſult, we are ſtill unable to ſatisfy our Conſtituents on a point ſo materially affecting their intereſt. This is a duty we are moſt ſolicitous to perform with the earlieſt diſpatch, and hope your Honourable Court will be pleaſed to afford us an opportunity of fulfilling it by the Georgiana Packet.

Whilſt we acknowledge the juſtice which your Honourable Court has rendered to our Conſtituents in refunding one-fourth part of the Freight which had been charged to them on their Goods ſhipped on the Lord Duncan, Walpole, Surrey, and Lady Caſtlereagh, in the early part of the ſeaſon 1806, we muſt expreſs our hope that the omiſſion of intereſt due upon that ſurcharge from the prompts of the reſpective ſales, has ariſen rather from the inadvertency of the officers employed in making up the accounts, than from any prohibition of your Honourable Court againſt ſuch an allowance. We are indeed perſuaded, that the ſame conſideration which influenced your Honourable Court's deciſion in regard to the principal, will equally induce you to repay to us the intereſt alſo.

To the liberal conſideration of your Honourable Court, we venture again to recommend the other more important ſubject now ſubmitted, and, with the utmoſt reſpect,

Have the honour to be,

London, 29th Sept. 1809. Honourable Sirs,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervants,

(Signed) *David Scott & Co.*
Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett & Co.
Porcher & Co.
Palmer, Wilſon, & Co.
Paxtons, Cockerell Trail, & Co.

(Copy.)

Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu and Co. and others, ſoliciting the Court's attention to their ſeveral Letters on the Surcharge of Freight on the Conſignments of Merchandize received by them upon the extra Ships 1805 and 1806.

The Honourable the Court of Directors, Eaſt India Houſe.

Honourable Sirs,

WE beg permiſſion once more to ſolicit the attention of your Honourable Court to the ſeveral Letters we have addreſſed to you, under date the 27th May 1808, 4th Auguſt 1809, and 28th September 1809, upon the ſubject of the Surcharge of Freight, made on the Conſignments of Merchandize, we reſpectively received upon the extra ſhips of the years 1805 and 1806.

The lapſe of nearly two years ſince the ſubject has been ſubmitted to your conſideration, will, we truſt, exonerate us from the charge of precipitancy or unſeaſonable intruſion; and as your deciſion muſt very eſſentially affect the intereſts of our employers, and is alſo neceſſary to obviate an impreſſion on their minds of our having neglected their concerns; we preſume to hope, that your Honourable Court will not permit this appeal to your juſtice to remain unnoticed beyond a day,

a day, which will admit of our communicating the decifion of your Honourable Court to our Conftituents by the next fhips. (1.)

We have the honour to be,

London, Feb. 15, 1810. Honourable Sirs,

Your moft obedient humble fervants,

(Signed) *Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett* & Co.
Porcher & Co.
Paxtons, Cockerell, Trail & Co.
David Scott & Co.
Palmer, Wilfon & Co.

(Copy.)

Letter from Meffrs. Bruce and Co. and feveral other Agents, relative to the Charge for Freight of Private Tonnage.

William Ramfay, Efq. Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors.

Sir,

WE beg leave to acknowledge your Letter of the 8th current, informing us that " the Court of Directors have ordered Warrants to be made out for the " amount of the Intereft" due upon the difcharged Freight of the four regular fhips of 1806, and that " the Court are of opinion, that the claims of our Con- " ftituents to the reduction of the rate of Freight on the Privilege Goods laden " on the extra fhips of the feafons 1805 and 1806, are neither equitable nor " juft."

While we expref our fatisfaction that the Honourable Court have ordered this Intereft to be iffued, we cannot but regret that it has been attended with a remark expreffive of diffatisfaction on the part of the Honourable Court; but we muft do ourfelves and our Conftituents the juftice to obferve, that in demanding the payment of their Claims, principal and intereft, we did it, not confidering it as an act of " liberal conceffion," but as an act of ftrict juftice from the Honourable Court.

In refpect to the decifion of the Honourable Court on the more important claim for the difference between £. 14 and £. 22. 15*s.* on the extra fhips of 1805 and 1806, it would have been a great fatisfaction to our Conftituents and ourfelves, had the Court been pleafed to authorize you to affign the grounds on which a decifion, fo directly oppofite to that which was expected from the Honourable Court, can have been taken.

On a review of the Statements prefented to the Honourable Court, we find the fimple fact to be, that in 1805 the Freight in queftion was fixed by the authority of the Court of Directors, in a Letter from you to the Governor in Council, at £. 14 per ton, and that £. 22. 15*s.* has been charged.

This appears fo inconteftible a ground of claim, that we are entirely unaware of any poffible objection to its admiffion, and under this impreffion we are loth to refign the hope of convincing the Honourable Court of its juftice.

We therefore feel it incumbent upon us to fubmit this important and long pending Claim once more to the ferious confideration of the Honourable Court; but if without fuccefs, we prefume to intreat that we may be favoured with the objections taken to our Statement, as the knowledge of them will releafe us from the painful neceffity of fo frequently bringing this Claim under difcuffion of the Honourable Court.

We have the honour to be,

London, March 14, 1810. Sir,

Your moft obedient Servants,

(Signed) *Bruce Ponthieu, Bazett* & Co.
David Scott & Co.
Porcher & Co.
Paxtons, Cockerell, Trail & Co.
Palmer, Wilfon & Co.

By the Committee of Private Trade.

Purfuant to a reference of Court of the 9th inftant, on a Letter from Meffrs. Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett and Co., and Meffrs. Porcher and Co., Meffrs. David Scott and Co., and Meffrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail and Co., renewing the Claims

(1.) of their Conſtituents, conveyed in their Letter dated the 27th May 1808, (referred by the Court to the conſideration of this Committee on the 15th June) that the rate of Freight charged on the Privilege Goods from Bengal imported on the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived 1806, may be reduced from £.44 to £.30. 10s. per ton, and that they may be refunded the amount of the difference of Freight on their reſpective conſignments.

And in addition thereto, requeſting the Court will, on a conſideration of the caſe of the extra ſhips of the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, order the rate of Freight charged on the Goods of their Conſtituents to be reduced from £ 22. 15s. to £.14 per ton.

With reſpect to the firſt Claim, that the rate of Freight by the four regular ſhips Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, may be reduced from £.44 to £.30. 10s. per ton, your Committee have to obſerve, that the Privilege Goods by theſe ſhips (as appears by the Bengal Board of Trade Letter, and their Conſultations of the 20th December 1805) were not laden in the ordinary courſe of ſhipping ſtatutable Tonnage, but were laden on the ſpecial requeſt of the proprietors, and under a ſpecific agreement entered into between them and the Bengal Government, that the Proprietors ſhould pay the ſame rate of Freight in England, as ſhould be paid by the Company for the ſhips on which the Goods might be laden.

Your Committee therefore, on the 23d January 1807, took into conſideration what rate of Freight ſhould be charged on the above Goods, and it appearing, that including a proportion of the charges for war-contingencies and kintladge, the average rate of Freight calculated on the chartered Tonnage of the four ſhips amounted to upwards of £.44 per ton, excluſive of all demorrage and other charges neceſſarily incurred in India, and on the outward and homeward voyages. Your Committee agreed, that £.44 per ton ſhould be the rate of Freight to be charged on the Privilege Goods imported on the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan.

Your Committee however, on an attentive review of the whole circumſtances, feeling perſuaded that the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods under the above Engagement, only intended to bind themſelves to indemnify the Company for the homeward Freight; and that under all the circumſtances of the caſe it would be adviſable, in conſideration of the advantage derived by the Company from the outward Tonnage, to make a reduction of one-fourth of the Freight of £.44 per ton; beg leave to ſubmit to the Court as their opinion, that Warrants ſhould be made to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods imported on the above ſhips for the amount of the difference between £.44 per ton, the rate at which the ſame have been charged; and £.33 per ton, the rate the Committee now ſubmit ſhould be charged thereon.

It only now remains for your Committee to notice that part of the above application, which ſtates, that the Goods laden by their Conſtituents on board the extra Ships of the ſeaſon 1805, were ſhipped on the faith of a poſitive engagement held out by the Bengal Board of Trade; and that with reſpect to the Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1806, not any the ſlighteſt intimation was given by the Board of Trade of an intention to levy an increaſed rate of Freight, and therefore requeſting the Freight of the extra ſhips of thoſe ſeaſons may be reduced from £.22. 15s. to £.14 per ton.

Though your Committee are fully aware of a majority of the Court being already in poſſeſſion of many of the facts, they have thought it neceſſary to recapitulate; they nevertheleſs conſider it proper, in order to enable the Court to form more correct judgment of the caſe, to recal to the Court's recollection the following particulars:

The Court ſent out inſtructions to India in December 1804, that the rate of Freight to be charged on the Privilege Goods ſhipped on the extra ſhips in the Indian ſeaſon 1805-6, would be £.14 per ton, but the war-contingencies appearing afterwards to amount to upwards of £.12 per ton, the Governor General in Council was ſubſequently inſtructed, that in the event of the above orders not having been promulgated, the rate of Freight ſhould be raiſed to £.20 per ton; the Court's firſt Inſtructions for £.14 per ton having, however, been publiſhed previous to the receipt of their ſubſequent orders, the whole of the Privilege Goods brought home in the extra ſhips of the outward ſeaſon 1804-5, were charged at that reduced rate of Freight. And with reſpect to the Agents' aſſertions, that the Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſon outward 1805, were

ſhipped

(1.)

ſhipped on the faith of a poſitive engagement, and that not any intimation had been given their Conſtituents of an intention to levy an increaſed rate of Freight on the Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſucceeding ſeaſon; your Committee cannot conceive upon what facts the Agents ground charges of ſo ſerious a nature, as they are not aware of the exiſtence of any engagement whatever relative to the rate of Freight to be charged on Goods laden on the ſhips of the ſeaſon 1805. The Proprietors of the Privilege Goods have not repreſented, that they did not expect ſome advance on the rate of Freight, and it is difficult to imagine that the parties muſt not have known that it was in contemplation to increaſe the Freight from £. 14 to a higher rate, as the Court's inſtructions to charge (conditionally) £. 20 per ton arrived in India in October 1805; and as in the year 1806 one ſhip from Fort St. George, and ſeven from Bombay, actually were laden with a very conſiderable quantity of Privilege Goods under agreements to pay £. 20 per ton, which rate was charged accordingly.

From theſe circumſtances your Committee think it will appear obvious, that the Company have been anxious to preſerve that character for integrity and ſtrict fidelity to their engagements by which they have always been diſtinguiſhed, and for the maintaining of which they have, in the inſtance juſt ſtated, ſubmitted to a loſs of £. 6 per ton on every ton of Privilege Goods imported from Bengal in the extra ſhips of the outward ſeaſon 1804-5.

And here your Committee cannot refrain from remarking, that although the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods have thought proper both by themſelves and their Agents ſo ſtrongly to object to the Freight charged on the extra ſhips, yet that it appears, on reference to the Bengal proceedings, that ſome of the very Proprietors had, in their capacity of ſhip-owners, actually let their ſhips at Calcutta to the Company in 1803 (the firſt year of the preſent war) at £. 18. 10 s. and £. 19 for heavy Goods, and £. 21 for light Goods, although in 1806, when naval equipments were much dearer than in 1803, they complain of the Company not having ſupplied them with tonnage at £. 14 per ton.

Your Committee regret having had occaſion to treſpaſs ſo long on the attention of the Court, but they were anxious to ſtate ſufficient grounds to enable the Court to take a full and extenſive view of the ſubject; and your Committee have now only to add, that after having maturely conſidered every thing that appeared to bear on the point, or to have reference to the queſtion, they have to ſubmit, that in their opinion the Agents have not ſubſtantiated any facts to entitle their Conſtituents to the reduction of Freight on the extra ſhips as ſolicited in the Letter of the 4th inſtant.

Eaſt India Houſe,
30th Auguſt 1809.

By the Committee of Private Trade.

The Court having on the 30th ult. been pleaſed to approve the recommendation of this Committee, that the rate of Freight charged on the Privilege Goods imported on the ſhips Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived ſeaſon 1806, ſhould be reduced from £. 44 to £. 33 per ton; and that the amount of the difference of Freight thereon ſhould be paid the Proprietors; the Committee now ſubmit to the Court that Warrants ſhould be made out to the undermentioned Perſons for the ſaid difference of Freight, amounting to the following ſums; viz.

		£.	s.	d.
To Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Walpole - -		716	3	—
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		522	12	9
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		789	6	8
Meſſrs. Lambert and Co. - - - - - D° - - -		35	2	11
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - - D° - - -		290	19	1
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		556	9	—
Meſſrs. Boehm and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		21	1	2
Mr. John Pain - - - - - - - - - D° - - -		64	1	10
Mr. Charles Hoffman - - - - - - - D° - - -		40	6	9
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Surrey - - -		447	—	—
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		833	16	3
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		708	—	—

(1.)

		£.	s.	d.
To Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. on Goods - per Surrey - - -		654	17	10
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		293	14	7
Mr. G. Gillett - - - - - - - - - D° - - -		105	6	3
Meſſrs. Lambert and Co. - - - - - D° - - -		152	16	1
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Lady Caſtlereagh -		829	2	1
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		340	19	4
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		202	18	2
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		372	19	1
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - D° - - -		602	2	8
Meſſrs. Lambert and Co. - - - - - D° - - -		175	13	1
Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		57	1	7
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Lord Duncan - -		571	18	6
Meſſrs. Coles and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		214	5	8
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		574	11	6
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		252	5	1
Meſſrs. Baring and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		200	6	3
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		725	12	3
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - D° - - -		573	—	5
Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. - - - - - - D° - - -		51	11	6
	£.	11,986	1	4

Which is ſubmitted to the Court.

East India Houſe,
6th September 1809.

By the Committee of Private Trade.

The Court having on the 30th ultimo, been pleaſed to approve the recommendation of this Committee, that the Freight charged on the Privilege Goods imported on the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived ſeaſon 1806, ſhould be reduced from £. 44 to £. 33 per ton, on account of the advantage derived by the Company from the outward tonnage of theſe ſhips, and for which no allowance had been made in the ſaid ſum of £. 44 per ton; and the Privilege Goods imported in the Hugh Inglis, Lady Jane Dundas, and Walthamſtow, arrived in the ſucceeding ſeaſon, having been laden under ſimilar engagements as thoſe laden on the preceding ſhips; and it alſo appearing that in the ſum of £. 47 per ton, which was charged the Proprietors of theſe Goods, no credit was taken for the benefit derived by the Company from the outward tonnage; your Committee ſubmit to the Court, that the ſame proportional reduction of one-fourth ſhould be made from the above ſum of £. 47 per ton, and in the event of the Court's approving this recommendation of your Committee, they further ſubmit, that Warrants ſhould be made out to the under-mentioned perſons for the ſaid difference of Freight, amounting to the following ſums; viz.

		£.	s.	d.
To Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. on Goods - - per Hugh Inglis - -		117	14	8
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. - - - - - D° - - - - - -		117	6	2
C. Grant, eſq. on Goods - - - - - per Lady J. Dundas		201	13	3
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. - - - - - D° - - - - - -		195	—	1
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - - per Walthamſtow -		231	15	8
Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. - - - - - - D° - - - - -		77	12	10
	£.	941	2	8

Which is ſubmitted to the Court.

East India Houſe,
6th September 1809.

By the Committee of Private Trade.

Purſuant to references of Court of the 4th October 1809 and 15th ultimo, on Letters from Meſſrs. D. Scott and Co. Meſſrs. Bruce, de Ponthieu, Bazett and Co. Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. Meſſrs. Palmer, Wilſon, and Co. and Meſſrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, and Co. renewing their former requeſt of the 4th Auguſt laſt, that the Court will be pleaſed to ſignify, whether, upon a conſideration

tion of the Claims of their Conſtituents in India to a refund of the difference betwixt the rate of £. 22. 15*s.* per ton, charged by the Court for Freight upon the Goods laden upon the extra ſhips of the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, and the rate of £. 14 per ton, which their Conſtituents were made to underſtand was the extent of Freight to which their Goods would be liable; it appears to the Court that the Claims of their Conſtituents to the reduction of the rate of Freight are equitable and juſt; alſo acknowledging the juſtice which the Court has rendered to their Conſtituents in refunding one-fourth part of the Freight which had been charged to them on their Goods ſhipped on the Lord Duncan, Walpole, Surrey, and Lady Caſtlereagh, in the early part of the ſeaſon 1806; and expreſſing their hope that the omiſſion of intereſt upon the ſums remitted aroſe rather from inadvertency of the Officers employed in making up the accounts, than from any prohibition of the Court againſt ſuch an allowance. (1.)

The Committee have taken the two points contained in the above Letters into conſideration, and beg leave to ſubmit their ſentiments on them reſpectively. On the ſubject of the firſt part of their application, your Committee, in their Report to the Court of the 30th Auguſt *laſt*, entered ſo fully into the reaſons which induced them to recommend to the Court that the requeſt of the Agents for a reduction of the Freight of the Privilege Goods on the extra ſhips ſhould not be complied with; that, as their ſentiments met the Court's approbation, and as the Agents have not advanced any new grounds in favour of their Claim in their late applications, the Committee do not now think it neceſſary to trouble the Court further than by recalling that Report to their recollection, and ſtating that, for the reaſons therein detailed, the Committee do not think this part of the application of the Agents to the Proprietors of the privilege goods either equitable or juſt, and therefore ſubmit to the Court to abide by their reſolution of the above date.

With reſpect to the ſecond object of their Letters, your Committee have to ſtate, that after the Court's liberal conceſſion in reducing the rate of Freight which had been charged one-fourth, or £. 11 per ton, they did not expect a ſubſequent application to be allowed intereſt on ſuch reduction; but as the Agents have thought proper to prefer ſuch a Claim, your Committee do not, under ſuch circumſtances, think it adviſable for the Court to reſiſt the demand, and therefore ſubmit that Warrants be made out to the under-mentioned perſons for the following ſums, being the amount of intereſt at the rate of £. 5 per cent. per annum on the ſums remitted, from the reſpective periods when the proceeds of the ſaid Goods became payable, to the 6th September laſt, when the ſaid ſums were remitted.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Walpole - -	82	3	2
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	60	3	6
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	99	6	2
Meſſrs. Lambert and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	4	—	8
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - - - D° - -	33	7	7
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	63	13	7
Meſſrs. Boehm and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	2	8	4
Mr. John Pain - - - - - - - - - D° - -	7	7	1
Mr. Charles Hoffman - - - - - - - D° - -	4	4	—
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Surrey - -	51	5	7
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	94	9	11
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	79	1	9
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	73	16	11
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - - - D° - -	33	13	11
Mr. G. Gillett - - - - - - - - - - D° - -	12	1	8
Meſſrs. Lambert and Co. - - - - - - D° - -	17	10	7
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Lady Caſtlereagh	95	2	4
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	37	15	7
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - - - D° - -	23	5	7
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	42	15	9
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	67	18	—
Meſſrs. Lambert and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	20	3	—
Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	6	11	—
Meſſrs. Raikes and Co. on Goods - per Lord Duncan -	65	12	3

To Meſſrs.

(1.)

To Meſſrs. Coles and Co. on Goods per - Lord Duncan - -	24	11	8
Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	65	18	4
Meſſrs. Scott and Co. - - - - - - - - D° - -	28	18	9
Meſſrs. Baring and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	22	19	7
Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	83	4	11
Meſſrs. Porcher and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	64	11	2
Meſſrs. Kymer and Co. - - - - - - - D° - -	5	18	4
£.	1,365	—	8

In the event of the Court's approving the above-mentioned recommendation, your Committee further ſubmit, that a Letter be written to the above Agents by the Secretary, informing them, that after the liberal conceſſion made by the Company, in remitting ſo large a portion of the Freight on the Privilege Goods imported in the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived 1806, the Court did not expect a ſubſequent application for the intereſt thereof; but as they thought proper to prefer ſuch a requeſt, the Court have not rejected the demand, but have directed Warrants to be made out for the amount of the intereſt to them reſpectively; and ſtating, in reply to their requeſt, that the Court would be pleaſed to ſignify whether the Claims of their Conſtituents to the reduction of the rate of Freight on the Privilege Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1805 and 1806, are equitable and juſt; that after an attentive conſideration of their applications, the Court are of opinion that the Claims of their Conſtituents are neither equitable nor juſt.

The Privilege Goods imported by the Hugh Inglis, Lady Jane Dundas, and Walthamſtow, arrived 1807, having been laden under ſimilar engagements as thoſe ſhipped on the Wapole, Surry, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived 1806, your Committee, in the event of the preceding part of this Report meeting the Court's approbation, have further to recommend, that the ſame allowance of intereſt which is propoſed to be made to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods on the four regular ſhips of the former ſeaſon, ſhould alſo be made on ſuch part of the Freight as was remitted by the Court's Reſolution of the 6th September laſt, to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods imported on the Hugh Inglis, Lady Jane Dundas and Walthamſtow, and that Warrants be made out to the following perſons for the under-mentioned ſums accordingly.

	£.	s.	d.
To Meſſrs. Paxton and Co. on Goods per Hugh Inglis - -	6	16	3
- - - Raikes and Co. - - - Do - - -	4	14	6
- - - C. Grant Eſq. on Goods per Lady J. Dundas - -	8	2	5
- - - Raikes and Co. - - - Do - - -	7	17	1
- - - Raikes and Co. on Goods per Walthamſtow - -	9	6	9
- - - Kymer and Co. - - - - - - - - -	3	2	7
£.	39	10	7

Which is ſubmitted to the Court.

Eaſt India Houſe,
7th March 1810.

(Copy.)

Letter to Meſſrs. David Scott and Co. reſpecting the Charge for Freight on board the extra Ships of ſeaſon 1805-6.

Gentlemen,

THE Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have conſidered a Letter from yourſelves and ſeveral other Agents, renewing your former requeſt of the 4th of Auguſt laſt, that the Court will ſignify, upon adverting to the Claims of your Conſtituents in India to a refund of the difference between the rate of £. 22. 15s. per ton charged by the Court for Freight upon the Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſon 1805 and 1806, and the rate of £. 14 per ton, which your Conſtituents were made to underſtand was the extent of Freight to which their Goods would be liable, whether the ſaid Claims are equitable and juſt; and I am directed to acquaint you, that after the liberal conceſſion made by the Company

Company in remitting ſo large a portion of the Freight on the Privilege Goods imported in the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived in 1806, the Court did not expect a ſubſequent application for the intereſt thereof; but as you have thought proper to prefer ſuch a requeſt, the Court have not rejected the demand, and have ordered Warrants to be made out for the amount of the intereſt to you reſpectively. (1.)

With reſpect to your requeſt, that the Court would ſignify whether the Claims of your Conſtituents to the reduction of the rate of Freight on the Privilege Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806 are equitable and juſt; I am ordered to ſtate that, after an attentive conſideration of your applications, the Court are of opinion that the Claims of your Conſtituents are neither equitable nor juſt.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
William Ramſay,
Secretary.

East India Houſe,
8th March 1810.

Meſſrs. David Scott and Co.

By the Committee of Private Trade.

Purſuant to a reference of Court of the 20th ultimo, on a Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu & Co., David Scott & Co., Meſſrs. Porcher & Co., Meſſrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, & Co. and Meſſrs. Palmer, Wilſon & Co. ſtating, in reply to the Secretary's Letter of the 8th ultimo, that it would have been a great ſatisfaction to their Conſtituents and to themſelves, had the Court been pleaſed to have authorized him to aſſign the grounds on which the Court had come to the deciſion, that the Claims of their Conſtituents for a reduction of the rate of Freight charged on the Privilege Goods imported on the extra ſhips of the outward ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, from £. 22. 15*s.* to £. 14 per ton, were neither eqitable nor juſt; repreſenting that in 1805, the Freight was fixed by the Court in a Letter to the Governor and Council at £. 14 per ton, and that £. 22. 15*s.* had been charged; and therefore ſubmitting this important Claim once more to the Court's ſerious conſideration, and entreating, in the event of their Claim being again unſucceſsful, that they may be favoured with the objections taken to their Statement, as the knowledge of them will releaſe them from the painful neceſſity of ſo frequently bringing the Claim under the diſcuſſion of the Court;—

The Committee have taken the ſaid Letter into conſideration, and as no new facts are advanced therein, and as the Court have been pleaſed to approve the reaſons which induced the Committee to recommend on the 7th ultimo, that the former applications of the Agents of the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods for the reduction of the Freight thereof, was neither equitable nor juſt; your Committee do not think it neceſſary to enter into a recapitulation of the reaſons which induced them to come to that deciſion; and have now therefore only to ſubmit, for the Court's approbation, the accompanying draft of a Letter to the Agents, ſtating (in reply to their preſent application) the grounds on which the Court are precluded from complying with their requeſt; and the Committee have further to recommend, that the ſame, in caſe it ſhould meet the Court's approval, be ſigned by the Secretary, and tranſmitted to the Agents,

East India Houſe,
11th April 1810.

Which is ſubmitted to the Court.

Gentlemen,

I have received the commands of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 14th ultimo, requeſting a reconſideration of the Claims of your Conſtituents to a reduction of the rate of Freight charged on the Privilege Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the outward ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, from £. 22. 15*s.* to £. 14 per ton; and ſoliciting, in the event of the above Claims being again rejected, that the Court would be pleaſed to favour you with the grounds on which their deciſion is founded; and, in compliance with your requeſt, the Court have directed me to ſtate the following as their ſentiments on your preſent application.

(1.) In your Letter you ſtate, " On a review of the Statements preſented to the " Honourable Court we find the ſimple facts to be, that in 1805 the Freight in " queſtion was fixed by the authority of the Court of Directors in a Letter from " you to the Governor in Council at £. 14 per ton, and that £. 22. 15s. has " been charged.

" This appears ſo inconteſtible a ground of claim, that we are entirely unaware " of any poſſible objection to its admiſſion; and under this impreſſion we are loth " to reſign the hope of convincing the Honourable Court of its juſtice."

In reply to the above ſtatement, on which you ground your application for a reduction of Freight, the Court have to remark, that in January 1805 they ſent out inſtructions to India, that the rate of Freight to be charged on the Privilege Goods on the extra ſhips outward 1804-5, ſhould be £. 14 per ton; but it afterwards appearing that the war-contingencies on the extra ſhips of that ſeaſon amounted to upwards of £. 12 per ton. the Court felt it neceſſary to iſſue ſubſequent inſtructions, which were received by the Governor General in Council early in the month of October following, directing, that in caſe the Court's former orders had not been promulgated, the rate of Freight ſhould be increaſed. The Court's firſt inſtructions having however been publiſhed previous to the receipt of their ſubſequent orders, ſo deſirous were they to preſerve that character for ſtrict fidelity to their engagements, by which they have ever felt anxious to be diſtinguiſhed, that the whole of the Privilege Goods brought home on the extra ſhips of the outward ſeaſons 1804-5, were directed to be charged at the reduced rate of Freight, and the Company conſequently ſuſtained a loſs of ſeveral pounds on every ton of Privilege Goods imported on theſe ſhips.

With reſpect however to the Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the following ſeaſons, on which it is your requeſt that the rate of Freight may be reduced, it muſt appear obvious that they are very differently ſituated.

In the one caſe the rate of Freight had been publiſhed previous to the arrival of inſtructions for its increaſe; in the other caſe, the notice of an increaſe of Freight had been received in India previous to the departure of the ſhips from England on which the Goods were to be laden; and as one ſhip was partly laden at Fort St. George, and ſeven others almoſt wholly laden at Bombay with Privilege Goods in 1806, at an advanced rate of Freight, it is difficult to conceive that the Court's intentions reſpecting an advance of Freight on the Privilege Goods ſhould have been unknown to the parties in India at the time of the Goods being laden.

If the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods had not appeared to entertain an idea that the rate of Freight charged one year was to govern and fix the rate to be charged the next, the Court would not have thought it neceſſary to have noticed a ſuppoſition which appears to them ſo contrary to what reflection and a knowledge of mercantile tranſactions would have dictated. It muſt be apparent, that nothing can be ſubject to more variation than the expences of the outfit of ſhips in time of war, when from political and other cauſes marine equipments are ſubject to ſuch conſiderable and ſudden variations, as muſt operate moſt materially on the rate of Freight at which Goods can be laden. It is therefore evident, that the extra ſhips on which the advanced rate of Freight has been charged, had not even ſailed from England when the inſtructions for an increaſe of Freight on the Privilege Goods had been received in India; and it does not appear that the Court or their ſervants in India had pledged themſelves that no advance of Freight ſhould take place; beſides which, it muſt have been obvious to perſons engaged in commercial purſuits, that it was impoſſible, under the circumſtances of the times, that Freight could be afforded on the ſame terms in the progreſs of war as at its commencement, when the Company paid little or no war-contingencies. The Court are perſuaded they need only appeal to the parties themſelves, whether they were not fully aware that the Court, from cauſes above enumerated, were compelled to pay a very great increaſe of war Freight on the ſhips of the outward ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, beyond thoſe of 1803 and 1804; and the parties muſt therefore be ſenſible, that it was impoſſible for the Court to import Privilege Goods at the ſame rate of Freight on the ſhips of the latter as on thoſe of the former ſeaſons.

The Court therefore, although at all times deſirous to afford every facility to the importers of Privilege Goods, cannot but feel confident that the Proprietors muſt

with

with them be convinced, that under the circumſtances above ſtated, they have no claim in equity to the ſolicited reduction of Freight. (1.)

I am,
Gentlemen, &c.

East India Houſe,
13th April 1810.

(Signed) *Wm Ramſay*,
Secretary.

Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett & Co. &c. &c. &c.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday the 30th Auguſt 1809.

A Report from the Committee of Private Trade dated this day being read, ſtating their having taken into conſideration a Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett and Co., and others, renewing the Claims of their Conſtituents for a reduction in the rate of Freights charged on the Privilege Goods from Bengal imported on the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived in 1806, from £. 44 to £. 30. 10*s*.;—and that they may be refunded the amount of the difference of Freight on their reſpective conſignments; and the Committee, ſtating their opinion at conſiderable length,

Reſolved,—That a reduction of one-fourth of the Freight of £. 44 per ton be made to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods imported on the ſhips above mentioned, and that Warrants be made out to them for the amount of the difference between £. 44 per ton, the rate at which the ſame have been charged, and £. 33 per ton, the ſum to be now charged thereon; and,

That for the further reaſons ſtated in the ſaid Report, it is the opinion of this Court, that the Agents have not ſubſtantiated any facts to entitle their Conſtituents to the reduction of Freight on the extra ſhips, as ſolicited in their Letter of the 4th inſtant.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday the 6th September 1809.

A Report from the Committee of Private Trade, dated this day, being read,

Reſolved,—That Warrants be made out for £. 11,986. 1. 4 to ſeveral perſons, Proprietors of the privileged Goods imported on the ſhips Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh, and Lord Duncan, arrived ſeaſon 1806, being the amount of the reduced Freight from £. 44 to £. 23 per ton, agreeably to Court's Reſolution of the 30th ultimo.

Another Report from the Committee of Private Trade, dated this day, being alſo read,

Reſolved,—That Warrants be made out for £. 941. 2. 8 to ſundry perſons, Proprietors of privileged Goods imported in the Hugh Inglis, Lady Jane Dundas, and Walthamſtow, ſeaſon 1807, being the ſame proportional reduction of one fourth per ton, as was made to the Proprietors of Goods laden on the ſhips of the preceding ſeaſon.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday 7th March 1810.

A Report from the Committee of Private Trade dated this day being read, ſtating their having taken into conſideration Letters from Meſſrs. D. Scott and Co., and ſeveral other East India Agents, renewing their requeſt for a reduction in the rate of Freight charged for Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806; alſo, to be allowed the intereſt on the ſums remitted by the Court of the Freight charged for Goods ſhipped on the regular ſhips;

Reſolved,—That agreeably to the Court's Reſolution of the 30th Auguſt laſt, the requeſt of the Agents for a reduction of the Freight of the Privilege Goods on the extra ſhips be not complied with.

That with reſpect to the allowance of intereſt, the ſame be allowed at the rate of £. 5 per cent. per annum on the ſums remitted, from the reſpective periods when the proceeds of the Goods became payable, to the 6th September laſt; and that Warrants be made out for £. 1,365. 8*s*. to the ſeveral perſons therein mentioned, being the amount of their Claims for intereſt.

That a Letter be written to the ſaid Agents by the Secretary, informing them, that after the liberal conceſſion made by the Company in remitting ſo large a portion of the Freight on the Privilege Goods imported in the Walpole, Surrey, Lady Caſtlereagh and Lord Duncan, arrived in 1806, the Court did not expect a ſubſequent application for the intereſt thereof; but as they thought proper to prefer ſuch a requeſt, the Court have not rejected the demand, but have directed

(1.) Warrants to be made out for the amount of the intereſt to them reſpectively; and ſtating, in reply to their requeſt, "that the Court would be pleaſed to ſignify "whether the Claims of their Conſtituents to the reduction of the rate of Freight, "on the Privilege Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, "are equitable and juſt;" that after an attentive reconſideration of their applications, the Court are of opinion that the Claims of their Conſtituents are neither equitable nor juſt.

That the ſame allowance of intereſt which is to be made to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods on the four regular ſhips of the ſeaſon 1806, be made in ſuch part of the Freight as was remitted by the Court's Reſolution of the 6th September laſt to the Proprietors of the Privilege Goods imported in the Hugh Inglis, Lady Jane Dundas, and Walthamſtow; and that Warrants be made out for £. 39. 19*s.*, the amount of the ſaid intereſt to the ſeveral perſons therein mentioned accordingly.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday the 11th April 1810.

One further Report from the Committee of Private Trade, dated this day, being likewiſe read, ſtating their having taken into conſideration a Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. and others, requeſting a reconſideration of their Claims for a reduction of Freight charged on the Privilege Goods laden on the extra ſhips of the outward ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, from £.22. 15*s.* to £. 14; and the Committee ſubmitting their opinion thereon, alſo draft of a Letter to Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. in reply;

Reſolved,—That this Court approve the ſaid Report, and draft of the Letter therewith ſubmitted; and that the latter be tranſmitted to Meſſrs. Bruce and Co. accordingly.

(1.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons *to be printed,*
22*d May* 1810.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

VIZ.

No. 1.—Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Peel, Baronet, to a Committee of the Court of Directors; dated November 1797.

No. 2.—Copy of Advertiſement reſpecting Freight; publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, 8th March 1798.

No. 3.—Copy of Advertiſement reſpecting Freight; publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, dated 5th October 1798.

No. 4.—Paragraphs of a Letter from the Bengal Government to the Court of Directors, dated 1ſt January 1798, on the ſubject of Chartering and Re-letting Indian-built Ships.

No. 5.—Copy of Advertiſement reſpecting Freight; publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, dated 19th September 1800.

No. 6.—Copy of public Notice given by the Court of Directors, communicating their intention to contract for the building of Ships in this country, of from 500 to 550 Tons Meaſurement, to be taken up for eight voyages; dated 22d July 1801.

No. 7.—Copy of Minutes of the Secret Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated 17th November 1801, containing eleven Propoſitions reſpecting Shipping.

No. 8.—Terms and Conditions under which the Eaſt India Company are willing to furniſh Tonnage, excluſive of that to be provided by the Act of the 33d of His preſent Majeſty, Cap. 52.

No. 9.—Extract Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, reſpecting Freight; dated 15th Auguſt 1805.

No. 10.—Secretary's Letter to Bengal, dated 12th December 1804, reſpecting engaging 5,500 Tons of extra Shipping.

No. 11.—Copy of Advertiſement publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette; dated 30th July 1807.

No. 12.—Copy of two Circular Letters from the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Calcutta; addreſſed to the principal houſes of Agency and Merchants eſtabliſhed at that Preſidency; dated 3d and 4th November 1807.

No. 13.—Copy of Memorial of the Merchants, Agents, and others engaged in the Export Trade from Calcutta to the Port of London.

No. 14.—Copy of a Report of the Committee of Warehouſes, approved by the Court of Directors on 31ſt May 1809.

Memorandum:—The following Papers, required by the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, in their Order of the 23d March 1810, are not at the Eaſt India Houſe, *viz.*

Memorial of the Merchants, Agents for perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, to the Preſident and Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India; dated the 23d July 1801.

Memorial of the Merchants, Agents for perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, to the Preſident and Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India; dated the 25th September 1801.

Letter from the Committee of Eaſt India Agents to Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſquire, Secretary to the Treaſury; dated the 23d December 1801.

Letter from the Agents of perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies to Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſquire; dated the 4th January 1802.

The Obſervations tranſmitted by the Agents of perſons reſiding in the Eaſt Indies to Nicholas Vanſittart, Eſquire, Secretary to the Treaſury; dated the 4th January 1802, upon the eleven Propoſitions ſent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the Court of Directors.

A Government Advertiſement publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, containing the Reſolutions of the Court of Directors; dated the 10th November 1804.

W. RAMSAY, Secretary.

Eaſt-India Houſe, 22d May 1810.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed, 22d May* 1810.

— (1.) —

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Peel, Bart. to a Committee of the Court of Directors, dated November 1797.

Honourable Sirs,

SINCE I had the honour of waiting on your Committee, on the ſubject of the Cotton Manufacturers Memorial, finding that the proſpect of a ſupply of Cotton Wool to this country, through the medium of the Ships of the Company, is very faint and remote, I have, in conformity with my promiſe and your permiſſion, ſubmitted to your Honourable Court the following conſiderations:—

(2.) From more accurate information on the ſubject, I find that the preſent high price of Cotton Wool, which cannot be expected to continue, would afford but a ſmall profit to the Merchant employing the Ships of India, under the peculiar circumſtance of returning in ballaſt from the Ports of Great Britain.

Your Committee having explicitly declared, that on repeated unſucceſsful trials a determination is founded not to import in future any Cotton Wool on account of the Company, and the Tonnage to be provided for individuals being ſo circumſtanced, the expenſe amounting almoſt to a prohibition, and no part of the Tonnage being allotted for Bombay, that trade is likely to be engroſſed by ſtrangers.

It is notorious that the Ships of other nations are already engaged in it. The Camilla, belonging to America, is juſt arrived at Hamburgh from Bombay, with a cargo of Cotton.

Having too high an opinion of the public ſpirit, good ſenſe, and liberality of your Honourable Court, to ſuppoſe you capable of withholding an article of great national neceſſity from the conſumption of this country, on which many thouſands of poor people depend, I flatter myſelf that the ardent wiſhes of the Manufacturers will be complied with, unleſs oppoſed by imperious conſiderations.

To reckon on a permanent ſupply of Cotton from India, Ships of that country freighted with it ſhould be at liberty, equally with ſhips belonging to other nations, to carry back unprohibited goods. It is unneceſſary to enumerate the benefits accruing to Great Britain and the Company from a direct trade, in point of revenue, commerce, and manufactures, carried on by His Majeſty's ſubjects, compared with an indirect one in the hands of foreigners.

The Ports of the Company in India being open to all nations at peace with this country, a ſerious apprehenſion cannot be entertained that the price of Cotton intended for China will be more affected by purchaſes made directly for England than in the manner now made by foreigners for the Britiſh Market. The queſtion for your conſideration is, whether a Trade of importance to Great Britain is to be enjoyed excluſively by foreigners, and the ſupply of neceſſary articles to Manufacturers rendered precarious and expenſive, or a direct Trade permitted, embracing ſolid advantages of a public and private nature, without injury to any of His Majeſty's ſubjects, eſpecially to the highly reſpectable body I am now addreſſing. I hope and truſt the deciſion will be ſatisfactory to the numerous perſons on whoſe behalf I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

No. 8, Milk Street,
22d November 1797.

(Signed) *Robert Peel.*

— (2.) —

Copy of Advertiſement reſpecting Freight, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, 8th March 1798.

1. The Public are hereby adviſed, that Notices conformable to the 93d Section, for the returning Ships of the Seaſon 1797-8, will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the 31ſt of October next.

2. The Public will obſerve, that the Notices muſt ſpecify the Tonnage required, as well as the Sorts and Quantities of the Goods intended to be ſhipped, and alſo the Time when the Goods will be ready. Some ſtated day muſt be named for the Goods being ready, not generally ſome period between one day and another.

3. No Goods will be admitted which the Notices ſhall declare to be ready on any day after the 15th of February.

4. Information of the Rate of Freight to be paid will be publiſhed ſo ſoon as advice thereof ſhall be received from the Court of Directors.

5. It is left to the option of Individuals either to depoſit the Freight for the Goods here, or to name ſecurities for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the performance of their engagements in that behalf; and the Notices muſt ſpecify which option they make. In caſe of payment in Great Britain they muſt ſend in the declaration of the ſecurities, ſignifying their aſſent.

6. The

6. The Freight is to be underſtood as a conſideration for the carriage of the Goods only from the place where the Ships may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The Expenſe of Tranſportion to the Ships from Calcutta muſt alſo be defrayed by the Shippers (in Bengal) as uſual. (2.)

7. Agents, requiring Tonnage on behalf of their conſtituents, muſt, with their Notices, ſend their authorities for requiring the ſame.

8. As the buſineſs of allotting the Tonnage will be much facilitated by the Notices being made out in an uniform and diſtinct manner, the following form is recommended to be obſerved:

In purſuance of the Advertiſement of the 14th March, I hereby notify that I ſhall require (on behalf of in virtue of the encloſed authority) Tonnage on the Ships of the Seaſon 1797-8, in part of the 3,000 Tons allowed by law to individuals for the following Goods:—

Deſcription of Goods.	Quantities.	Tons according to the Company's Computation of Tonnage.	Will be ready
Piece-Goods, Pieces			On the
Indigo Fr Madr			On the

Total Tons

The Freight to be (paid in England or depoſited in India.)
Security for performance of Engagements ( )
whoſe aſſent is encloſed.

9. It is hereby declared, that any Notice which may not contain the ſeveral particulars required by law, or may not be made in the mode ſo required, will be liable to rejection.

10. The following Reſolution of the Governor-General in Council, of the 26th of September 1796, reſpecting Perſons failing to ſhip Goods for which Tonnage may have been granted to them, is publiſhed for general information:

"As the relinquiſhment for the Forfeiture under any circumſtances is entirely "matter of favour, and as the Company may hereafter ſuſtain conſiderable loſs "from individuals omitting to occupy the Tonnage for which they apply, added "to the inconvenience and trouble reſulting from it in loading the Ships, it is his "determination to enforce invariably the payment of the Freight of ſhort-ſhipped "Tonnage, in all caſes in which the moſt ſatisfactory reaſons ſhall not be aſſigned "for its not being filled up."

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade.

Fort-William, (Signed) *W. A. Edmonſtone*, Secr.
6th March 1798.

— (3.) —

Copy of Advertiſement reſpecting Freight publiſhed in Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary, dated 5th October 1798.

Notice is hereby given,

1. That the Board of Trade, in purſuance of authority from the Governor-General in Council, purpoſes to hire on account of the Company, Ships duly qualified according to law to proceed with cargoes from Bengal to England in the preſent ſeaſon 1798—9, and that the owners will be permitted (under the reſtrictions ſtated in the 11th and 12th Articles) to occupy the Tonnage of their reſpective Ships, with their own or other Goods to be delivered at the Port of London.

2. Tenders of the Ships will be received at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade on or before the 31ſt of January 1799; and they muſt contain the following particulars:

 Name

(2.)

Name of the Ship.
Ditto of the Owners, and their Place of Reſidence.
Ditto of the Commander.
By whom the Ship was built.
Ship's Burthen by Carpenters Meaſurement.
When the Ship will be ready to recommence loading.
Ditto to leave the River for the Voyage.

3. Ships not at preſent in Port, but expected, may be tendered.

4. The Ships will be taken up on their meaſured Tonnage.

5. Should any Ship not be ready to commence loading at the time ſpecified, or not be ready to leave the River for the Voyage at the time ſpecified, the Owners will be liable, for failure in the former, to have their Ships rejected, notwithſtanding the previous acceptance of her; and for failure in the latter, to a penalty (payable in Bengal) of twenty-five Sicca Rupees per Ton of the Ship's chartered Tonnage, unleſs ſuch cauſe for delay be aſſigned as the Governor-General in Council, or the Board of Trade, may deem ſatisfactory.

6. The Board of Trade ſhall be at liberty, previous to the acceptance of any Ship, to cauſe her to be ſurveyed.

7. The Board of Trade reſerve to themſelves the right of rejecting any Tender, without aſſigning any reaſon to the party.

8. Every Ship after the delivery of her cargo in England will be permitted to return to India, and to bring all ſuch goods and merchandiſe as may legally be brought, Ordnance and Military Stores excepted.

9. Each Ship, if not already regiſtered either in India or in England, muſt be regiſtered in Bengal according to the mode practiſed with reſpect to the Ships which were taken up in Bengal in the ſeaſon 1795—6: and no Ship will be permitted to take in cargo until ſhe be regiſtered accordingly, or until the certificate of her former regiſtry be produced to the Board of Trade, as the caſe may be.

10. The Goods muſt be manifeſted at the Export Warehouſe for paſſing on board of the Ships, in the ſame manner as is done with private goods which go on Ships taken up by the Company in England.

11. The undermentioned commodities are prohibited by the Court of Directors from being carried to Great Britain from India:

China raw Silk.
Tea.
Nankeen Cloths.

12. The Company ſhall, if they think fit (and not otherwiſe), occupy as far as one per cent. of the chartered Tonnage of each Ship with Stores for St. Helena, allowing Freight for the ſame at the rate of £. 12 Sterling per Ton. The amount of the Freight will be paid at St. Helena on the delivery of the Stores, and payment will be made either in Caſh or by Bills, upon the Court of Directors, payable ſixty days after ſight, at the option of the Governor and Council of St. Helena.

13. The Board of Trade do not mean to lade any Goods upon any of the Ships beſides the Stores mentioned in the preceding Article.

14. Each Ship ſhall carry free of charge ſuch Packets as may be ſent on board by the Governor-General in Council for St. Helena, or for England, or by the Governor and Council of St. Helena for England.

15. The Ships muſt not carry any Paſſengers from India to Europe, or from Europe to India, or from any place whatever to another, without permiſſion, under a penalty of £. 500 ſterling for every paſſenger ſo carried without permiſſion.

16. Two ſecurities (not being owners of the Ship, the partners of a Mercantile or Agency-Houſe to be conſidered but as one ſecurity) muſt be named for the performance of engagements, and the aſſent of the ſecurity muſt accompany the Tenders.

17. For information of the further conditions intended to be ſtipulated, the public are referred to the Draft of a Charter-Party which is preparing, and when ready (notice of which will be given), will be ſubmitted for general inſpection.

18. The Owners of the Ships muſt reimburſe to the Company the undermentioned expenſes, and pay the ſubjoined fees to their Officers.

Allowance cuſtomarily drawn by the Agent and Maſter Attendant on diſpatching the Ships.

Coſt

Coſt of the Printed Copies of the Charter-Parties Fees, as follows: (2.)

	Gold Mohurs.
To the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on the ſigning of the Charter-Party	Ten.
To the Sub-Export Warehouſe-Keeper, on the Manifeſts of the Goods ſhipped being completed, and for preparing the Documents neceſſary for diſpatching the Ship	If under 500 Tons. Six — If 500 Tons, or upwards. Ten
To the Maſter-Attendant, his Deputy or his Aſſiſtant, on muſtering the Crew upon the final diſpatch of the Ship	Two — Three
To ditto, on muſtering the Crew upon the Ship's return to Bengal	Two — Three.

19. It is requeſted that the Tenders be made out in the following form:

To W. A. Edmonſtone, Eſq. Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,

1. In conſequence of the Advertiſement, bearing date the 5th of October, inviting Tenders of Ships to carry Cargoes from Bengal to England in the ſeaſon 1798—9, I beg leave to tender the undermentioned Ship, and ſubjoin the ſeveral particulars required reſpecting her, viz.

Ship's name — [ ]
Sole Owners
[ ] Inhabitant of — [ ]
[ ] Ditto — [ ]
Commander — [ ]
Built
At — [ ]
In the year — [ ]
By — [ ]
Burthen, by Carpenters Meaſurement, Tons [ ]
Will be ready to commence loading by the — [ ]
Will be ready to leave the River, for the voyage, by the [ ]

2. I agree (on behalf of myſelf and of the other Owners) to abide by all the Conditions contained in the Advertiſement, and in the Draft of the Charter Party.

3. As Securities for my performance of engagements, I beg leave to tender the undermentioned Perſons; whoſe aſſent is hereunto annexed.

[ ]
[ ]

Calcutta
the of 179 I am, &c.

We agree to be Securities.

[ ]
[ ]

20. Perſons tendering Ships on behalf of Conſtituents, muſt, with their Tenders, ſend, for the inſpection of the Board of Trade, their Authority for making the ſame.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade.

Fort-William, *W. A. Edmonſtone*, Sec.
the 5th of October 1798.

— (4.) —

Paragraphs of a Letter from the Bengal Government to the Court of Directors, dated 1ſt January 1798, on the ſubject of Chartering and Re-letting Indian-built Ships.

Commercial Department.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. We had the honour to addreſs you from this Department on the 31ſt ultimo.

(2.)

2. On our proceedings of the 16th July 1798, is recorded an application from the Merchants of Calcutta, to be permitted to ſend private Goods on India-built Ships to the Port of London.

3. The queſtion of the policy of allowing private Ships to proceed from hence to England had already been amply diſcuſſed by the Board of Trade in their proceedings, which have long ſince been pointed out to your notice.

4. We thought it proper, however, to call upon the Board of Trade for their Report on the application in queſtion.

5. The firſt Report of the Board of Trade on this application is recorded on our Proceedings of the 26th July; and agreeably to the opinion of that Board, we determined not to paſs any deciſion on it until we ſhould be able to form a judgment whether any part of the Tonnage ſent out by you was likely to remain unoccupied.

6. Your advices of the 26th of January and 2d March (which we ſubſequently received) having furniſhed us with the neceſſary information regarding the Tonnage which you had engaged, and the Board of Trade having laid before us a Statement of the Freight and Tonnage, by which it appeared that we ſhould not have more Tonnage on hand than we had Goods to occupy, we reſolved that individuals ſhould be allowed to ſend Goods to England on private Ships qualified by Law, care being taken to prevent illicit trade and other abuſes.

Cons. 1ſt Oct. 7. The plan which we have adopted is to hire Ships on the Account of the Company, and to re-let the Ships to the Owners, in the manner obſerved in 1795—6, with regard to the Caledonia and Warren Haſtings.

Cons. 1ſt Oct. 8. The rules which we have deemed it neceſſary to adopt for enſuring the return of the native Seamen will appear from the Charter-Parties.

Cons. 1ſt Oct. 9. For the Advertiſement which we publiſhed notifying this determination to the public, we beg leave to refer you to our proceedings noted in the margin.

10. The further details reſpecting the Ships chartered and re-let under this Advertiſement will appear from the Charter-Party agreements of the reſpective Ships.

Cons. 15th Oct. 11. We ſubſequently reſolved to authorize the Government of Bombay to adopt a ſimilar arrangement, being of opinion from the Statements of Tonnage and Freight which we had before us, that there was no ground for that Government to defer adopting the meaſure, from an apprehenſion that the Tonnage which they had on hand belonging to the Company, would exceed the Goods which they had to occupy it.

Cons. 15th Oct. 12. We accordingly tranſmitted to them a copy of the Advertiſement which we had publiſhed, and recommended to them to conform to the plan detailed in it.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful humble ſervants,
(Signed) *Alured Clarke.*
P. Speke.
Wm. Cowper.

Fort-William, 1ſt Jan. 1799.

— (5.) —

Copy of Advertiſement reſpecting Freight publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette; dated 19th September 1800.

Notice is hereby given,

1. That the Board of Trade, in purſuance of authority from the Moſt noble the Governor-General in Council, purpoſe to hire on account of the Company Ships duly qualified according to law to proceed with cargoes from Bengal to England in the preſent ſeaſon of 1800—1, and that the Owners will be permitted (under the reſtrictions ſtated in the 11th and 12th Articles), to occupy the Tonnage of their reſpective ſhips with their own or other Goods, to be delivered at the Port of London.

2. Tenders of Ships will be received at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade on or before the 31ſt of January 1801, and they muſt contain the following particulars.

Name of the Ship.
Ditto of the Owners and their place of reſidence.
Ditto of the Commander.

By

(2.)

By whom the Ship was built, and when and where built.
Ship's burthen by Carpenters meaſurement.
Time when the Ship will be ready to commence loading.
Ditto to leave the River for the voyage.

3. Ships not at preſent in Port, but expected, may be tendered.

4. Ships will be taken upon their meaſured Tonnage.

5. Should any Ship not be ready to commence loading at the time ſpecified, or not to be ready to leave the River for the Voyage at the time ſpecified, the Owners will in the former caſe be liable to have their Ship rejected, notwithſtanding the previous acceptance of her, and in the latter caſe be liable to a penalty (payable in Bengal), of Twenty-five Sicca Rupees per Ton of the Ship's Chartered Tonnage, unleſs ſuch cauſe for delay be aſſigned as the Governor-General in Council, or the Board of Trade, may deem ſatisfactory.

6. The Board of Trade ſhall be at liberty, previous to the acceptance of any Ship, to cauſe her to be ſurveyed.

7. The Board of Trade reſerve to themſelves the right of rejecting any tender without aſſigning any reaſon to the party.

8. Every Ship after the delivery of her cargo in England will be permitted to return to India, and to bring all ſuch goods and merchandiſe as may legally be brought, Ordnance and Military ſtores excepted.

9. Each Ship if not already regiſtered either in India or in England muſt be regiſtered in Bengal, according to the mode practiſed with reſpect to the Ships which were taken up in Bengal in the ſeaſon of 1795—6, and no ſhip will be permitted to take in cargo until ſhe be regiſtered accordingly, or until the certificate of her former regiſtry be produced to the Board of Trade, as the caſe may be.

10. The Goods muſt be Manifeſted at the Export Warehouſe for paſſing on board of the Ships in the ſame manner as is done with private Goods which go on Ships taken up by the Company in England.

11. The undermentioned commodities being prohibited by the Court of Directors from being carried to Great Britain from India, none of them will be permitted to be ſhipped.

China raw ſilk.
Tea.
Nankeen cloths.

12. The Company ſhall, if they think fit (and not otherwiſe), occupy as far as one per cent. of the chartered Tonnage of each Ship with ſtores for St. Helena, allowing Freight for the ſame at the rate of Twelve Pounds Sterling per Ton the amount of the Freight will be paid at St. Helena on the delivery of the ſtores, and payment will be made either in caſh or by bills upon the Court of Directors, payable ſixty days after ſight, at the option of the Governor and Council of St. Helena.

13. Each Ship ſhall carry free of charge ſuch Packets as may be ſent on board by the Governor-General in Council for St. Helena, or for England, or by the Governor and Council of St. Helena for England.

14. The Ships muſt not take any paſſengers either on the voyage to England or on the voyage back to India, under a penalty of five hundred Pounds Sterling for every paſſenger ſo carried without permiſſion.

15. Two ſecurities (not being owners of the Ship, the partners of a Mercantile or Agency-Houſe, to be conſidered but as one ſecurity), muſt be named for the performance of engagements, and the aſſent of the ſecurities muſt accompany the Tenders.

16. For information of the further conditions intended to be ſtipulated, the public are referred to the draft of a charter party now lying at the office of Maſter-Attendant for general inſpection.

17. The Owners of the Ships muſt reimburſe to the Company the undermentioned expenſes, and pay the ſubjoined fees to their Officers.

Allowance cuſtomarily drawn by the Agent and Maſter-Attendant on diſpatching the Ships.

(2.)

Coſt of the printed Copies of the Charter-Parties,

Fees as follows:

	Gold Mohurs.
To the Secretary of the Board of Trade, on the ſigning of the Charter-Party - - - - - - - -	Ten.
To the Sub-Export Warehouſe-Keeper, on the Manifeſts of the Goods ſhipped being completed, and for preparing the Documents neceſſary for diſpatching the Ship - - -	If under 500 Tons, Six - - - If 500 Tons, or upwards, Ten
To the Maſter-Attendant, his Deputy, or his Aſſiſtant, on muſtering the Crew upon the final diſpatch of the Ship -	Two - - Three
To ditto, on muſtering the Crew upon the Ship's return to Bengal - - - - - - - - - - - -	Two - - Three.

18. It is requeſted that the Tenders may be made out in the following form:

To C. M. Ricketts, Eſq. Acting Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,

1. In conſequence of the Advertiſement, bearing date the [ ] inviting Tenders of Ships to carry Cargoes from Bengal to England in the ſeaſon 1800—1, I beg leave to tender the undermentioned Ship, and ſubjoin the ſeveral particulars required reſpecting her, viz.

Ship's name - - - - - - - -	[ ]
Sole owners - - - - - - - -	[ ]
[ ] Inhabitant of - - - -	[ ]
[ ] Ditto - - - -	[ ]
Commander - - - - - - - -	[ ]
Built - - - - - - - - -	[ ]
At - - - - - - - - -	[ ]
In the Year - - - - - - -	[ ]
By - - - - - - - - - -	[ ]
Burthen, by Carpenters Meaſurement - -	[ ]
Will be ready to commence loading by the -	[ ]
Will be ready to leave the River, for the voyage, by the	[ ]

2. I agree (on behalf of myſelf and the other Owners) to abide by all the Conditions contained in the Advertiſement, and in the Draft of the Charter-Party.

3. As Securities for my performance of engagements, I beg leave to tender the undermentioned Perſons, whoſe aſſent is hereunto annexed.

[ ]
[ ]

Calcutta
the of 180

We agree to be Securities.

[ ]
[ ]

19. Perſons tendering Ships on behalf of Conſtituents, muſt, with their Tenders, ſend, for the inſpection of the Board of Trade, their Authority for making the ſame.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade.

Fort-William, *C. M. Ricketts,*
September 19, 1800. Actg Secy B. T.

— (6.) —

Copy of public Notice given by the Court of Directors, communicating their intention to contract for the building of Ships in this country, of from 500 to 550 Tons Meaſurement, to be taken up for eight voyages.

Eaſt-India Houſe, the 22d July 1801.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, do hereby give notice,

That they are ready to receive propoſals in writing at any time on or before Wedneſday the 26th Auguſt next, from any Perſons, on what terms and conditions

tions they are willing to build Ships of about 800 Tons burthen; to be let on Freight for the ſaid Company's Service for ſix voyages certain, at full Freight for 800 Tons, and half Freight for ſurplus Tonnage, ſuch Propoſals ſignifying a permanent Peace Freight, which muſt be alike to China and all parts of India, with Kintlege or without Kintlege, for the ſaid ſix voyages. (2.)

The Court do alſo give notice, that they are ready to receive Propoſals for building Ships of between 500 and 550 Tons, to be let at full Freight for as much as the Ships can conveniently and ſafely take on board, in the opinion of the Maſter-Attendant or other proper Officer belonging to the Company, for eight voyages, if they ſhould be found competent to perform the ſame.

The Court of Directors do likewiſe give notice, that they are ready to receive Propoſals for Ships ready built, of between 500 and 600 Tons Burthen, to be let at full Freight to the ſaid Company, for as much as they can bring as before-mentioned, for two or more voyages; and that the Tenders for building, and alſo for Ships ready built, of 500 Tons and upwards, muſt expreſs a permanent Peace Freight to all parts of India without Kintlege.

That the ſeveral rates of Freight be offered on the loweſt terms for Ships built in the River Thames, or at the Out-ports, as there will not be an opportunity of making any abatement; and as queſtions may ariſe reſpecting the loweſt Tender, the Court hereby declare, that they mean to accept the Tenders which appear to them under all circumſtances to be the loweſt offer, if they ſhall appear to the Court to be reaſonable. The Tenders with the words "Ship Tender" on the cover, to be ſeverally ſealed up and left with the Secretary, at or before 12 o'clock at noon on the ſaid 26th Auguſt, beyond which hour not any Tender will be received.

William Ramſay, Secretary.

The particulars of the principal Dimenſions and Scantlings, alſo an Inventory of the Stores, the copy of the uſual Charter-Party as an outline, together with the other terms and conditions on which the ſeveral ſpecies of Shipping are to be tendered and entertained in the Company's Service, as alſo the Draft (conformable to which the Ships of 800 and 500 Tons muſt be built) may be ſeen on application to Mr. Coggan, the Clerk to the Committee of Shipping, on or after the 28th inſtant; and that not any Tender will be conſidered, unleſs made in every reſpect conformably to the above terms.

— (7.) —

Copy of Minutes of the Secret Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated 17th of November 1801, containing eleven Propoſitions reſpecting Shipping.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Committee had prepared certain Propoſitions to ſerve as the baſis of an arrangement reſpecting the Trade of individuals with India, which were now ſubmitted to the Court.

The ſaid Propoſitions were then read and unanimouſly approved.

And the Chairman was requeſted to tranſmit copies of the ſame to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to the Earl of Dartmouth, the ſaid Propoſitions being as follow, viz.

1ſt. That in addition to the quantity of 3,000 Tons of Shipping, now annually allotted to the Exports of individuals from India, three, four, or five thouſand Tons more, or as much as may be wanted, ſhall be aſſigned.

2d. That the Shipping to be thus annually employed ſhall be wholly applied to the uſe of private Traders, and ſhall neither be deſtined nor detained for political or warlike ſervices in India, but ſail from thence directly for the Port of London, at fixed periods within the fair-weather ſeaſon.

3d. That all commodities of the produce of the Continent, or of the Britiſh territories in India, ſhall be permitted to be laden on thoſe Ships, excepting only Piece-Goods, which ſhall not be laden, unleſs by ſpecial Licenſe from the Company or their Governments abroad, and Saltpetre, which any of the Governments in India ſhall have the power to prohibit or reſtrain.

4th. That the Goods to be exported on private account be, as now, received into the Company's Warehouſes in India; and that the ſame care be taken in aſſorting them into cargoes, in due proportions of light and heavy goods,

(2.) according to the deliveries into Warehouſes, as is obſerved in forming the Company's own cargoes.

5th. That theſe Goods ſhall be brought to the Company's Warehouſes in London, and thence to their Sales, in the regular order, ſubject to the charge of three per cent. now allowed to the Company, for landing, warehouſing and ſelling private Goods.

6th. That when the private Goods provided for exportation from India ſhall not ſerve to fill all the Ships ſent out for them, the Company ſhall put Gruff Goods into thoſe Ships on their own account.

7th. That no perſon ſhall be permitted to embark in this trade, as Principal or Agent, except ſuch as may lawfully engage therein, according to the proviſions of the Act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52.

8th. That the Ships to be employed in this ſervice ſhall be built for the purpoſe, either in Great Britain or India, the Company contracting with thoſe who may undertake to build, or to be the Owners of them, for their ſervice, eight voyages; and that the conſtruction of them ſhall be agreeable to a plan already adopted by the Company in England, for Ships intended to carry their own Gruff Goods.

9th. That in order to aſcertain the rates at which Ships of this conſtruction, built of Teak, can be obtained for eight voyages certain in India, the Court will authorize their Governments there immediately to advertiſe for ſuch a number of Ships of the above deſcription as are likely to be required, and to engage them for the Company, provided the Freight demanded ſhall not exceed the rate of thoſe lately contracted for in England.

10th. Or Ships already built in India may be tendered to the Governments in India, for two or more voyages, for the purpoſe of carrying the private trade, if they ſhall not exceed the rate of Peace Freight actually paid by the Company for Ships of the like deſcription this ſeaſon; and provided they are in all reſpects approved by their Maſter-Attendants, or other proper Officers in India; provided that nothing herein contained ſhall be conſtrued to make void any contract or agreement into which the Company may have already entered, or to prevent the Company from taking up hereafter, or contracting to build, Ships in Great Britain, on equal or more advantageous terms than thoſe in India.

11th. That the above Ships ſhall be re-let by the Company, without profit, to ſuch Merchants as may be diſpoſed to export Goods to India, or to import Goods from India, as above deſcribed, charging to the Exporter and Importer reſpectively, ſuch proportion only of the total Freight for the voyage as ſhall be due, according to the proportion eſtabliſhed by the Act of the 33d Geo. III. chap. 52.

— (8.) —

Terms and Conditions under which the Eaſt India Company are willing to furniſh Tonnage, excluſive of that to be provided by the Act of the 33d of His preſent Majeſty, Cap. 52.

Eaſt-India Houſe, 24th June, 1803.

1. That every application do ſpecify the reſpective Tonnage of meaſurable and heavy Goods, the particular articles of which each ſpecies of Tonnage conſiſts, the places to which they are to be conſigned, and the periods when the ſame will be ready to be ſhipped.

2. That the Court of Directors, in order to encourage the export of a ſufficient ſupply of neceſſary articles for conſumption in India, do not intend to reſtrain the exportation wholly to the letter of the Act, which limits the articles to ſuch as are of the growth, produce, or manufacture of Great Britain, though the Court reſerve to themſelves the power of limiting the exportation of thoſe articles which are not of the produce of Great Britain, or the exportation of which by individuals is not permitted by the Act, to ſuch quantities as may not be injurious to the ſale of the Company's exports.

3. That the peace rate of Freight for Goods ſhipped in England on extra Ships, for India, be at a rate not exceeding £. 5 per Ton; and that an additional Freight of £. 1 10s. per Ton be paid for Goods ſhipped in England in the enſuing twelve months, if the war ſhould ſo long continue.

4. That

4. That the peace rate of Freight homeward ſhall not exceed £. 11 per Ton; and that an additional Freight of £. 3 per Ton be paid on Goods laden in India on extra Ships, whoſe voyages from England ſhall have commenced in the enſuing twelve months, if the war ſhould ſo long continue. (2.)

5. That Wine freighted from Madeira to India, on ſuch of the Company's extra Ships which the Court may find it requiſite ſhould touch there, be at the rate of £. 4 per pipe.

6. That the ſame rate of Freight be paid for Wine ſent to any part of India, both in peace and war, and that no pipe do contain more than 110 gallons.

7. That the Freight of wine brought from India to England be £. 8. per pipe in time of peace, and £. 12 per pipe in time of war, and that this Freight be paid previous to the delivery of the Wine in England, and charged at the above rates reſpectively, whether the pipes contain the full quantity or not.

8. That Perſons requiring Tonnage for Wine from Madeira to be landed in India, or to be carried to India and from thence to England, be permitted to lade in articles for Madeira, Freight free, to the amount of the Tonnage they may be allowed in Wine, and that two pipes be calculated equal to one Ton.

9. That the Ships be allowed to remain at Madeira two working days for every twenty Tons of Goods they may have been permitted either to carry to or receive on board at that Iſland (the days of arrival and ſailing not included), and that if the Agents of the ſhippers ſhould not complete their lading within that period, the Ships do proceed on their voyage, and the Freight paid in England do thereby become forfeited.

10. That all Perſons do make a depoſit in the Company's Treaſury, within fifteen days after their requeſts to ſhip goods or Wine ſhall have been granted by the Court of Directors, of the amount of Freight chargeable on ſuch Goods or Wine at the rates above mentioned, under the regulations of the Act.

11. That the Court of Directors do reſerve to themſelves the right of allotting to any of the Ships in their ſervice, bound to the reſpective places of conſignment, the Goods or Wine in ſuch proportions as they may think proper; at the ſame time, the Court will endeavour to comply, as far as circumſtances will admit, with the particular wiſhes of the proprietors, reſpecting the ſhipping of their Goods or Wine.

12. That ſhould the produce of ſuch Goods or Wine be paid into the Company's Treaſury at either of the three Preſidencies, or Bencoolen, bills will be granted on the Court of Directors, on the terms of the ſeaſon allowed to other individuals.

13. That the proprietors of Goods ſhall be exactly on a ſimilar footing with the Company, in reſpect to ſhort delivery, as is contained in the terms and conditions under which the Ships ſhall have been engaged.

14. That each Shipper of Goods, jointly with the Company, ſhall be entitled to all allowances for ſhip damage and ſhort delivery, not exceeding £. 4 per ton on their reſpective tonnage, that is to ſay, £. 4 per ton to ſuch perſons who occupy the like proportion of tonnage out and home, whether the damage be on the outward or homeward Goods, and £. 2 per ton on the outward Goods, and the like ſum on the homeward Goods, when they belong to different Proprietors, averaging on the whole at the rate of £. 5 per ton on the builder's meaſurement, agreeably to the terms under which the ſhips ſhall have been engaged.

15. That in all other caſes the Owners of Goods will be ſubject to the ſame deciſions and determinations only, as the Company themſelves are liable to.

16. That the tonnage of all Goods (except Wine, as before mentioned) be calculated according to the computation of tonnage uſed by the Company.

17. That three days at leaſt ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Company for ſhipping Goods on board of each Ship appointed to carry out the ſame, and that Public Notice ſhall be given, at leaſt three days before ſuch day of ſhipping, by the Officer for Private-trade Outwards.

18. That before any Goods ſhall be ſhipped the ſame ſhall be regiſtered with the Officer for Private-trade Outwards, in books to be kept by him for that purpoſe, which regiſtry ſhall deſcribe the marks and numbers of each bale or package of Goods to be ſhipped, and the amount of the whole Tonnage allowed to the Perſon ſo ſhipping, and all Goods which ſhall be ſhipped without being ſo regiſtered will be conſidered as Goods illicitly ſhipped, and the Goods will be ſubject to ſuch

 ſeizure

(2.) ſeizure and forfeiture, and the Owners, Shippers, and Agents concerned therein, to ſuch forfeitures and penalties, as any Perſon ſhall be ſubject to by law for carrying on trade to and from the Eaſt-Indies without the Company's licenſe:

19. That the ſaid Officer for Private-trade Outwards, upon ſuch regiſtry as aforeſaid, ſhall give an order or licenſe, under his hand, for the ſhipping of ſuch Goods, which Licence, together with the Goods, ſhall be carried to the Eaſt-India Wharf, to the proper Officers there, who ſhall examine the ſame, to ſee that the packages contain only the ſorts of Goods of which Notice ſhall have been given, and that they do not exceed in tonnage the quantity of Goods allowed to ſuch Shipper; and all Goods exceeding the allowed tonnage ſhall be returned and taken back, unleſs the Committee of Shipping of the ſaid Company, upon ſpecial application, ſhall ſee fit to allow the ſhipping thereof, which it ſhall be competent for them to do, upon previous payment of the additional freight for the quantity of Goods ſhipped, exceeding the quantity appertaining to ſuch Shipper as aforeſaid.

20. That after the Goods ſhall have been examined as aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be ſent from the Eaſt-India Wharf on board of Hoys to be employed by the Company, the water-ſide Charges and Hoyage being previouſly paid by the Owner of the ſaid Goods, in default of which payment the Goods may be ſtopped.

21. That on the Goods being ſhipped, Bills of Lading ſhall be ſigned for the ſame, in triplicate, by the Commander or Purſer, which ſhall be delivered to the Shipper of the Goods, or his Agent, the Perſons who ſign ſuch Bills of Lading being allowed, if they think proper, to add the following Memorandum, in regard to the delivery of the Goods at their conſigned Port, viz. "To be delivered at the con-" ſigned port, provided the deſtination of the Ship ſhall not be changed by the " Eaſt-India Company, or their Agents abroad."

— (9.) —

Extract of Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette, dated 15th Auguſt 1805, reſpecting Freight.

IN conformity to the 93d ſection of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of George III. Chapter 52, and to the firſt Article of the Reſolutions of the honourable the Court of Directors, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette extraordinary, dated the 10th of November laſt, all perſons intending to export Goods from Bengal to Great Britain, in the ſeaſon 1805—6, are hereby required to notify the ſame in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Trade on or before the 31ſt October next.

The notices muſt ſpecify the ſorts and quantities of the Goods intended to be ſhipped, the Tonnage they will reſpectively occupy, alſo the time or times at which the Goods will be ready to be ſhipped, and in what proportions. Any time (being ſome ſpecific day or days, and not generally ſome period between one date and another) may be named to the 10th March. After that date no Goods will be received. Should any perſon not have his Goods ready to be ſhipped at the time or times ſpecified in the notices, the Freight will agreeably to the 93d ſection of the Act be forfeited to the Company.

As ſoon as may be convenient after the expiration of the period for the receipt of the notices, the Goods for which Tonnage may have been required will be aſſorted into cargoes for the Ships which may be appointed for the conveyance of the private trade to England, in as fair and equitable a manner as poſſible, and with the greateſt practicable convenience to the Proprietors.

Upon the Goods being allotted to the Ships, the parties will be adviſed thereof, and on the requiſition of the Sub-Export Warehouſe-keeper, the Goods muſt be ſent to the Export Warehouſe, to be ſhipped. The Goods when ſent to the Export Warehouſe muſt be accompanied by Manifeſts in duplicate, ſigned by the ſhippers, with a certificate of the Collector of the Government Cuſtoms ſubjoined to each Manifeſt, ſtating that the duties have been duly paid.

Information of the rates of Freight to be paid by individuals for Goods laden on extra Ships of the ſeaſon of 1805—6, is contained in the ſubjoined Extract of a Letter from the Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 12th December 1804, addreſſed to the Chief Secretary to the Governor-General in Council, and the terms and conditions to which it refers.

Individuals may either depoſit the Freight of the Goods in Bengal, or give ſecurity

(2.)

ſecurity for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of their engagements in their behalf, and the notices muſt ſpecify which mode of payment they prefer. Such perſons as may chooſe to pay the Freight in Great Britain muſt with their notices ſend in a declaration from the perſon tendered as ſecurity, ſignifying his aſſent to be ſecurity.

The Freight is to be underſtood only as a conſideration for the carriage of the goods from the place where the Ships may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expenſe of tranſportation to the Ships from Calcutta muſt alſo be defrayed by the ſhippers (in Bengal) as uſual.

Agents requiring Tonnage on behalf of their conſtituents muſt, with their notices, ſend their authority for requiring the ſame.

As the allotment of the Tonnage will be much facilitated by the notices being made out in a uniform and diſtinct manner, the following form is recommended to be obſerved:

To John Thornhill, Eſq. Secretary to the Board of Trade.

Sir,

IN purſuance of the Advertiſement, dated the of I hereby notify, that I require (*on behalf of in virtue of the encloſed authority) Tonnage in the enſuing ſeaſon of 1805—6, in part of the Tonnage granted to individuals under the Act of Parliament of the 33d of George III. Chapter 52, for the under-mentioned goods.

Deſcription of Goods.	Quantities.	Tons according to the Company's Computation of Tonnage.	Will be ready for ſhipping.
Piece-Goods, Pieces			On the [ ]
Indigo Fact. M^{ds} &c.			On the [ ]
	Total Tons		

The Freight is to be paid in (†England or India.)

As Security for the performance of my engagement, I offer [ ] whoſe declaration of his aſſent to become ſecurity is hereunto ſubjoined.

I am, &c.

Calcutta
the of 1805.

I agree to be Security.

[ ]

It is hereby declared, that any Notice which may not contain the ſeveral particulars required by the Act, or may not be made in the mode required, will be liable to rejection.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade,

Fort-William, Auguſt 2d, 1805. (Signed) *J. Thornhill*, Secretary.

Extract of a Letter from the Secretary, to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 12th December 1804, referred to in the preceding Advertiſement.

I am further directed to acquaint you, the Court have reſolved that the ſame rates of Freight be charged to individuals, and that the ſame terms and conditions do continue in force, for Goods, &c. laden on the extra Ships of this ſeaſon, out and home, as were ſettled by the Court the 24th June 1803, a copy of whoſe reſolutions of that date were tranſmitted to Bengal in Auguſt following.

The reſolution of the Governor-General in Council, under date the 26th September 1796, reſpecting perſons failing to ſhip Goods for which Tonnage may have been granted to them, and the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors, dated the 31ſt Auguſt 1804, regarding the package of goods ſhipped on law Tonnage, are republiſhed for general information.

* This to be inſerted or not, as the caſe may be.
† As the caſe may be.

(2.) Reſolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated 26th September 1796.

" As the relinquiſhment of the forfeiture under any circumſtances is entirely " a matter of favour, and as the Company may hereafter ſuſtain conſiderable loſs " from individuals omitting to occupy the Tonnage for which they apply, added " to the inconvenience and trouble reſulting from it in loading the Ships, it is " his determination to enforce invariably the payment of the Freight of ſhort-" ſhipped Tonnage in all caſes in which the moſt ſatisfactory reaſon ſhall not be " aſſigned for its being filled up."

Extract of a General Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 31ſt Auguſt 1804.

Par. 92. The Owners of ſeveral of the extra Ships, which were taken up for the purpoſe of bringing home the Goods of individuals from India, having expreſſed great diſſatisfaction at the hardſhip to which they have been expoſed, in conſequence of the bad package of the Bales of Privilege Goods imported on their reſpective Ships, we directed our Warehouſe-keepers to report for our information, whether the Goods in queſtion occupied a greater ſpace than the generality of conſignments on the Company's account, and as it appears by their reply to our application, that the Owners of the above Ships have been conſiderable ſufferers from the preceding circumſtance, we feel it neceſſary, from motives of juſtice, both to the Company and Owners of the above Claſs of extra Ships to direct, that immediately on the receipt of this Letter you give public notice, that the ſhippers of Privilege Goods will be required to pack their conſignments equally well as thoſe of a ſimilar deſcription imported on the Company's account, and that in the event of their neglecting to comply with theſe inſtructions, the Freight will be calculated according to the actual meaſurement of the Goods, and not as has hitherto been cuſtomary according to the number of pieces.

Par. 93. And with a view the more effectually to enforce theſe inſtructions' it is our further directions that the Export Warehouſe-keeper be deſired to inſert in the account of Tonnage the exact meaſurement of thoſe Bales which may appear to him, on a general inſpection, to be negligently packed, in order that they may be charged Freight according to the plan above deſcribed.

Publiſhed by order of the Board of Trade,

Fort-William, Auguſt 2d, 1805. (Signed) *J. Thornhill*, Secr.

— (10.) —

Secretary's Letter to Bengal, dated 12th December 1804, reſpecting engaging 5,500 Tons of Extra Shipping.

Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Moſt noble the Governor-General in Council, that the Court have reſolved to engage 5,500 Tons of extra Shipping, for the purpoſe of bringing to Europe, from the ſeveral Preſidencies, the Inveſtments of the private Merchants which may be ready to be ſhipped in the ſeaſon 1805—6; and in part thereof they have appointed the Carmarthen and General Stuart, to ſail from Graveſend the 4th of January next, and ſtationed them as follows, viz.

The Carmarthen, to Madeira, Madras, and Bengal.
The General Stuart, to Madeira and Bombay.

I am further directed to acquaint you, the Court have reſolved, that the ſame Rates of Freight be charged to individuals, and that the ſame Terms and Conditions do continue in force for Goods, &c. laden on the extra Ships of this ſeaſon, out and home, as were ſettled by the Court the 24th June 1803; a copy of whoſe Reſolutions of that date were tranſmitted to Bengal in Auguſt following.

I am, Sir,

Eaſt-India Houſe, London, 12th December, 1804. Your moſt obedient, humble Servant, (Signed) *Wm Ramſay*, Secretary.

P. S.

P. S. The Mornington and Bengal Anna Country Ships arrived in the Downs yeſterday. (2.)

To John Lumſden, Eſq.
Chief Secretary to the Moſt noble the Governor-General in Council,
at Fort-William, in Bengal.

— (11.) —

Copy of Advertiſement, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette, dated 30th July 1807.

The following Extracts from a General Letter, dated the 18th of February 1807, addreſſed by the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Honourable the Governor-General in Council, are publiſhed for general information.

Para. 3d. We have reſolved, that the following Sums ſhall be charged to individuals for the Freight of Goods laden by them homewards, on the regular and extra Ships of the Seaſons undermentioned, viz.

Seaſon 1804.

£. 30. 10*s.* per Ton for Goods laden on regular Ships.

Seaſon 1805.

£. 32. 5*s.* per Ton, for Goods laden on regular Ships.
£. 22. 15*s.* per Ton, for Goods laden on extra Ships.

Seaſon 1806.

£. 22. 15*s.* per Ton, for Goods laden on extra Ships.
£. 30. 10*s.* per Ton, for Goods laden on regular Ships.

5. You have been acquainted with the Rate of Freight to be charged to individuals for all Goods laden on the regular Ships for 1807—8.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade,

Fort-William, 28th July 1807. *J. Thornhill*, Secretary.

— (12.) —

Copy of two Circular Letters from the Secretary to the Board of Trade of Calcutta, addreſſed to the principal Houſes of Agency and Merchants eſtabliſhed at that Preſidency, dated 3d and 4th November 1807.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade at Fort William, in Bengal, the 3d November 1807.

Reſolved, That the following Circular Notice be written to the above ſeveral individuals who have applied for ſtatutable Tonnage in the preſent year.

Gentlemen,

1. The Board obſerving that a conſiderable proportion of the Goods for which ſtatutable Tonnage has been required in the ſeaſon 1807—8, are deliverable in ſufficient time to admit of their being diſpatched to England by the early Ships of the enſuing year, conſider it to be proper, with a view of preventing diſappointment to ſuch Perſons who have made application for ſtatutable Tonnage on extra Ships, to notify, which they hereby do for the information of the parties concerned, that there are at preſent no extra Ships at this Port; and that the Board are at no certainty that any extra Ships will arrive from England in ſufficient time to admit of their being diſpatched in company with the regular Ships, which it is expected will ſail for England early in February next.

2. As under theſe circumſtances it may ſuit the convenience of Perſons who have applied for Tonnage on extra Ships to lade a part of their Goods on regular Ships, the Board have directed me to inform you that in addition to the regular Ships, Surrey and Lady Caſtlereagh, engaged by the Honourable Court of Directors for the conveyance to England of the Private Trade from this Preſi-

(2.) dency, as notified to the Public in an extra Gazette under this day's date, and which Ships it is intended to diſpatch early in February next, in company with the regular Ships appointed to convey the public inveſtment; the Board propoſe to employ ſuch other regular Ship or Ships for the conveyance of the Private Trade from this Preſidency in the month of February next as may be required by the Merchants, and for which Tonnage Freight will be charged, at the rate of £.30. 10 s. per Ton.

3. The Board therefore requeſt that you will be pleaſed to notify to me, on or before ten o'clock on Friday the 6th inſtant, the quantity of Tonnage which you may be deſirous of having allotted to you, on regular Ships intended to be diſpatched from this port as above ſtated early in February next.

I am, &c.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Trade at Fort-William, in Bengal, the 4th November 1807.

Reſolved, That the following Circular Notice be written to the ſeveral individuals who have applied for ſtatutable Tonnage in the preſent year, in continuation of the Circular Notice iſſued on the 3d inſtant.

Gentlemen,

1. In continuation of the ſubject of my Letter of yeſterday's date, I am directed by the Board of Trade to inform you, that with the view to the early diſpatch of the regular Ships which may be employed for the accommodation of individuals, agreeably to the intention expreſſed in that Letter, the Board have determined that all private Goods, for which regular Tonnage may be required, ſhall be delivered at the Export Warehouſe by the 10th of January 1808, and to deſire, that in notifying to me the quantity of Tonnage which you may be deſirous of obtaining in the regular Ships to be diſpatched from this Port in the month of February next, your application may be made with reference to the above-mentioned Reſolution.

2. I am further directed to inform you, that in the event of any Goods, for which Tonnage in the Ships alluded to may be requeſted, not being delivered at the Export Warehouſe by the period above ſtated, the payment of the Freight of ſuch deficient Goods, agreeably to the Reſolution of Government, dated the 26th of September 1796, (re-publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 6th of July laſt) will be ſtrictly enforced in all caſes in which the moſt ſatisfactory reaſons ſhall not be aſſigned for the Goods not being delivered by the preſcribed period.

— (13.) —

Copy of a Memorial from the Merchants, Agents, and others, engaged in the Export Trade from Calcutta to the Port of London.

To the Right honourable the Governor General in Council.

The Memorial of the Merchants, Agents, and others, engaged in the Export Trade from Calcutta to the Port of London,

Moſt humbly ſheweth,

That the ſudden and very great increaſe in the rate of ſtatutable Tonnage, as it is ſtated in the Extract from the Honourable Court of Directors' Letter, dated the 18th February, and publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th July laſt, from £.14 to £.22 15 s. bears peculiarly hard on your Memorialiſts, eſpecially on ſuch as are more particularly engaged in the proviſion and exportation of Drugs, Cotton, and other Gruff Goods, which, in addition to the War Premium of Inſurance, and other unavoidable expenſes, cannot afford high Freight, the requiſition of which muſt prove an unſurmountable bar to the exportation to the London Market, by Britiſh ſubjects of any quantity of Goods of this nature.

That conſequently the European Markets muſt, in a ſtill greater degree than the preſent, be ſupplied with theſe articles through the medium of foreign bottoms, to the ruin of the trade heretofore carried on and increaſing from hence to London by Britiſh inhabitants, and to the privation of the country of the benefits ariſing from the employment it would afford to its Manufacturers, and of the duties and other advantages which would reſult from the importation in the firſt inſtance to the Port of London.

That

That this muſt be fully evident from the following circumſtances, viz. that the great number of American (excluſive of Daniſh, Portugueſe, and other Ships) which export from hence, pay but about (and many of them conſiderably under) the rate of eleven pounds Sterling per Ton Freight; £.8 per cent. Inſurance, including their voyage out here and their return home; this, at the utmoſt, being but £.5 per cent. on the Shipment from hence, whereas the general Rates of Inſurance paid by your Memorialiſts are £.10 per cent. on Indigo and Goods on which no average payments are expected, and £.12 to £.16 per cent. on Cloths and ſuch Goods as are more liable to averages; this, for the mere Inſurance of them to London, excluſive of the comparatively high Freight to which they were even formerly ſubject. (2.)

That it muſt conſequently be evident under what eſſential diſadvantages the Britiſh Merchant contends with foreigners in the Trade from hence to Europe, and that it is only a liberal and foſtering hand on the part of the Honourable Company, in the article of Freight (the charges incident to war being unavoidable) which can enable him to make any ſtand againſt the ſuperior advantages enjoyed by foreigners, and to continue to ſend any part of the exiſting and growing Commerce of this country to the port of London.

That the grievance of which your Memorialiſts more particularly complain, and from which, through the interceſſion of your Lordſhip in Council, and the juſtice and liberality of the Honourable Company, they humbly, though confidently, hope to be relieved, is, that the increaſed rate of Freight lately advertiſed of £. 22. 15s. per Ton is charged to them retroſpectively for the ſeaſons of 1805 and 1806; the former in oppoſition to a poſitive engagement on the part of the Honourable Company with your Memorialiſts, and both without any intimation that ſo high a charge (or indeed any increaſe) was to be made until it was notified in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th July laſt. The engagement for 1805 will be evident from the annexed Statement in the notification of Government, inviting Tenders of Freight from hence to London, publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 29th Auguſt 1805, the fifth paragraph is as follows: "Infor- "mation of the rates of Freight to be paid by Individuals for Goods laden on "extra Ships of the ſeaſon of 1805-6, is contained in the ſubjoined Extract of a "Letter from the Secretary to the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 12th "December 1804, addreſſed to the Chief Secretary to the Governor General in "Council, and in the terms and conditions to which it refers." The Extract of the Secretary's Letter above alluded to, is as follows: "I am further directed to "acquaint you, the Court have reſolved, that the ſame rates of Freight be "charged to Individuals, and that the ſame terms and conditions do continue "in force for Goods, &c. laden on the extra Ships of this ſeaſon, out and home, "as were ſettled by the Court the 24th June 1803, a copy of whoſe reſolutions "of that date, were tranſmitted to Bengal in Auguſt following." And, of the Reſolutions mentioned in the Secretary's to the Honourable the Court of Directors Letter, the fourth article ſtates as follows: "That the peace rate of Freight "homeward ſhall not exceed £.11. per Ton, and that an additional Freight of "£.3 per Ton be paid on Goods laden in India on extra Ships, whoſe voyages from "England ſhall have commenced in the enſuing twelve months, if the war ſhould "ſo long continue."

It was under the foregoing engagement as to the year 1805, and to that which they conceived fully implied for 1806, by the total ſilence as to any further encreaſe of Freight, of which they had not the moſt diſtant expectation until the 30th July laſt, (the period for the uſual publication of the terms of Freight for the enſuing ſeaſon 1807,) that your Memorialiſts continued their Shipments, more particularly of Cotton, Drugs, and other Gruff Goods, which cannot at any time afford a high Freight, and leſs now than at other times, from their being liable to ſuch high war charge. The Freight having as ſtated been increaſed from £.11 to £.14 per Ton in conſequence of the continuance of the war, your Memorialiſts thought it not likely that a further increaſe would take place; at all events they conſidered themſelves ſecure for the period coming within the engagement implied, as well as for that direct; and they confidently hoped, that in the event of further increaſe being afterwards thought neceſſary, ſuch intimation would be given them, as might prevent their preparing and ſhipping Goods of ſuch a nature as are altogether unequal to the payment of high Freight, of which deſcription a very conſiderable proportion of thoſe exported from hence to London are known to be; your Lordſhip's Memorialiſts were therefore moſt deeply

(2.) concerned in peruſing the notification in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th July, (requiring a Freight upwards of double that charged to them for 1803,) not only as it affects their future views and proſpects, but as it ſubjects the Shipments they had previouſly made and prepared, to a very large and wholly unexpected charge, which, if inſiſted on for either year, cannot but in very many inſtances prove of ruinous loſs to the Proprietors. They humbly ſubmit to the conſideration of your Lordſhip in Council, and of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the policy in a general point of view, and not merely as it regards themſelves but as it alſo regards the Britiſh nation, of exacting ſuch a rate of Freight as muſt diſqualify your Memorialiſts from contending with foreigners in the Exports of this country, and as muſt conſequently ſend the produce of India to foreign markets; it will however remain with the Honourable Court to act in this as they ſee fit; the Britiſh Proprietors and Shippers, however it may alter their proſpects in life, however it may oblige them to relinquiſh to others the purſuits on which they have relied for ſubſiſtence, will bow with ſubmiſſion to the authority which has a right to limit and control their future views and projects; but with regard to thoſe which have already under the direct or implied ſanction of the Honourable Court and of Government, been in a manner completed on terms which your Memorialiſts had ſo much reaſon, from the experience of former years, from the circumſtances herein ſtated, and from no intimation of any intended increaſe of Freight having been given them, to conſider as they did, your Memorialiſts cannot but repeat their confident hope of more indulgent conſideration; that Freight for the Goods ſhipped in the ſeaſons of 1805 and 1806 may be charged at the rate of former years, and not exceeding £. 14 per ton, (theſe Goods having partly arrived many months in London, and the remainder having been ſhipped or provided long before any intimation of the increaſe of Freight was given to the Proprietors or Shippers,) and that the increaſe of Freight (if it does take place) ſhall only commence with the preſent ſeaſon. Your Memorialiſts not having previouſly had the opportunity of ſuſpending or of ſuiting their Shipments to the Freight required from them, the conſequence of exacting a rate of Freight ſo greatly and unexpectedly higher than the Proprietors and Shippers were aware of when the Shipments were made, and than theſe Shipments can afford; muſt to your Lordſhip in Council be obvious.

The article of Cotton begins to form, as your Memorialiſts preſume to ſuppoſe, an intereſting object in the trade from this Port to London. The improvement of the cultivation here, the mode of clearing it, and the encouragement of the culture of appropriate ſtaple to a conſiderable extent, have been aſſiduouſly of late attended to, in order to produce a large and cheap ſupply fit for the purpoſes of the home Manufacturer, but as no profit on ſuch a bulky article as Cotton can ever bear the charge of ſuch a Freight as that at preſent required, this article will in its improved ſtate be monopolized for the uſe of foreign markets, the advantages ariſing from the labour and induſtry heretofore employed and bringing it to its preſent ſtate, will reſult to foreigners alone, and the profit, however well earned, will be loſt to the Britiſh reſident here, as well as to the Manufacturer at home, and to the Britiſh nation.

Your Memoraliſts beg now to entreat the attention of your Lordſhip in Council to a circumſtance of the utmoſt importance to them, and of more recent date than thoſe which they have heretofore had the honour of ſubmitting to your Lordſhip's conſideration; they allude to the letters of the 3d and 4th of this month, addreſſed to your Memoraliſts by the Secretary to the Board of Trade. The Letter of the 3d inſtant "notifies for the information of the Parties concerned, that there "are at preſent no extra Ships at this Port, and that the Board are at no certainty "that any extra Ships will arrive from England in ſufficient time to admit of "their being diſpatched in company with the regular Ships, which it is expected "will ſail for England early in February next," and conſequently offering Freight on the regular Ships now here at the rate of £. 30 10*s.* per Ton. In the 87th ſection of the Act of Parliament of the 33d year of His Majeſty, chapter 52, it is "enacted that the ſaid Company ſhall in the *proper ſeaſon* of every Year provide "and appropriate three thouſand Tons of ſhipping at the leaſt for the ſpecific purpoſes of carrying to the Eaſt Indies ſuch Goods, Wares, and Merchandiſe, as "may be lawfully exported thither by individuals, and for bringing back from "thence as well the returns of the ſame as likewiſe the Goods of other Perſons entitled.

"titled to import the ſame, into this Kingdom." Yet your Memoraliſts have on frequent occaſions had to lament the ſevere loſs they have ſuſtained by the neceſſity of taking Freight on regular Ships when no extra Ships were arrived here at the *proper ſeaſon* to receive it; and they have now before them a charge ſo very unexpectedly high that they conceive it muſt not only include the full expenſe incurred by the Company for the Voyage, but by ſome overſight, for the outward Voyage alſo the charge is not leſs than £. 44 per Ton, and for Goods ſhipped in February laſt year on the Lord Duncan, Caſtlereagh, Surrey, and Walpole, under the circumſtances above mentioned, when no extra Ships were, in conformity with the Act of Parliament, in readineſs to receive them, no rate of Freight was then ſpecified, for no Proprietor or Agent could have thought of making ſhipments at any thing near the rate now charged, whatever loſſes they might, by keeping their Goods on hand, have ſuſtained. The General Stewart and Carmarthen, the only two extra Ships which ſailed hence in December, the proper ſeaſon, could not (excluſive of the dead weight given by the Company) have taken more than 500 Tons of the Goods of individuals, and the other extra Ships did not arrive until April, nor ſail hence until the 26th of September.—The extra Ships preceding ſailed from this Port as follows, four the latter end of June, one the middle of July, and one the latter end of Auguſt, and, excluſive of the diſadvantage of delay in the ſhipments, and unfavourable ſeaſons, it is known that when unaccompanied by regular Ships the extra Ships ſeldom have convoy. (2.)

The comparatively very ſmall value of the Exports brought to this Country in extra Ships makes the period of their being ready to undertake the Voyage home the only object of importance; it is well known that from December to February, both incluſive, is far the moſt favourable ſeaſon for Ships ſailing from hence to Europe, not only becauſe it is that in which the Goods exported are in much the greater and more valuable quantity ready for ſhipment, but becauſe it makes in expectation the difference between fine and boiſterous weather in going round the Cape, and in arriving in the European Seas, and a conſequent material difference in the terms of inſurance on the Goods; it is hardly neceſſary for your Lordſhip's Memoraliſts to corroborate the foregoing by the known fact, that for the Honourable Company's own Ships choice is made of this ſeaſon under the foregoing circumſtances: Your Lordſhip's Memorialiſts felt extreme diſappointment and concern for themſelves and their conſtituents on receiving the Secretary to the Board of Trade's Letter of the 3d inſtant; the ſtatements herein conveyed to your Lordſhip in Council of the reſult which muſt enſue to your Memoraliſts from their ſhipments of Gruff Goods, even at the rate of £. 22. 15*s.* per Ton Freight, will enable your Lordſhip in Council to declare what it muſt be, ſhould they pay at the rate of £. 30 10*s.* per Ton. They have not the option of diſpoſing of the Goods, for the ſame cauſes which would induce them to ſell, preclude others from purchaſing; and the loſs of labour and of expected profits will not conſequently exonerate them from the unexpected, and to them, unfortunate, dilemma into which they are thrown; the only alternative within their reach is that of ſhipment on the terms now propoſed, or the detention of the Goods in their poſſeſſion, at the expenſe of very high intereſt on money, of heavy warehouſe charges on the Coaſt valuable (which are the moſt bulky) Articles, of the probable loſs of the Market in England from the Goods ariving there at ſo late a period as to make the ſale impracticable before the commencement of the inclement ſeaſon leſſens the demand, or preclude the exportations of them from England to the Continent, and laſtly, the material injury the Goods of a periſhable nature muſt ſuſtain by remaining ſo long, firſt in the Warehouſes in this country, and then in thoſe of London, before the proceeds, ſuch as they will then be, can be realized and brought to the credit of the unfortunate Proprietors. To wait the uncertain arrival of conveyance, which when it is given, will (independent of the other moſt heavy drawbacks,) in the mere articles of Freight, be greatly higher than the Goods will afford, or to avail themſelves of the ſtill higher rate of Freight offered to them on the Ships now here, appear to your Memorialiſts to promiſe a reſult almoſt equally unfavourable to the Proprietor. Your Memoraliſts would merely ſuggeſt that in caſes of ſuch peculiar exigency as the preſent, they underſtand it to have been cuſtomary at Bombay to take up ſuch a quantity of Country Tonnage as might be equal to the immediate occaſion.

The facts which your Lordſhip's Memorialiſts have herein humbly ſet forth are moſt of them evident, and all of them capable of eaſy proof; under the circum-

(2.) ſtance, and a conſequent hope that a liberal and enlightened policy will extend to them the relief they ſolicit, and which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary to their exiſtence as Merchants, they will continue in ſome degree their Shipments until the reſult of this Memorial ſhall be known; they cannot be induced to believe that Britiſh ſubjects will be the only Europeans excluded from the advantages of this rich and extenſive country; that their induſtry, talent, and capital, will have ſtill leſs ſcope than they have heretofore had, when common facilities and terms of fairer competition with the foreigners who now carry away the Trade, would enable them to make London the Emporium of the Eaſt, and the diſtributreſs of that wealth which now goes to the enriching of other nations.

Your Memorialiſts humbly ſubmit the foregoing circumſtances to the indulgent conſideration of your Lordſhip in Council, and entreat, on ſuch points as may not be conſidered of a nature proper to be decided on here, the good offices of your Lordſhip in Council, with the Honourable the Court of Directors, to whom they requeſt this Memorial may be forwarded.

(Signed) *Colvins, Bazett* and Co.
Fairlie, Gilmore and Co.
Mackintoſhes, Fulton and *M‘ Clintock.*
Alexander and Co.
Downie and Co.
Scott, Wilſon and Co.
Hogue, Davidſon and Co.
Joſeph Baretto and Co.
Campbell and *Wadcliff.*
Johannes Sarkies.
Williams and *Hohler.*
John Gilmore and Co.
Campbell and *Hook.*
Maclean and Co.
Stewart and *Robertſon.*
Tulloh and Co.
Lawtie and *Goulds.*
Smith and *Torrey.*

Ordered, That a Copy of the foregoing Memorial be tranſmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the next Diſpatch.

Calcutta, the 20th November 1807.

— (14.) —

Copy of a Report of the Committee of Warehouſes, approved by the Court of Directors on the 31ſt May 1809.

By the Committee of the Warehouſes.

THE Governor-General and Council having tranſmitted to the Court, in their Letter in the Commercial Department, of the 8th February 1808, a Memorial from the Merchants, Agents, and others, engaged in the Export Trade from Calcutta to the Port of London, dated the 20th November 1807, in which the Merchants ſet forth the hardſhips they experience from the great increaſe in the rate of Freight required by the Court for Private Tonnage, your Committee have taken the ſame into conſideration, and find the allegations of the Memorialiſts to be principally as follow:

They complain of the ſudden increaſe of the price of Tonnage from £.14 to £.22. 15*s.* as contained in Court's Letter of 18th February 1807, publiſhed in Calcutta Gazette, 30th July, and ſtate that Gruff Goods cannot afford that high Freight which will cauſe the trade of foreigners to flouriſh, and deprive the Port of London of its advantages as an entrepôt:

They ſtate that the Americans pay leſs than £.11 Sterling per Ton for the Freight to India and back to America, and leſs premia of Inſurance than Britiſh Merchants, and that nothing but the foſtering hand of the Company, in the article of Freight, can enable the Britiſh Merchants to contend with foreigners in the trade to Europe:

They complain that £.22 15*s.* per Ton is charged retroſpectively for the ſeaſons 1805 and 1806, the former in oppoſition to a poſitive engagement on the part of the Court, and both without any intimation that any increaſe was to be made until it was notified in the Calcutta Gazette of July 1807:

They repreſent that the Freight for 1805 was fixed at £.14 per Ton by the Court's Letter of 12th December 1804, publiſhed in Calcutta Gazette, 29th Auguſt 1805, and as no increaſe of the price of Freight was notified in the year 1806 they therefore concluded that the price would be £.14 per Ton in that ſeaſon alſo:

They

They ſtate that they had ſhipped in 1805 and 6, and prepared Goods for ſhipping in 1807, which were unable to bear the advanced Freight, and therefore confidently hope that Freight for the Goods ſhipped in ſeaſon 1805 and 1806 may be charged at the rate of former years, and not exceeding £.14 per ton, "the "Goods having partly arrived many months in London, and the remainder having "been ſhipped or provided long before any intimation of the increaſe of Freight "was given to the Proprietors or Shippers, and that the increaſed rate of Freight "may commence with the ſeaſon 1807:" (2.)

They particularly point out Cotton as an article which may be brought to Europe, if Freight be low.

But the circumſtance of greateſt importance to the intereſt of the Merchants is contained in the notification of the Board of Trade of 3d November 1807, "that "there are at preſent no extra Ships in the Port of Calcutta, and that the Board "are at no certainty that any will arrive from England in ſufficient time to admit "of their being diſpatched in company with the regular Ships which are expected "to ſail in February," and offering Freight at £.30. 10s. per Ton on the regular Ships then at Calcutta.

The Memorialiſts then expatiate upon the duty which is impoſed on the Court by the 33d of His Majeſty, to appropriate 3,000 Tons of Shipping yearly, in the *proper ſeaſon*, for the uſe of the private trade, and complain that in ſeaſon 1805, when no extra Ships were in Calcutta, in conformity to the Act of Parliament, they took freight on certain regular Ships, for which they are charged £.44 per Ton; the Merchants then remark, that the extra Ships of the ſeaſon 1805 did not arrive until the month of April 1806, and their Diſpatch to Europe was of courſe proportionably late.

The Memorialiſts obſerve, that the Court are careful that their own Ships ſhall arrive in India in the fine-weather ſeaſon, and notice that only two extra Ships arrived in that ſeaſon 1805, and none are at preſent arrived for the ſeaſon 1807. The ſtatements in the preſent addreſs will enable the Government General to judge of the reſult which muſt enſue from their Shipments of Gruff Goods at £.22. 15s. per Ton in extra Ships, which will enable Government to deduce what it muſt be, ſhould they pay at the rate of £.30. 10s. on regular ſhips. They muſt therefore embrace the alternative, of ſhipping their Goods on their terms now propoſed, or ſubmit to the detention of the Goods in India, at the expenſe of high intereſt of money, of heavy charges on the bulky articles, of the probable loſs of the market in England, and from the material injury which the Goods of a periſhable nature muſt ſuſtain, by remaining ſo long in warehouſe in India and in England, before the proceeds can be brought to the credit of the unfortunate Proprietors.

The Memorialiſts then ſuggeſt that Country Tonnage may be taken up equal to the immediate occaſion.

Your Committee beg leave to repreſent to the Court, that the obſervations contained in the Memorial, embrace two diſtinct Conſiderations; *firſt*, that the preſent ſyſtem of ſupplying the private Merchants in India with Tonnage on Europe extra Ships, is not attended with ſufficient facilities to thoſe Merchants, and that the rates of Freight paid for the carriage of Goods upon the Europe Ships, are higher than the Trade can ſupport; and *Secondly*, that there has been a want of due care in conducting the arrangements of the Europe extra Ships, and of accommodating them to the views of the Merchants, agreeably to the intimations which have been made to the public by the Court.

In order to bring the whole of this important ſubject into one point of view, it may be neceſſary for your Committee briefly to recapitulate the circumſtances which have led to the preſent ſituation of the Trade of the Indian Merchants, and to the participation which they now enjoy in the commerce between Great Britain and India.

Previous to the year 1793, the Company's excluſive Trade was ſtrictly guarded by legiſlative enactments; and, except in the indulgence granted to the Commanders and Officers of the Ships, no Britiſh ſubjects were allowed to engage in the Indian Trade; occaſionally however, by ſpecial and temporary permiſſion of the Company, private Goods were laden in the Company's Ships.

The Act of 1793 allowed that any of His Majeſty's Subjects might export to India, in the Company's Ships, Britiſh Manufactures or Produce to the extent of 3,000 Tons or more annually, and import Returns for the ſame, at reaſonable rates of Freight, to be reviſed from time to time.

(2.) At the paſſing of the Act of 1793 no Ships were in exiſtence or in contemplation, except the regular Ships of 800 Tons (for the Indian Trade), and the price to be paid for the Freight of the private Goods had reference to thoſe Ships only.

In the courſe of the ſucceeding too or three years the Company's large China Ships were required by His Majeſty's Government for the public Service; a ſcanty harveſt in England enhanced the price of Bread, and it was thought adviſable to import large quantities of Rice from India in any fit ſhips which could be procured, with liberty to carry out cargoes from England; theſe and other circumſtances ariſing from the polical events of the times, together with the anxious deſire of the Owners of Ships reſiding in India, to be allowed to ſend to Europe in India Ships, the exportable produce of India beyond what in their phraſe, the capital of the Company was capable of embracing, led to the introduction into the Trade between India and England of a new deſcription of Ships, of ſmaller dimenſions and cheaper outfit, many of which were built in India and navigated by Indian Seamen. Theſe Ships were of courſe deſired for the Trade of the private Merchants. It is not required upon the preſent occaſion to enlarge upon the queſtion, which has been much agitated, whether ſuch Indian Ships ſhould be freighted by the Merchants at their own diſcretion without the interference of the Company, or whether they ſhould be firſt hired to the Company and then re-let to the Merchants, who might require Tonnage for Europe. It is ſufficient to obſerve that the Indian Ships were not conſidered to be any cheaper than Europe Ships of ſimilar dimenſions and equipment.

In the year 1802, after much deliberation, a final arrangement was made by the Court for the regulation of the private Trade between India and Great Britain. It was determined that in addition to the three thouſand Tons of Shipping of the 33d of His Majeſty, a further quantity of three, four, or five thouſand Tons, or as much as might be wanted, ſhould be aſſigned, and which ſhould not be diverted to political or warlike purpoſes, but ſhould ſail laden with private Goods only, within the fine-weather ſeaſon. Except Salt Petre and Piece Goods, all Articles might be laden upon them; light and heavy Goods were to be properly aſſorted by the Company's Officers; and as the Company were anſwerable to the Owners for the Freight, of courſe the Company were to lade the Ships if private Merchants declined, and the onus of providing ſuitable dead weight or ballaſt for the Ships, alſo reſted upon the Company. Theſe Ships were to be built either in England or in India.

The Court of Directors having iſſued Advertiſements, were enabled to engage for a number of Ships to be built at Peace Freights of ſomewhat leſs than fourteen pounds a Ton for the Voyage to and from India. The Governments in India were authorized to iſſue ſimilar Advertiſements, except that they were limited to the price of £. 14; *but not any Tenders were made in India to build Ships upon thoſe terms.*

The price of Freight which the Court fixed for the private Goods on extra Ships which ſailed from England in 1802—3, was £. 5 for the Voyage out, and £. 11 for the voyage from India to England.

War with France was renewed in the year 1803; and the price of Freight was augmented by the Court, upon Ships ſailing in 1803—4 to £. 6 10*s.* out, and £. 14 home.

Information of the renewal of the war arrived in India in the month of Auguſt 1803; and as it was found neceſſary to engage ſome Indian Tonnage, for the purpoſe of tranſporting the private Trade to Europe, eight Ships were offered for that purpoſe in the month of December 1803; but the Freight required was £. 21 per Ton for the voyage to England only, with advantageous ſtipulations as to the return to India, and in the mouth of February 1804, five other Indian Ships were offered at Freights from £. 19 to £. 22 10*s.* The Ships which ſailed from London in 1802—3, would be now taking in private Goods at £. 11 only, having ſailed during peace.

In December 1804, the Court ſent information to the Governor-General that private Goods could be laden in India in their ſeaſon 1805—6, at the ſame rate as in 1803—4, viz. £. 14 per Ton; but it afterwards appearing to the Court that the war contingencies amounted to £. 12 13*s.* 5*d.* on the extra Ships, inſtructions were ſent to India, that if the notice had not been publiſhed of the Court's intention to charge £. 14 per Ton, the price to be paid was to be raiſed to £. 20 for the

the Indian ſeaſon 1805, being lower than the price paid for Indian Ships of the preceding ſeaſon, but the Governor-General and Council informed the Court that in conſideration of the Letter of December having been publiſhed, they had fixed the price of Freight for 1805—6, at £. 14 only, and the Accounts were ſettled accordingly. (2.)

The Memorialiſts repreſent that the Court have charged £. 22 15*s.* per Ton upon the Goods ſhipped in the Indian ſeaſon 1805, in oppoſition to this poſitive engagement. This aſſertion your Committee have to remark is a miſrepreſentation, ariſing, your Committee are willing to preſume, from an erroneous view of the ſubject. It is however not the leſs to be regretted, that ſuch a mis-ſtatement ſhould have been promulgated, as, if not contradicted, it may produce a miſchievous effect, and bring obloquy upon the Company, where their conduct has been actuated by the moſt liberal principles for the Company, who rather than depart from their original Advertiſement, had ſubmitted to loſe about £. 7 per Ton upon the Freight of all private Goods ſhipped in 1805, are not only by ſuch miſrepreſentation deprived of credit, if any credit might be derived from that ſcrupulous attention to their declaration; but inſtead thereof are accuſed of having violated their faith, and of having been extreme to require a payment which might fully reimburſe them in their whole outlay in that ſeaſon.

The Memorialiſts aſſert that they had no notification until the 30th July 1807 that a higher rate of Freight would be required than £. 14 per Ton. By notification it muſt be intended to ſtate that they had no official notification, and that no Advertiſement was circulated in the public News-papers at Calcutta, as the fact of the Court requiring more than £. 14 could ſcarcely be unknown to any Merchant or Agent engaged in the Europe Trade. The Court's inſtructions to charge conditionally £. 20 per Ton arrived in India in the month of October 1805, and in the year 1806 one Ship from Madras was partly, and ſeven from Bombay were almoſt wholly, freighted at £. 20 per Ton, with light Goods; it is therefore very difficult to conceive that the Court's intentions could be unknown to the Merchants at Calcutta for the ſpace of two years, when at the ſame time public intimation had been given at Bombay in the month of Auguſt 1805, which was afterwards withdrawn; but your Committee will forbear to enlarge on this particular, and will only beg leave to remark that ſome of the Perſons who have ſigned the Memorial under conſideration had in their capacity of Ship-Owners, actually let their Ships in Calcutta to the Company in 1803, the firſt year of the preſent war, at £. 18 10*s.* and £. 19 for heavy Goods, and £. 21 for light Goods, although in 1806, when naval equipments were much dearer than in 1803, they attributed blame to the Company for not ſupplying them with Tonnage at £. 14 per Ton, at which period the Merchants ſhipped few heavy articles with their light Goods.

Meſſ. Fairlie, Gilmore, J. Gilmore, Scott, Wilſons.

The only remaining point which your Committee will notice in reſpect to the *Price* of Freight, is that part of the Memorial which complains that £. 44 per Ton has been charged on the regular Ships in 1805, when no extra Ships were in Calcutta; your Committee are prepared to explain in a ſubſequent paragraph why no extra Ships were then in India, and ſuch being the caſe, the Merchants agreed that for the conveyance of certain raw Silk, Indigo, and Piece-Goods to London on the regular Ships (fine articles, and of the Freight of which the Merchants do not complain) they would reimburſe the Company in the Freight paid to the Owners, which amounted to £. 44 per Ton.

The Memorialiſts repreſent that if Freight be moderate, Gruff Goods may be advantageouſly exported from India to England, and Cotton Wool is particularly inſtanced; they alſo advert to the ſituation of the "unfortunate" Proprietors of Goods from the delays to which the realization of their property is liable, and the loſs of intereſt of money conſequent thereupon;" theſe points your Committee conſidered to be merely brought forward *ad captandum*, and ſhall diſcuſs them with brevity. If there be a demand for cotton wool ſo as to allow Indian cotton to come into the Britiſh Market at all, the difference in Freight between £. 21 per Ton on Indian Ships, and £. 22 15 on Europe extra Ships, cannot be an object to prevent its being ſent; and the Court of Directors ſeveral months before the Merchants brought forward their memorial had determined to import cotton wool, and had ſet apart regular Europe Tonnage for that ſervice, which determination of the Court might probably have been known to the Merchants at the time of writing their memorial. With reſpect to the term "unfortunate," there is no doubt but the Private Traders have ſuſtained great loſſes from their having overſtocked the

(2.) London Market, (and in particular with Piece-Goods, which by Law they are not permitted to import) but no man will venture to ſay that the utmoſt attention has not been ſhown by the Company to the advantageous management of the private Goods in London, and that his wiſhes and views have not been furthered with the greateſt readineſs, and oft times at an extra expenſe to the Company. Your Committee apprehend that the only concluſions which the Memorialiſts propoſe ſhould be drawn from theſe remarks is, that the employment of Indian Ships would obviate ſuch inconveniencies; an inference which your Committee deny, as the difference of Freight in any mode of calculating it could form but an inconſiderable part of the loſs.

Your Committee will now proceed to conſider that part of the Memorial to which the greateſt importance is attached by the Merchants, viz. that extra Ships were not provided by the Court for the uſe of the Merchants in the Indian Seaſon 1805 until long after the ſeaſonable time of diſpatch, which evil was continued until the period of the date of the memorial, or the Indian Seaſon 1807; and here your Committee cannot but lament that the Memorialiſts omitted to ſtate the cauſe of the Ships not being in India, which in candour they ought to have done, as it muſt have been perfectly within the knowledge of every Perſon in India, the Court did provide *fourteen* Ships for the uſe of the private Traders in the ſeaſon 1805 to the extent of 7784 Tons, which were brought afloat in London at ſeveral times between the 4th December 1804 and 28th May 1805, all of them in very ſufficient time to have been in India in the fair-weather ſeaſon, three of theſe Ships ſailed from England early, and arrived in India in proper time, the remaining eleven were put under the convoy and direction of a ſquadron of King's Ships going to the Cape of Good Hope, in conſequence of which they ſuffered the detention both in England and at the Cape. Theſe eleven Ships did not ſail from Cork Harbour until the firſt of September 1805, and an accident happened to one of them which reduced the number to ten. At Madeira Sir Home Popham ſelected ſix Ships for Military purpoſes, and ſent two on to Bengal where they arrived 2d March, Sir Home then allowing the remaining two to proceed to St. Helena and Prince of Wales Iſland, at which latter place they had a large quantity of ſtores to deliver for His Majeſty's Naval Service. In December 1805 the Cadets, Soldiers and Seamen, were ordered to land from the ſix Ships, and aſſiſt in the reduction of the Cape, where they performed uſeful Service, and they did not take their final departure for India until the 9th February 1806, arriving at Madras on the 22d April, the conſequence was that the Ships had been afloat a year before they arrived at the place of their deſtination, and the effect naturally has been that there delays, which were made for the national benefit, have cauſed the Ships to loſe their ſeaſonable time of diſpatch from India, which procraſtination has operated, and muſt operate, until the Ships can regain the time ſo loſt, and recover their ſeaſonable time of diſpatch from England; and it was in conſequence of the non-arrival of theſe extra Ships in England, in the year 1806, in time to be repaired, that the Court, for the ſpecial accommodation of the Indian Merchants, to enable them to bring their fine Goods to early ſale, at a great loſs to the Company, ſtationed ſome regular Ships, of 800 Tons, to bring home the Piece Goods, raw Silk, and Indigo of the Private Traders in the Indian Seaſon 1807, at £. 30 10*s.* per Ton; and which conceſſion of the Court is repreſented in the Memorial as a ſubject for complaint, and a grievance impoſed upon the Private Traders.

Your Committee do not purpoſe to enlarge upon that part of the Memorial which notices the advantages that are now enjoyed by foreigners, and particularly by Americans, in the Indian trade. The degree of direct intercourſe with India, which both juſtice and policy require, ſhould be allowed to the Continental States of Europe, and to America, have been ſo amply diſcuſſed by the Court in the laſt two or three years, that your Committee deem it ſufficient merely to refer the Court thereto. Unhappily for mankind, the American States are now the only neutrals; and their Ships muſt of courſe enjoy the advantages which attach to their neutral character. Your Committee do not ſee by what means the Court can enable the Indian Merchants to meet neutrals on equal freights, but by further extending the practice of the Court's hiring Ships at the price of the day, and re-letting them to the Merchants at lower rates, the Company paying the difference. The Company have ſacrificed very conſiderable ſums upon this account; and your Committee learn with regret from the preſent Memorial, that the Merchants are not ſo ſenſible of the foſtering hand which the

Company

Company have ever extended to the Private Traders, as, in the opinion of your Committee, the indulgence ſhown by the Court has required. (2.)

Your Committee will now cloſe their obſervations upon the Memorial, by expreſſing their regret that the Merchants ſhould have ſuffered themſelves to have been led by temporary inconveniences to prefer aſſertions and complaints which have either originated in error, or are capable of ſuch explanation as candour muſt allow to be ſatisfactory.

(Signed) *Charles Grant.*
W. Aſtell.
R. C. Plowden.
John Bebb.
John Huddleſton.
James Pattiſon.
John Inglis.

East-India Houſe, 31ſt May, 1809.

2.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
22*d May* 1810.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

No. 1.—EXPOSITION of the State of the Company's FINANCES at Home, and Abroad:—Submitted to the Honourable Committee of The Houſe of Commons, appointed to take into Conſideration, the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company:—Dated 1ſt April 1808.

No. 2.—SUPPLEMENT to the Expoſition of the State of the Company's Finances; dated 1ſt April 1808.

Eaſt India Houſe, the 22d May 1810.

W. RAMSAY, Sec.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed*, 22d *May* 1810.

—No. 1.—

EXPOSITION of the State of the Company's FINANCES, at Home, and Abroad:—Submitted to the Honourable Committee of The Houſe of Commons, appointed to take into Conſideration, the Affairs of The Eaſt India Company.

1. THE pecuniary embarraſſments of the Company, at home, began to be ſeriouſly felt, in the courſe of the year 1805-6; and the cauſes of them, can be diſtinctly traced. In the courſe of the year 1802, upon the Peace of Amiens, a plan, which is detailed in the Indian Budget of March 1803, was adopted for the liquidation of the Indian Debt. One part of that plan was to increaſe the annual diſpoſable Surplus ariſing from all the Company's Receipts, territorial and commercial, abroad and at home, by new retrenchments in the Expenditure, and by additional profits to accrue from augmented Inveſtments to and from India and China. In purſuance of this principle, the Exports to thoſe countries were conſiderably increaſed both in goods and bullion, in the years 1803 and 1804; but the War which had been commenced in Hindooſtan againſt the Mahrattas in 1803, abſorbed a large part of thoſe ſupplies, particularly the bullion. The ſame cauſe had materially affected the credit of the Company's paper in India; the proviſion of the extraordinary ſupplies required for carrying on the War became more difficult and expenſive, and particularly the procuring of money at the ſubordinate Preſidencies for bills on Bengal was attended with a very heavy loſs to the Company. Impelled by theſe conſiderations, the Court of Directors, when Lord Cornwallis went out in 1805, ſtill continued their utmoſt efforts to maintain the ſupplies to India and China upon the ſcale of the two preceding years, having not only in view the relief of the Finances abroad, and the reduction of financial expence, but the hope of a ſpeedy termination of hoſtilities; and thence early returns proportioned to the ſupplies which had been ſent abroad. Thus, from the 1ſt of March 1803 to the 1ſt of March 1806, the amount of thoſe ſupplies exceeded the amount ſent in the three years immediately

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

preceding in the ſum of £.2,712,526.; but this was not all. The Company's Receipts for Sales of Goods from 1ſt March 1803 to the 1ſt March 1806, fell ſhort of the Receipts in the three years immediately preceding, in no leſs a ſum than £.3,268,671. This was partly owing to the diminiſhed ſupplies of Inveſtment from India on account of the War there, and partly to the reduction of the prices of Indian goods in the home market, the conſequence of the ſtate of Europe, and by very large Importations to London through the medium of Britiſh private Merchants. It is true, that in the ſame period of three years, from March 1803 to March 1806, the Bills of Exchange drawn on the Company from abroad were conſiderably leſs than in the three years preceding; but on a compariſon of Receipts and Payments from March 1803 to March 1806, with thoſe of the three years immediately preceding, the reſult ſtands thus:

	£.
Receipts, on account of Inveſtments, of Charges on Private Trade, and of Intereſt on Annuities, leſs from 1803 to 1806	3,368,282
Payments, for Exports in Goods and Bullion, for Cuſtoms, Freight, Bills of Exchange, Officers Pay, and Dividends; more	1,091,416
Total difference againſt the latter period	£.4,459,698

The particulars of theſe ſums will appear in the Account herewith ſubmitted,
No. 1. No. 1.

The Eſtimate laid before Parliament on the 18th July 1807, of the Company's Receipts and Diſburſements for 1807-8, ſhewed a deficit of £.2,213,796. It was in conſideration of the ſtate of things exhibited by this Account, that the Company were laſt year empowered by Law to increaſe their Bonded Debt two Millions beyond the former limit. As it muſt be ſatisfactory to the Committee to know what were the real Receipts and Payments of the year 1807-8, they are
No. 2. ſtated in the accompanying Account No. 2, in which likewiſe, for the further ſatisfaction of the Committee, a compariſon is made between the *Eſtimated* and the *Real* Receipts and Payments of that year, ſhewing the exceſs or deficiency of the Eſtimate, and the manner in which the actual deficit of aſſets was ſupplied by means of extending the iſſue of Company's Bonds, and by other aids.

No. 3. The Account No. 3, next to be mentioned, is that which has more immediately occaſioned an application from the Court of Directors to His Majeſty's Government, and in conſequence, a reference of the ſtate of the Company's Affairs to the conſideration of this Committee. It is an Eſtimate of the Receipts and Payments of the Company from the 1ſt of March 1808, to the 1ſt of March 1809, in which, after taking credit for the Bonds yet remaining to be iſſued, conformably to the extended power given by the Act of laſt year, the deficit appears to be £.2,433,185. Credit is taken in this Account for Receipts on account of Sales in 1808-9, to the amount of only £.4,932,146. To ſhew with
No. (D.) what propriety this low ſum is aſſumed, the Subſidiary Account (D) is ſubmitted. It exhibits the *eſtimated* amount of Sales for the year 1807-8, with the *actual* amount of Sales in that year, and this again compared with the Eſtimate of Sales now in queſtion for the year 1808-9, diſtinguiſhing in both years the goods for home conſumption and for exportation. It will in general have appeared
No. 1. from the documents already referred to, particularly the Statement No. 1. that the deficiencies in the Company's home Funds, for ſome paſt years, have ariſen from exporting and paying more on account of India and China, than has been received in the ſame period from the Inveſtments returned by thoſe countries, after deducting the neceſſary charges on them. The urgent cauſes which led to large exports of goods and bullion for ſeveral years have been already explained. The export of bullion, however, ceaſed with the year 1805-6, but on account of the obſtructions raiſed on the Continent of Europe to the diffuſion of the productions of this country there, and the many and urgent repreſentations made by Manufacturers, particularly in the great branch of woollens, of the ſtagnation in their trade, the Company, who have long made it a rule to promote to the utmoſt of their power the exportation of the ſtaples of the Mother Country, although it is well known that ſince the commencement of the war in 1793, they have in general loſt by them, and might often have ſent out Bullion to more advantage, were unwilling, unleſs compelled by the laſt neceſſity, to reduce their proviſion of thoſe articles; and as the woollens, which conſtitute a very large proportion

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

proportion of their Exports, are ſent chiefly to China, the returns from whence are more adequate and come to a better market, no conſiderable reduction could have been made in the export of thoſe woollens, or of ſpecie inſtead of them, without deranging the uſual ſcale of the returns, and this muſt have produced other inconveniences in reſpect to the Shipping which the Company are engaged to employ, and to the ſtate of the Tea Trade at home. As another conſequence of this unexampled time, extraordinary ſupplies of Troops, of Military and Naval Stores, have been ſent in the laſt two years, and muſt be further provided for India, and for their conveyance an additional quantity of Shipping, far beyond what the inveſtment of the Company outward and homeward requires, has been and muſt neceſſarily be employed. Other political charges payable in England, particularly to Military Officers retired and on furlough, have alſo increaſed. Moreover, Bills of Exchange to a very large amount have been drawn on the Company from India and China, either in liquidation of Indian debt, or for the ſupply of the Canton Treaſury with bullion; and it is unneceſſary to ſay, that for the payment of theſe Bills, proviſion muſt be made. The freight, cuſtoms, and other charges incident to the goods brought home, are in like manner articles of unavoidable obligation, and muſt be defrayed from the produce of the ſales. All theſe concurring circumſtances of a failure in the uſual ſources of Income on the one hand, and of large Outgoings, commercial and political, ordinary and extraordinary, on the other, have naturally and neceſſarily continued to embarraſs the home Finances of the Company, and to preſent an alarming proſpect for the year 1808-9. But it is more particularly in the diminiſhed receipts from India and China, eſpecially the former, that the recent embarraſſments are chiefly to be looked for, and the increaſed deficit in the years 1807-8 and 1808-9 are diſtinctly to be referred to this cauſe.

By the Account (B.) hereafter to be deſcribed, it will be ſeen that the ſale amount of Indian Goods, which in 1798-9 ſtood at - - - £.4,667,295 (No. (B.))

and in 1805-6 was reduced to - - -	2,254,899
in 1806-7 fell to - - - -	1,472,074
in 1807-8 per Account (C.) was - -	1,309,080 (No. (C.))
and in 1808-9 per - D° - is - -	1,191,213

The cauſes of theſe progreſſive diminutions in the ſales muſt be too well underſtood to require any particular explanation. The ſales of the China Inveſtment, which are almoſt entirely for home conſumption, have continued without any very material variation ſince the year 1798-9, although the factory at Canton is at this time conſiderably indebted to the Company for the exceſs of the ſupplies it has received in ſome late years, above its returns to Europe, as will be ſhewn hereafter.

As therefore the payments for Exports, Bills of Exchange, and other unavoidable outgoings, have continued in the two laſt years nearly at the ſtandard of the three preceding years, and the Receipts have fallen far below the ſtandard, the cauſe of deficit both in the paſt and preſent year becomes at once apparent. This however will be better illuſtrated by the ſecond part of the Account No. 1. in which the Compariſon made between the period from March 1803 to March 1806, with the period from March 1800 to March 1803, is carried on in the ſame manner from March 1806 to March 1808. (No. 1.)

By comparing the Receipts and Payments in theſe two years, with the average Receipts and Payments of two years in the three from 1800 to 1803, they will ſtand thus:

	£.
Receipts leſs - - - - - - - - - - -	£.3,378,850
Payments leſs, to be deducted - - - - -	171,385
Comparative diminution in the years 1806-7 and 1807-8 - -	3,207,465
To which add the diminution as above ſtated, from 1803 to 1806 -	4,459,698
Total comparative Diminution of Home Funds on account of India and China, in five years to 1ſt March 1808 - -	£.7,667,163

In this Account No. 1, it will be obſerved that the Receipts from March 1803 to March 1808, are - - - - - - £.28,885,542 (No. 1.)
And the Payments - - - - - - - 36,319,397

Exceſs of Payments - - - - - - £.7,433,855

It

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

It may therefore naturally be an object of enquiry by what means the Company were enabled to make up so large a sum, and the subsidiary Account (A.) is intended to afford the requisite explanation on this head; more particularly to illustrate the decrease both in the amount of sales of the Company's Indian goods, and in the amount and the rate of profits on them in the last five years, the subsidiary Account (B.) already noticed, which begins with the year 1798-9 and ends with 1806-7 is produced. It contains also a view of the Sales and Profits of China goods which will be found not to have fallen off.

No. (A.)
(B.)
No. 1.

The large sum in which, as will be collected from the Account, No. 1., India and China have become indebted to the home concern in the course of the last few years, and of which a more particular view will be given in the sequel, may, in consequence of the intended retrenchments in India, be expected to be in a considerable degree repaid at no distant period. But in the meantime, the Company have a great amount of property more within their reach. The unsold goods at present in their warehouses in London, and with much certainty expected in the course of the season, valued at the prime cost, amount, according

No. 4.

to the enclosed Account, No. 4, to £.7,148,440. and valued at the selling prices moderately estimated, amount to £.13,086,305. To enable the Committee to compare the amount of goods on hand at this period, with the amount on hand in former years, as far back as the year 1798-9, the subsidiary Account

No. (E.)

(E.) is exhibited. It will be found on examining this Account, that the amount of goods now on hand, is, in an absolute sense unusually large, and also that in a comparative sense it is in still a larger proportion, because it is formed from importations inferior to those of preceding years, with the remains of which the comparison is to be made. The article of Tea, which constitutes so considerable a part of the stock of goods on hand, is sure of a sale, because it is chiefly used for home consumption.

To these more immediate resources the Court of Directors think themselves entitled to add the large, and as they conceive, most equitable claim which the Company still have upon Government, for the various expenditures made on account of the Public, in the East Indies; the account of which is now referred to this Honourable Committee. As a separate representation on this subject will be addressed to the Commitee, it shall not here be enlarged upon; but the Court feel themselves warranted to expect, that the confidence of the Company in the liberality of Government, and their promptitude to embark in the Public Service, without exact stipulations for the repayment of their disbursements, should not prejudice them in the settlement of their accounts; and that even what, in a more flourishing state of their affairs, they might have been willing to sacrifice to the Public Service, will not be exacted from them under the pressures with which they have to struggle; but that, as the present Committee are called to consider generally of their affairs, and have unrestricted powers for that end, so they will feel themselves at liberty to award to the Company, for their demands on Government, whatever sum the justice of the case, rendered more indispensable by the present exigent situation of the Company, shall be found to require.

It is not to be denied, that if the want of sales should continue through another year, that is the year 1809-10, the pressure upon the Company's home finances will also continue; and for making good whatever the available resources of the Company, including the amount to be received by them in liquidation of the debt of Government, may not supply both for the current year, according to the account No. 3.; and for the year 1809-10, undoubtedly the Company will require

No. 4.

aid. The amount of goods on hand, or expected in the course of the season, per Account No. 4, and which amount, probably, will not be less at any future period, except in the case of more current sales, which change would of itself go far to remove the existing difficulties, may, if security should be required for the loan, form a near and tangible security; but the repayment can be made only gradually, and in such proportions as not to interrupt the necessary currency of the Company's affairs. It is to be remembered that, if even the pressure now felt should extend beyond the present year, the large arrears in which India and China are indebted to the home concern may gradually be expected to flow in, and if not immediately to increase the sales, which may also happen, at least to increase the mass of security at home. It is farther to be recollected, that the China trade, which is the most solid source of commercial profit to the Company, remains, and is likely to continue entire.

From

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION of The Company's Finances. No. 1.

From this source chiefly the Company have been enabled to pay the Dividends on their Stock, regulated by the Act of 1793, and have still the prospect of deriving from it sufficient funds for that purpose. The embarrassments which the Company now suffer, although immediately aggravated by the obstructions to the national commerce, have in fact their origin, as may be clearly seen from the Account No. 1. and another Account to be afterwards stated, in political causes. It would be unjust and impolitic, with every fluctuation arising from such causes, to alter the rate of Dividend on the Stock. It would have the worst effect upon the credit and affairs of the Company, and would in particular be unfair to the Stockholders, who come in upon the faith of a Dividend settled by Parliament, and derive no advantage from all the immense concerns which the Company manage, but common interest for their money. The Court of Directors therefore earnestly deprecate the idea of any alteration in the Dividend, if any such suggestion should be made.

2. With respect to the Indian Finances, after the cessation of the Mahratta wars, which cessation took place about the end of the year 1805, the Court of Directors had reason to expect a speedy and considerable reduction of expenditure there, even reckoning upon large Military arrears to be liquidated after the Peace.—And although they were considerably disappointed by the result of the year 1806-7, which still shewed a deficit of £. 1,764,000. without allowing any thing for investment, they had much confidence in the positive assurances of the Governor General, Sir George Barlow, that in the following year there would be a clear and large surplus applicable to the provision of Investment, or the reduction of Debt.

To the great surprize and mortification of the Court, however, the Estimate for the year, 1807-8, lately received from India, an Abstract of which is now before the Committee, exhibits, according to the accompanying copy of it No. 7. a deficit of no less a sum than £. 1,150,000. and the Troops sent out last year will add £. 150,000. to this Deficit, still without any allowance for Investment or Commercial Charges, which last circumstance is noticed here for the sake of explaining the Account, not meaning to imply that the allotment of large Investments for Europe would at the present juncture have much relieved the Company's home exigencies, though undoubtedly they would have increased the great mass of property possessed by the Company in England for the security of its home engagements. But an Indian surplus would still have been of importance, even if applied to investment, because upon the re-opening of the channels of commerce, which it may be hoped are not to continue in the present unnatural state, it would have proved an available fund here; or if such a surplus, instead of being applied to investment, had been used to lessen the amount of Bills upon the Company from India and China, it would have more immediately contributed to alleviate the pressure upon the Treasury at home.

No. 7.

3. Under these circumstances the Indian Debt must still have been increasing, and according to the best Estimate that can be formed of its amount on the 1st May 1808, which is given in the Account, No. 8, it will stand at £. 31,895,000. On this subject it is impossible, in any general consideration of the Company's affairs, to avoid eminently fixing the attention. It is of too comprehensive a nature to be treated fully in such a paper as this is designed to be, and the few observations which shall at present be offered upon it will rather be of a financial and economical kind, growing naturally out of the subject, than directed to any political discussion of the various measures by which the Debt has been swelled to its actual magnitude.

No. 8.

Of the many baneful effects confessedly produced by the vast increase of the Indian Debt upon all the interests of the Company, one has borne, and must continue to bear, directly and powerfully on the Home Finances, namely the reduction, and at length the extinction of the surplus of Revenue, from which a Million sterling was to be annually appropriated to the purposes of Investment. This resource has long been declining, and for a series of years past in which European War, always productive of extraordinary expence to the Company, rendered such a resource more necessary, has entirely ceased. A great part of the interest on the Debt has of late been paid by adding to the capital of that Debt. This change in the course of its progress has had a very unfavourable influence

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION, of The Company's Finances.

upon the home concerns of the Company, preventing that improvement of them which would otherwiſe have taken place according to the intention of the Act of 1793, and at length extinguiſhing the means which formerly enabled the Company to defray the Political Charges payable in England; Charges for which there will henceforth be no other fund than what the commerce of the Company may furniſh, until by economy and retrenchment a ſurplus from the Revenue ſhall be again reſtored. During the period here ſpoken of, there has been on the whole, as the obſervation juſt made implies, no diminution of the Civil and Military Expenditures to compenſate for the heavier charge of Intereſt; but on the contrary, whilſt the Revenues have from different acquiſitions and annexations been greatly enhanced, the Expenditure has kept pace with the Increaſe, and has even outrun it, ſo that although when in 1793-4 our Revenues were only eight Millions per annum, we had a ſurplus of £. 1,600,000.; now that our Revenues are fifteen Millions per annum, we have a deficit even in the ſecond year of Peace, according to account, No. 10, of £. 1,019,097. That a more diſtinct view may be exhibited of the Financial State of the Company abroad at different periods; the account No. . has been prepared to ſhew the amount of the Indian Revenues, of the Charges, and Surplus or Deficit of the Company, from the year 1793-4, to the year 1807-8, incluſive; together with the ſtate of the Indian Debt through the ſame ſpace of time. From this Account the following periods are extracted for illuſtrating what is here ſtated.

	Revenues.	Charges.	Intereſt.	Surplus.	Deficit.	Amount of Debt.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4—Firſt year of the Company's new Charter	8,276,770	6,066,923	526,205	1,683,642	- - -	April 1793 - 7,971,668
						D° 1798 - 10,866,588
1798-9 - - -	8,652,032	8,417,812	759,326	- - -	525,106	D° 1799 - 12,811,863
1802-3 - - -	13,464,537	11,043,108	1,577,922	843,507	- - -	D° 1803 - 19,523,737
1805-6 - - - -	15,217,516	15,561,330	2,070,792	- - -	2,414,606	D° 1806 - 28,538,804
1807-8, per Eſtimate -	14,614,261	13,436,198	2,197,160	- - -	1,019,097	D° 1808 - 31,895,000 Eſtimated.

The Commercial Charges and Supplies to Bencoolen, &c. are not here included.

The Charges are the amount *paid* in the reſpective years, as ſtated in Nos. 2. 5. 8. of the Budget Accounts.

What is moſt obvious and ſtriking in this ſtatement, is the increaſe, not of the Charges only, but alſo of the Debt, as the Revenues increaſed, and not merely in proportion to the increaſe of the Revenues; for, whilſt from the year 1793-4 to the year 1805-6, the amount of the Revenues has not been quite doubled, that of the Charges has been increaſed as five to two, and that of the Debt nearly quadrupled, beſides a very large ſum of Debt transferred in the courſe of that period to England. The greateſt increaſe under all theſe heads has been ſince the year 1798-9. The firſt foundation of the Debt was laid by the Mahratta War of 1778. The accumulation of that Debt, and of Charges, may in moſt part be accounted for by the foreign Expeditions undertaken from India at the deſire of His Majeſty's Miniſters, the two Wars of Myſore, the two Wars of 1803-4 and 5 with the Mahratta Chiefs, and the permanent increaſe of Military Eſtabliſhments occaſioned by theſe events, and other political meaſures of the ſame period.

It has not been unuſual to aſcribe the increaſe of the Debt in a conſiderable degree to the Company's Indian Inveſtment, for the proviſion of which it has been alledged that they had not a ſufficient capital of their own, and that when a ſurplus failed to be received from the Indian Revenue, there was no way of procuring Inveſtment but by borrowing money in India. This however will be found a very inaccurate view of the ſubject. That *Advances* for the Indian Inveſtment have been made from the general Treaſuries of the Company, without diſcriminating whether commercial funds were at that time forthcoming, and even whilſt European goods and ſtores imported by the Company remained unſold, is not to be diſputed. The Treaſuries which ſupplied thoſe advances may alſo have been occaſionally repleniſhed by Loans, as well as by Revenue; the

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

the annual Inveſtments ſent to Europe may moreover have at times exceeded the ſupplies of goods, ſtores and bullion, received from Europe, and may have been rather regulated by the general ability of the Treaſuries abroad than by the quantum of importations from Europe; but all theſe circumſtances, though they have given colour to the notion now under conſideration, are far from proving it. There are other material circumſtances to be taken into the account. The Company have long been in the habit of paying in England political Charges ſtrictly appertaining to the territory. For theſe Charges the Company never have credit in the Indian Accounts. The large ſupplies of ſtores, and part even of the goods ſent out annually by the Company to India, are intended for political purpoſes, and the whole amount of them ſhould be brought in India to the credit of the Home concern from the time they are ſhipped; but the practice has been to credit the Company for them only as they were taken out from the Indian warehouſes for uſe, and no loſſes of ſuch articles in the way outward, or in India, have ever been brought to the credit of London at all. Moreover, it is evident from what has been already ſtated in this Expoſition, that the Supplies of goods and bullion from England have at times at leaſt exceeded the Returns in the ſame period. The only way therefore to come to an accurate concluſion, is to ſtate all that England has received from India and China; and ſent to or paid for India and China in any given period, and thence to ſtrike the Balance. Such a Statement is exhibited in the accompanying Paper, No. 5. which begins with the year 1797-8, and ends with the year 1806-7. On the one ſide this Statement ſhews all that has been ſent to India and China in goods, ſtores and bullion, and all that has been paid for Bills drawn from thence or for political Charges attaching to the Indian territory; and on the other ſide, the Statement ſhews all that has been ſent from India and China in goods and bills, and all payments received here from Government, or payments made in India for Commercial Charges, and alſo for any loſs that has occurred in Engliſh Exports ſold there. India and China are not debited for goods loſt in the way thither, and they are credited for goods ſent thence which have been captured or loſt on the paſſage home. After all theſe allowances and adjuſtments, which, according to the beſt knowledge of the Court, comprehend every thing the Account ought to contain, the Balance is in favour of England or of the Company at home, £. 5,691,689. If it be aſked from what funds at home the Company have been able to bring India ſo largely indebted? the anſwer is obvious; from the increaſe of their Capital Stock and Bonded Debt, and from the conſiderable temporary credits they always have for Inveſtments outward. From this Account it is clear, that of the ſum of 19 Millions of Debt contracted in India ſince the year 1798-9 down to the year 1807-8, England, or the Company in its Commercial capacity, is juſtly chargeable with no part, and that on the contrary, India has in that period become largely indebted to England. For the fuller illuſtration of this ſubject, an Account is now preparing to ſhew what Monies have been received into the Indian Treaſuries, on any account whatſoever, ſince the year 1793-4 to the lateſt period, and how they have been applied; but this Account muſt neceſſarily be complex, and require conſiderable time and labour.

No. 5.

Although it is not the leading purpoſe of this Expoſition to treat of the liquidation of the Indian Debt, yet it is impoſſible to advert to its amount, nearly thirty-two Millions as before ſtated, and the circumſtances of the Company, without expreſſing an anxious ſolicitude for the reduction of a burthen become intolerable. The firſt and moſt obvious means to that end is a retrenchment of the Indian Expenditure, ſo as to produce a large annual ſurplus of Revenue.—Urgent and repeated injunctions have been ſent to India in the courſe of the paſt year on this head, and extreme diſappointment has been felt at home that the Indian advices of reductions have in point of amount fallen ſo far ſhort of the expectations entertained here, and have not been ſo ſpecific as to ſhew in what articles retrenchments had been effected. It was the earneſt wiſh of the Court to take this important affair into their own hands, and they have actually gone a conſiderable way in preparing a ſcheme of retrenchments here; but ſenſible that the local Governments muſt be far better able to judge of the details of ſuch an important reform than perſons at this diſtance, and hoping ſtill for early advices of the completion of it by them, the meaſure has hitherto been ſuſpended, but with a poſitive notification to the Supreme Government

that

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

that it will certainly be adopted, if the proceedings abroad do not render it unneceſſary.

Another mode uſually adverted to in the queſtion for liquidating the Indian Debt, is by transfer to England, the immediate effect of which would be a ſaving of the difference between the Engliſh and the Indian rate of Intereſt. In the actual ſtate of things this mode ſeems impracticable, unleſs the Public would, by a Loan, enable the Company to propoſe paying off a conſiderable ſum in India, which would probably lead to a reduction of Intereſt there; and upon a ſum far more extenſive, probably alſo to the transfer of part of the Debt to England. Either way, the Company might be able, from the reduction of the rate, and the amount of annual intereſt now payable in India, to make good the intereſt of the Loan from Government, and effect a ſaving beſides.

The plan of funding the Indian Debt, which was agitated laſt year, derives additional recommendation from preſent and proſpective circumſtances. The Bengal Government have been deſired to give their opinion, whether it would be likely to be acceptable in India? and their anſwer may be expected in the courſe of the current year. But another meaſure alſo mentioned to the Bengal Government appears now to be indiſpenſable; that of eſtabliſhing a Sinking Fund in India. The means are not eaſy, but it is not impoſſible to deviſe ſome new reſources, to which the exigencies of this eventful period ought to reconcile the Company, and all whoſe intereſts are embarked with theirs. It is obvious, however, that no expedients for reducing the Debt can prove ſufficiently effectual, unleſs an abſolute limit is put to the increaſe of expence. In the Military Department the Charges have rapidly advanced of late years, and in one branch of it even ſince the Mahratta Peace; that is, by the augmentation of King's Troops ſent to India, which the change in our political ſituation in India by the late War there, and the poſſibility of new commotions, have required, and which the contingency even of a land invaſion of India may render neceſſary upon a large ſcale. This ſubject, although it forms an article in the long account between Government and the Company, yet, as connected with preſent and proſpective circumſtances, it is thought expedient again to introduce here. The Company have incurred a very heavy charge on account of theſe Troops, and they think that they have an equitable claim on Government, not only for the new and exceſſive expence to which they have been ſubjected in the laſt four years, but for the whole number of King's Troops exceeding the Parliamentary limit which have been ſent out ſince the commencement of the foreign Expeditions from India, which began in 1797; and all the ſubſequent Military operations in which thoſe Troops aſſiſted, have either immediately ſerved national purpoſes againſt the French, as in the War of Myſore, or have been carried on under the controul of His Majeſty's Government. The Statement, No. 9. ſhews the Company have a claim on all thoſe accounts to the amount of £. 1,800,000.

No. 9.

It is now become abſolutely neceſſary to draw the line beyond which the Company ſhall not incur the charge of King's Troops ſent to India. From all that has juſt been ſtated, it is ſufficiently plain that our Indian Revenues will not, with the requiſite allowances for the other branches of public Expenditure, ſuffice for the payment of the preſent Military Eſtabliſhments, of which the King's troops, including their paſſage to and from India, and the recruiting ſervice, form ſo extenſive a part. Reduction, therefore, is here indiſpenſible. Increaſe, payable from the funds of the Company, is impoſſible; and this is a ſubject on which a clear and definite underſtanding is immediately neceſſary.

For wars growing out of our Indian ſyſtem, at leaſt before we had ſpread ourſelves, as within theſe few years we have done, over ſo much of the Continent of Hindoſtan, our Indian reſources, with the aid of Loans, have been found adequate. Theſe Loans, indeed, have proved prejudicial to the Company, and have already been extended to an amount which could not have been preconceived. But againſt the invaſion of great European armies by land, the Company's Revenues can by no means provide, and it may be doubted whether the current revenues of the Mogul Empire, when flouriſhing and under one head, would long have been ſufficient for ſuch purpoſe. If the Eaſtern territory were poſſeſſed by an Indian Prince dependant on this Country, what more could be expected of him than to uſe the utmoſt means his territory afforded againſt the common enemy? The

Nation

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

Nation has an intereſt in preſerving the Eaſtern poſſeſſions to this Country, and from the hands of the French, greater even than that of the Company. The Company have acquired, and maintained them, infinitely more to the advantage of the Nation at large than its own. If thoſe poſſeſſions ſhould at length be aſſailed by Powers to which the Revenues and Reſources derivable from them can provide no effectual oppoſition, it is but juſt that ſome part of the wealth which has flowed from them into Great Britain through public and private channels, for the laſt fifty years, ſhould be employed in their defence; and in defending them out of means they have themſelves furniſhed, this Country will only act in the maintenance of its own eſſential intereſts.

After theſe obſervations on the Debt of the Company, it may be proper to advert to the general reſult of their Affairs, as it appears in the laſt Annual Account, entitled *Stock per Computation*, made up to the firſt day of March, 1808, and numbered 6. In this ſtatement, after charging the Company with the Indian Debt up to the lateſt period to which the Indian Quick Stock Accounts are received, and charging alſo the Capital Stock ſubſcribed by the Proprietors at the ſum of £. 7,780,000. ſterling, the Balance againſt the Company is £. 12,313,153. Without charging the ſums due to the Proprietors, the Balance will be £. 4,533,153. For this there are the territorial Poſſeſſions, the Forts, Settlements, and Lands conſtituting the original Eſtate of the Company before the acquiſition of the Dewannee, and a vaſt maſs of Buildings, Stores, &c. placed under the head of Dead Stock, at a ſum far inferior to their value. Any efficient plan for the liquidation of the Indian Debt will reſtore the balance of this Account to the right ſide, where it long ſtood. No. 6.

To come now to the more immediate purpoſe of this Expoſition:—The Company, fruſtrated for a ſeries of paſt years of the ſurplus the law intended them to derive from the Indian Revenues, largely in advance for India and China; drawn upon from thoſe countries for very conſiderable ſums, partly on account of the Indian Debt; and unable, from the unexampled circumſtances of this time, to ſell goods for exportation which they have to a large amount in their warehouſes, the Company indiſpenſably need an Aid, for which they can look only to the Public.

In the Eſtimate No. 3. of Receipts in 1808-9, credit is taken for the Balance not yet uſed of the two Millions of Bonds, which the Company were empowered by the Act of laſt Seſſion to iſſue. Still the ſum wanted to meet the exigencies of the enſuing year, amounts to nearly two Millions and an half ſterling. That the national intereſt is concerned in the ſupport of the Company, and that under all the circumſtances deſcribed in this ſtatement, they are entitled to public ſupport in the preſent exigence of their affairs, it is hoped will not be diſputed. In what manner that ſupport ſhould be afforded, it is for Government and for Parliament to determine. A few obſervations, however, upon this ſubject ſhall be ſubmitted. The preſent is a moſt inauſpicious time for the increaſe of the Capital Stock, and poſſibly the rumours already afloat, of a French Expedition through Perſia, would obſtruct the ſucceſs of ſuch an attempt; neither would it be adviſable to extend the iſſue of Bonds beyond the ſum of five Millions, to which the Law now permits the Company to go, for there is always a danger of their being poured in for Teas, and other goods, purchaſed at the ſales. It is true that our exports of Britiſh manufactures, which are eſtimated to be continued on the uſual large ſcale, might be leſſened, and in caſe of neceſſity, recourſe muſt undoubtedly be had to this meaſure; but it would be very inexpedient, both as deranging the eſtabliſhed routine of the Company's commerce, and as expoſing a numerous body of manufacturers of this Country, who now have little employment beſides the Company's, to aggravated diſtreſs. The debt ſtill owing by Government to the Company, although againſt it may be placed the contingencies of the year 1809-10, is one obvious reſource; and on this head it may be permitted to remark, that if ſome years ago it was a great hardſhip put upon the Company to cut them down ſo much in the repayment of large ſums, which their zeal for the public intereſt, and confidence in the liberality of Government, induced them to advance with inconvenience to themſelves, ſurely, when they are reduced to ſuch ſtraits, it would be unjuſt to inſiſt on ſuch a mode of ſettlement. It is again ſubmitted, therefore, whether the whole Account ſhould not be thrown open, in No. 5.

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's
Finances.

order to be ſettled upon a more equitable footing. To the demands originally contained in this Account muſt now be added the expence of maintaining in India the King's Troops exceeding the Parliamentary limit, according to the ſtatement of it, which will be found in the Account No. 9.

No. 9.

No. 5.

The Account No. 5, ſhews that the Company are ſubjected to large annual payments in England for Military and other Charges appertaining to the territory. As the territory, from its defect of ſurplus, does not now pay the Company for thoſe charges, might it not be natural and proper for Government to aſſiſt the Company by making an advance, to be hereafter repaid, for the amount of thoſe charges diſburſed in the laſt four years, and to be ſuſtained in the enſuing year. The Company's diſburſements under this head, for four years, may amount as already ſtated to £. 1,800,000, and, as they include the expence of ſending King's troops and military ſtores to India, it ſeems the more reaſonable that Government ſhould relieve the Company by affording a liberal accommodation on the ground of thoſe expences. Whatever part of the £. 2,433,185, deficient for the enſuing year, is not liquidated by payment of the Government Debt by an advance in the way juſt mentioned, or by reducing the Company's Exports, they muſt of neceſſity look for from Public Aid; and this important concern is the more urgent, becauſe it will appear from the Eſtimate No. 3, that the wants of the Company will become large in the month of April, and if there ſhould be any demur in their payments, the credit of the Company, under the apprehenſions excited by rumours of the French deſigns againſt India, will be affected, and demands more preſſed upon them.

No. 3.

Before concluding, the Executive Body of the Company think it may be proper for them to declare, that they are not conſcious of having, by improvidence or miſmanagement, contributed to bring the Company's Affairs into the embarraſſments in which they are now involved. They may be placed in a very material degree to the vaſt increaſe of the Indian Debt, the conſequence of various meaſures adopted abroad under the Adminiſtration of Controul exerciſed by His Majeſty's Government ſince the year 1784. Thoſe embarraſſments proceed alſo in part from cauſes which it has not been in the power of this country to controul. An unexampled European War, which has already continued fourteen years, has in every way aggravated the expences, and diminiſhed the profits of the Company at home and abroad. The increaſed charges of freight and demorage alone occaſioned by this War have amounted, ſince its commencement, to more than ſeven Millions ſterling. Whenever Great Britain is involved in European War, the effects are always felt in India in increaſed Military expences, even when no European enemy appears in the field there; but that War has been carried into India, and, at the deſire of His Majeſty's Government, the Company have had to ſuſtain the expence of various foreign Expeditions to the French, Dutch and Spaniſh poſſeſſions in India, and to Egypt, all chiefly on the National account, in which, as is well known, the Company expended very large ſums, borrowed at high Indian intereſt, to the prejudice of their general credit and affairs, in ways which cannot be made matter of account. This War moreover has occaſioned a gradual riſe in the coſt of Home Manufactures and Metals, which the Company, conſulting the National intereſt, have continued to export for many years to the extent of £. 2,200,000. annually, notwithſtanding the known diſadvantage under which they proſecuted that trade; for the increaſed coſt could not be compenſated by a correſponding increaſe in the ſelling prices abroad, nor by a decreaſe in the prices of goods purchaſed for Europe, and has therefore been attended with poſitive and conſiderable loſs to the Company. The progreſſive diminution of profit on their Indian Importations here, has been already ſhewn in the Subſidiary Account No. (B.) All theſe evils are now followed by a ſtagnation in the Home Sales of the Company. In this they ſuffer with the Nation, and with Europe at large, but the conſequences, as already deſcribed, fall with peculiar ſeverity upon them in the other circumſtances of their affairs; for the Indian Finances, which are become of immenſe importance in the ſyſtem of the Company, inſtead of affording relief, are in a ſtate that imperiouſly calls for inſtant and effectual regulation. It is by no means to be concluded, however, that affairs would now have been better under any other ſuppoſable mode of Indian Adminiſtration; it is perfectly within the power of this Country to afford the Aids which are now required for the relief of

No. (B.)

the

the Company's Finances, both at home and abroad; for conſolidating the credit of the Company, and ſtrengthening the hands of the Authorities at home, ſo neceſſary to the well being of the Company's Affairs.

(3.)

No. 1.
EXPOSITION
of
The Company's Finances.

East India Houſe,
1ſt April 1808.

Signed, by Order of the Court of Directors,
W. RAMSAY, Sec.

ACCOUNTS;

VIZ.

No. 1.—Compariſon of Receipts and Payments, in England; 1800 - - - to - - - 1808.

No. 2.—Compariſon between the Actual and Eſtimated Receipts and Payments; for the year 1807-8.

No. 3. } Eſtimate of Receipts and Payments, in England; from 1ſt March 1808 to 1ſt March 1809.
No. 3. } Monthly Eſtimate of Caſh; from 1ſt March 1808 to 1ſt March 1809.

No. 4.—Prime Coſt and Sale Value of the Company's Goods remaining in their Warehouſes on 1ſt March 1808; and expected in the courſe of the preſent Seaſon.

No. 5.—An Account, exhibiting the Balance of Supplies between India and China, and England; for Nine Years; 1797-8 to 1805-6. (England.)

No. 6.—Stock, per Computation, on 1ſt March 1808.

No. 7.—Eſtimate, in Britiſh Currency, of the Probable Amount of the Revenues and Charges in India, for the year 1807-8; &c.

No. 8.—Indian Debt at ſeveral Periods.

No. 9.—Number and Expence of King's Troops in India.

No. 10.—Revenues and Charges in India, and Intereſt on Debts; from 1793-4 to 1807-8.

No. (A.)—Account, exhibiting the means by which the Company have provided for the deficiency in their Receipts and Diſburſements; 1ſt March 1803 to 1ſt March 1808.

No. (B.)—View of the Profits on the Company's Inveſtments; from the year 1798-9 to the year 1806-7, incluſive.

No. (C.)—Comparative Account of the Actual Sales, for 1807-8; and the Eſtimated Sales for 1808-9.

No. (D.)—Eſtimated Amount of Sales, for the year 1807-8; together with the Actual Amount of Sales in that year.

No. (E.)—Account, exhibiting the Prime Coſt of Goods in Warehouſe, in each year, from 1798 to 1808; together with the Prime Coſt of Imports and Sales, &c.

—No.

COMPARISON of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of The East India Company Trade, beyond the Profits and Charges

RECEIPTS; viz.	March 1800 to March 1803.	March 1803 to March 1806.	More, latter Period.	Less, latter Period.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Company's Goods, including Saltpetre to the Board of Ordnance	20,771,458	17,502,787	- - -	3,268,671
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	499,465	399,869	- - -	99,596
Intereſt on the Annuities	108,681	108,666	- - -	15
£.	21,379,604	18,011,322	- - -	3,368,282

N. B.—This Account commences March 1800, becauſe the Commercial Syſtem of the Company was changed Goods ſold previous to that period included all the Duties; although a very large part of them was afterportation; conſequently the Receipts for Goods would thereby be increaſed, and a fair Compariſon with

As the preſent War in Europe commenced in 1803, which occaſioned a decreaſe in the amount of the Compariſon is terminated in this Account on 1ſt March 1803.

COMPARISON of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of The East India Company, as above, March 1806 to

	2 Years Average, March 1800 to March 1803.	Actual Receipts, March 1806 to March 1808.	More, latter Period.	Less, latter Period.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Company Goods, including Saltpetre to the Board of Ordnance	13,847,640	10,438,860	- - -	3,408,780
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	332,976	362,906	29,930	—
Intereſt on the Annuities	72,454	72,454	—	—
£.	14,253,070	10,874,220	29,930	3,408,780
				29,930
Total Receipts, 1ſt March 1803 to 1ſt March 1808 - £.		28,885,542	- - -	3,378,850

	£.
Receipts for Goods leſs from 1ſt March 1803 to 1ſt March 1808, than would have taken place if the Sales had continued upon the ſame ſcale as between 1ſt March 1800 and 1ſt March 1803	6,747,132
Payments alſo more in the latter period, upon the ſame Compariſon - - - - - -	920,031
Making a difference againſt the Company, in five laſt years, of - -	£. 7,667,163

East India Houſe, the 21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted)

1.—

in England, exclusive of Tea Duties, Money borrowed, Payments made by Government, and Private thereon in the following periods.

PAYMENTS; viz.	March 1800 to March 1803.	March 1803 to March 1806.	More, latter Period.	Less, latter Period.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	374,610	384,752	9,942	—
Freight	4,595,033	4,425,756	- - -	169,277
Charges, General	2,288,811	2,258,031	- - -	30,780
Exports	7,422,973	10,135,499	2,712,526	—
India and China Bills	4,278,789	2,620,741	- - -	1,658,048
Officers Pay	156,001	337,498	181,497	—
Interest and Dividends	2,123,203	2,168,759	45,556	—
£.	21,239,620	22,331,036	2,949,521	1,858,105
			1,858,105	
		£.	1,091,416	

in September 1799: the Sale Price of wards paid back to the Buyer upon Exfubfequent years could not be made.

pany's Sales, the firft period for Com-

for Two Years, on the Average of March 1800 to March 1803, with the Actual Receipts and Payments March 1808.

	2 Years Average, 1ft March 1800 to 1ft March 1803.	Actual Payments, March 1806 to March 1808.	More, latter Period.	Less, latter Period.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs	249,874	158,838	- - -	91,036
Freight	3,063,356	3,151,763	88,407	—
Charges, General	1,525,874	1,425,082	- - -	100,792
Exports	4,948,648	4,784,326	- - -	164,322
India and China Bills	2,852,526	2,625,189	- - -	227,337
Officers Pay	104,000	299,421	195,421	—
Interest and Dividends	1,415,468	1,543,742	128,274	—
£.	14,159,746	13,988,361	412,102	583,487
				412,102
Total Payments, 1ft March 1803 to 1ft March 1808 - £.		36,319,397	- - -	171,385

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Acc^{t} Genl.

290.

—No.

COMPARISON between the Actual and Eſtimated

	RECEIPTS:	
	Eſtimated.	Actual.
	£.	£.
*Caſh in the Treaſury 1ſt March 1807, including Tea Duty	511,979	511,979
*Company's Goods ſold	4,977,700	4,864,474
Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	120,000	120,000
Private Trade Goods ſold	121,800	2,082,518*
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	120,000	199,443
Freight on D°	100,000	165,428
Cuſtoms on D°	- - -	74,166
Intereſt on the Company's Share of the Annuities	36,226	36,226
Perſons returned from India, &c.	13,800	634
Bonds iſſued	- - -	1,389,100
Ships ſold to Government	- - -	169,986
Duty on Tea	- - -	3,057,644
£.	6,001,505	12,671,598
Balance deficient 1ſt March 1808	2,213,796	
£.	8,215,301	

Eſtimated Balance againſt, brought down		2,213,796
	£.	
Reduced by iſſue of new Bonds	1,389,100	
Ships ſold Government	169,986	
Tea Duty owing 1ſt March 1808	1,331,508	
Balance of Receipts and Payments more favourable than eſtimated	46,895	
		2,937,489
Actual Balance in favour 1ſt March 1808 £.		723,693

East India Houſe,
the 21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted)

2.—

RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS, for the year 1807-8.

	PAYMENTS:	
	Eſtimated.	Actual.
	£.	£.
Cuſtoms	95,067	144,647
Freight and Demorage	1,722,177	1,747,936
Goods and Stores Exported	2,205,228	1,999,100
Bills of Exchange	1,377,013	1,590,035
Charges, General	815,600	801,430
Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	801,000	773,312
Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,517	—
Proprietors of Private Trade	235,836	2,203,827*
Pay to Military Officers	140,000	158,101
Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid, &c.	81,371	—
Duty on Tea	726,492	2,452,628
Bonds paid off, and paid in on Sales	- - -	66,600
Almſhouſes at Poplar	- - -	10,239
£.	8,215,301	11,947,905
Balance in favour 1ſt March 1808, including Duty on Tea	- -	723,693
£.		12,671,598

* The Amount eſtimated to be received for Private Trade Goods was calculated upon the Sum receivable for Goods ſold before the 1ſt March 1807 only; the difference between the Actual and Eſtimated Receipts ariſes from the Amount received from Goods ſold ſubſequently to 1ſt March 1807. A ſimilar Exceſs appears in the Payments in reſpect of Private Trade, for which the ſame explanation will account, as the Company is the only medium through which the Proprietors realize their Proceeds; no other advantage can ariſe to the Company in the tranſaction, than from the Amount receivable for their Charges and Profit.

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Acct Genl.

—No. 3.—

1.—ESTIMATE of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of The East India Company in England, from 1st March 1808 to 1st March 1809.

Cash in the Treasury, 1st March 1808, (morning) including Duty on Tea	£. 723,693	Customs	£. 59,884
Company's Goods sold, and to be sold	4,932,146	Duty on Tea	1,331,508
Hon. Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	185,000	Freight and Demorage	1,888,405
Private Trade Goods, sold before 1st March 1808	260,000	Goods and Stores exported	2,044,959
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	80,000	Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,978,031
Freight on - - - - Dº	100,000	Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes, Commission, and Interest on Loans, &c.	758,000
One year's Interest a. £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15. the Company's share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	857,000
Bonds to be issued	694,725	Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,517
	£. 7,011,790	Proprietors of Private Trade	310,000
Balance deficient, 1st March 1809	2,433,185	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	160,000
		Warrants passed the Court unpaid	40,700
		Buyers of Tea returned	971
	£. 9,444,975		£. 9,444,975

East India House, the 21st March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAs CARTWRIGHT, Acct Genl.

—No. 3.—

2.—MONTHLY ESTIMATE of CASH, from 1st March 1808 to 1st March 1809.

MARCH 1808.

Cash in the Treasury, 1st March 1808 (morning) including Duty on Tea	£. 723,693	Customs	£. 1,409
To be received for Goods	806,151	Freight	132,334
Honble. Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	40,000	Export	165,365
		Bills of Exchange	173,513
		Private Trade	270,000
		Interest on Bonds and Stock	11,000
		Charges. General	50,000
		Warrants passed the Court unpaid	40,700
		Buyers of Tea returned	971
		Bonds drawn to be paid off	15,517
		What owing 1st March, deducting £. 770,000, postponed to July	561,508
			£. 1,422,317
		In favour	147,527
	£. 1,569,844		£. 1,569,844

APRIL.

In favour	£. 147,527	Customs	£. 1,812
To be received for Goods	303,093	Freight	212,000
Bank, for Interest	18,113	Exports	129,734
Bonds to be issued	100,000	Bills of Exchange	193,405
Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	20,000	Private Trade	—
		Interest on Bonds and Stock	52,000
	£. 588,733	Charges, General	80,000
Against	80,218		
	£. 668,951		£. 668,951

No. 3.—Monthly Eſtimate of Caſh, from 1ſt March 1808 to 1ſt March 1809—*continued.*

MAY.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 324,529	Againſt - -	£. 80,218
Charges and Profit on Private Trade -	20,000	Cuſtoms - - - - - -	1,318
Freight - - - - - - -	20,600	Freight - - - - - -	269,571
	£. 364,529	Exports - - - - - -	137,155
Againſt - -	269,507	Bills of Exchange - - - -	36,774
		Private Trade - - - - -	40,000
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	29,000
		Charges, General - - - -	40,000
	£. 634,036		£. 634,036

JUNE.

To be received for Goods - - -	£. 567,160	Againſt - -	£. 269,507
Bills in favour - - - - -	7,986	Cuſtoms - - - - - -	2,309
	£. 575,146	Freight - - - - - -	168,000
Againſt - -	375,439	Exports - - - - - -	264,791
		Bills - - - - - -	182,978
		Charges, General - - - -	50,000
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	13,000
	£. 950,585		£. 950,585

JULY.

To be received for Goods - - -	£. 531,213	Againſt - -	£. 375,439
Charges and Profit on Private Trade -	20,000	Cuſtoms - - - - - -	18,842
Freight on - - - - - D° -	20,000	Freight - - - - - -	316,000
Bonds to be iſſued - - - -	200,000	Exports - - - - - -	195,858
	£. 771,213	Bills - - - - - -	390,330
Againſt - -	1,734,256	Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	289,000
		Charges, General - - - -	70,000
		Duty on Tea - - - - -	770,000
		Officers Pay on Furlo' - - -	80,000
	£. 2,505,469		£. 2,505,469

AUGUST.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 210,000	Againſt - -	£. 1,734,256
	£. 210,000	Cuſtoms - - - - - -	6,682
Againſt - -	1,924,876	Freight - - - - - -	76,500
		Exports - - - - - -	145,401
		Bills - - - - - -	68,037
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	34,000
		Charges, General - - - -	70,000
	£. 2,134,876		£. 2,134,876

SEPTEMBER.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 490,000	Againſt - -	£. 1,924,876
Board of Ordnance, for extraordinary ſupply of Saltpetre - - -	125,000	Freight - - - - - -	71,500
	£. 615,000	Exports - - - - - -	126,847
Againſt - -	1,755,589	Bills - - - - - -	201,366
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	11,000
		Charges, General - - - -	35,000
	£. 2,370,589		£. 2,370,589

No. 3.—Monthly Eſtimate of Caſh, from 1ſt March 1808 to 1ſt March 1809—*continued.*

OCTOBER.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 310,000	Againſt - -	£. 1,755,589
Bank, for Intereſt - - - -	18,113	Freight - - - - -	153,000
Charges and Profit on Private Trade -	20,000	Exports - - - - -	274,041
Freight on - - D° - -	20,000	Bills - - - - - -	103,127
Bonds to be iſſued - - -	200,000	Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	71,000
	£. 568,113	Charges, General - - - -	80,000
Againſt - -	1,868,644		
	£. 2,436,757		£. 2,436,757

NOVEMBER.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 295,000	Againſt - -	£. 1,868,644
Againſt - -	1,921,563	Cuſtoms - - - - -	944
		Freight - - - - -	102,000
		Exports - - - - -	87,985
		Bills - - - - -	66,990
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	20,000
		Charges, General - - -	70,000
	£. 2,216,563		£. 2,216,563

DECEMBER.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 527,000	Againſt - -	£. 1,921,563
Charges and Profit on Private Trade -	20,000	Cuſtoms - - - - -	543
Freight on - - D° - -	20,000	Freight - - - - -	123,500
	£. 567,000	Exports - - - - -	126,951
Againſt - -	1,859,976	Bills - - - - -	200,419
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	14,000
		Charges, General - - -	40,000
	£. 2,426,976		£. 2,426,976

JANUARY, 1809.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 533,000	Againſt - -	£. 1,859,976
		Cuſtoms - - - - -	19,016
Bonds to be iſſued - - - -	194,725	Freight - - - - -	202,500
		Exports - - - - -	245,481
	£. 727,725	Bills - - - - -	245,358
Againſt - -	2,279,606	Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	285,000
		Charges, General - - -	70,000
		Officers pay on Fulough - -	80,000
	£. 3,007,331		£. 3,007,331

FEBRUARY.

To be received for Goods - -	£. 295,000	Againſt - -	£. 2,279,606
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	—	Cuſtoms - - - - -	7,009
Freight on - - D° - -	20,000	Freight - - - - -	61,500
	£. 315,000	Exports - - - - -	145,350
Againſt - -	2,433,185	Bills - - - - -	123,720
		Intereſt on Bonds and Stock - -	28,000
		Charges, General - - -	30,000
		Supracargoes Commiſſion - -	73,000
	£. 2,748,185		£. 2,748,185

East India Houſe,
the 21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT, Acc^{t} Genl.

—No. 4.—

PRIME COST and SALE VALUE of the Company's Goods remaining in their Warehouſes, on 1ſt March 1808, and expected in the courſe of the preſent ſeaſon; diſtinguiſhing India and China.

INDIA.	Prime Coſt.	Sale Value.
	£.	£.
Piece Goods - - -	1,880,350	2,244,942
Raw Silk - - -	279,367	476,051
Saltpetre - - -	175,332	439,792
Spice - - - -	66,502	191,901
Drugs, Sugar, &c. - -	183,748	290,656
Pepper - - -	347,056	365,296
£.	2,932,355	4,008,638

CHINA.	Prime Coſt.	Sale Value.
	£.	£.
Teas - - -	3,991,779	8,810,347
Raw Silk - -	116,562	166,320
Nankeens - -	107,744	101,000
£.	4,216,085	9,077,667

	Prime Coſt.	Sale Value.
	£.	£.
TOTAL - - INDIA - - -	2,932,355	4,008,638
- - - - CHINA - - -	4,216,085	9,077,677
£.	7,148,440	13,086,305

East India Houſe,
21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT, Acct Genl.

—No.

AN ACCOUNT, exhibiting the Balance of The East India Company's Supplies,

SEASONS OUTWARD: September to September.	EXPORTS. Goods and Stores.	EXPORTS. Bullion Invoice Amount.	TOTAL.	SEASONS HOMEWARD: September to September.	Bills of Exchange.
	£.	£.	£.		£.
1797-8 - -	1,187,862	633,598	1,821,460	1798-9 - -	1,398,790
1798-9 - -	1,494,465	1,228,832	2,723,297	1799-1800 - -	1,676,973
1799-1800 - -	1,562,780	261,697	1,824,477	1800-1 - -	746,098
1800-1 - -	1,851,402	601,208	2,452,610	1801-2 - -	960,693
1801-2 - -	2,236,133	439,518	2,675,651	1802-3 - -	992,811
1802-3 - -	2,239,268	1,722,015	3,961,283	1803-4 - -	982,561
1803 4 - -	1,995,875	990,122	2,985,997	1804-5 - -	1,141,040
1804-5 - -	1,906,047	1,852,254	3,758,301	1805-6 - -	1,312,546
1805-6 - -	2,067,563	702,671	2,770,234	1806-7 - -	1,311,884
£.	16,541,395	8,431,915	24,973,310	£.	11,023,396

	£.	£.
BALANCE against India and China, in 9 years, as above - - - - - -		6,141,021
Deduct—Bills of Exchange drawn from India in favour of the Company, and Payments made in India, on account of England, 1798-9 to 1806-7 -	1,746,017	
Monies received of Government in England, for Expences disburfed in India on their account - - - - - - - - - -	3,400,000	
Coft of Exports from India and China received at the Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - - - - - - -	91,686	
		5,237,703
Balance against India and China, carried up - -	£.	903,318

Memoranda:

The Bills of Exchange drawn from India are valued at the Rates of Exchange drawn at; Bencoolen, 5*s.*—The Bills of Exchange drawn from China at 6*s.* 8*d.* the Tale only, inftead

Exports to Saint Helena from England, and Bills of

Cargoes loft out are not charged India:

The following Year is made up upon Eftimate; the Supplies to India,

1806-7 - -	£. 2,550,000	- - -	£. 2,550,000	1807-8 - -	£. 1,250,000

Balance in favour of England in Nine Years, 1797-8 to 1805-6

Eftimated - - D° - - - - - - 1806-7

Balance againft the Company in China, end of Seafon 1798-9 - - Tales 601,235

D° - in favour - - - D° - - - 1806-7 - - - - 3,325,473

Tales 3,926,708

East India Houfe, the 21ft March 1808.

(Errors excepted)

5.—

between India and China, and England, for Nine Years 1797-8 to 1805-6 (England.)

Loſs on Exports.	Total Amount of Supplies.	Imports, Invoice Amount.	Commercial Charges in India not added to Invoices.	Total Imports.	Imports, more.	Imports, leſs.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
20,876	3,199,374	2,324,088	159,122	2,483,210	- - -	716,164
70,462	4,329,808	2,978,964	208,200	3,187,164	- - -	1,142,644
85,892	2,484,683	2,742,512	168,425	2,910,937	426,254	—
72,678	3,340,625	3,051,711	160,101	3,211,812	- - -	128,813
98,000	3,570,462	3,713,990	168,268	3,882,258	311,796	—
113,201	4,830,643	3,363,798	177,084	3,540,882	- - -	1,289,761
144,126	3,982,911	3,946,097	225,141	4,171,238	188,327	—
100,000	4,970,847	2,554,965	175,792	2,730,757	- - -	2,240,090
65,000	4,517,118	2,787,192	180,000	2,967,192	- - -	1,549,926
770,235	35,226,471	27,463,317	1,622,133	29,085,450	926,377	7,067,398
						926,377
					£.	6,141,021

	£.	£.
Brought up - - - -		903,318
Add—Paſſage Military, paid in 9 Years, 1798-9 to 1806-7 - - - - -	596,394	
Political Charges paid in England D° - - D° - - - - -	1,872,560	
Political Charges included in the Accounts of Freight and Demorage - -	895,833	
Bonds of the Nabob of Arcot - - - - - - - - -	125,785	
Officers on furlough and retirement - - - - - - - -	707,799	
		4,198,371
Balance in favour of England, in 9 Years, 1797-8 to 1805-6 (England) - £.		5,101,689

and the Imports are valued at the uſual rates; viz. Bengal, 2*s.*; Fort St. George, 8*s.*; Bombay, 2*s.* 3*d.*; of the rates at which the Bills were drawn; and the Imports are valued at the ſame rate.

Exchange drawn from thence, are not included.

Cargoes loſt Home are credited India.

and the Bills to be drawn, being calculated to September 1808:

£. 60,000	£. 3,740,000	£. 2,970,000	£. 180,000	£. 3,150,000	- -	£. 590,000

(England) brought down - - -	£. 5,101,689
(England) as above - - - -	590,000
	£. 5,691,689

-a. 6*s.* 8 *d.* £.1,308,903.—Commercial Property increaſed at China 1798-9 to 1806-7, not available in Europe.

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Acc^{t} Genl.

—No.

Dr - STOCK, per COMPUTATION.

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt -					£. 4,205,275
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					15,517
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					629,791
To - - - Ditto - - - - India - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					874,426
To - - - Ditto - - - - India, on account of the Indian Debt - - - - - - -					370
To Cuſtoms and Exciſe on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold - - - - - - - -					1,410,238
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act of 1788 - - - -					700,000
To - - Ditto, for a Loan on Bond - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					100,000
To - - Ditto, for Intereſt on the above Loans to 8th March - - - - - - - - -					10,667
To Freight and Demorage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					350,000
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold - - - - - - - - - -					90,600
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold - - - - - - - - - - - -					310,000
To Almshouſes at Poplar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					64,190
To what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping, excluſive of Exports - - - - -					120,000
To - Ditto - for Exports of former Seaſons - - - - - - - - - - - -					49,478
To - Ditto - to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund - - - - - - - - - - -					11,739
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					40,700
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and reſold - - - - - - - - - -					971
To Intereſt on Bonds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					72,794
To Dividends on Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					65,865
To what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 ½ per Cent. on - - -			£. 3,200,000	£. 2,800,000	
To additional Capital ſold to Ditto - 155 - - - - - - -			800,000	1,240,000	
To - - Ditto - - in 1789 - - - 174 - - - - - - -			1,000,000	1,740,000	
To - - Ditto - - in 1793 - - - 200 - - - - - - -			1,000,000	2,000,000	
			6,000,000	£. 7,780,000	7,780,000
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bengal, made up to 31ſt October 1806 - - - - - - - Sicca Rupees		11,21,95,257			
ADD Expedition to Egypt in 1800, included in the Home Account		1,10,43,952			
	S^a R^s	12,32,39,209			
	CR^s	14,29,57,482			
- - the Sum given by Lord Clive, for conſtituting a Military and Contingent Fund - -	CR^s 1,50,720				
- - Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - -	35,78,799				
		47,29,519			
	Current Rupees	14,76,87,001	a. 2/3	£. 16,614,787	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cleſe of the Quick Stock - - -				120,681	
				£. 16,494,106	
ADD Amount payable in Bengal to Indigo Contractors, for the Surplus Proceeds of Indigo in England - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				27,256	
					16,521,362
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bombay, made up to the 31ſt January 1807 - - - - Bombay Rupees		1,59,55,181			
ADD Cargoes diſpatched to England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - - -		6,04,699			
	Bombay R^s	1,65,59,880	a. 2/6	£. 2,069,985	
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -				222,493	
					1,847,492
				£.	35,271,475

Agreeably to the Act of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52. the valuation of the Company's Capital Stock is to be rated at £. 200 for every £. 100 Stock, or at £. 12,000,000; but in the above Account it is taken at what has been paid for the ſame.

The Account between Government and the Company having been ſubmitted to the Seleſt Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and conſequently ſtill remaining under diſcuſſion, the Amount ſtated to be due from Government to the Company is taken in this Stock Account at the ſame Amount as in the Account of laſt year.

East India Houſe,
the 30th March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,
Acc^t Genl.

6.—

on 1st March 1808. Cr.

				£.
BY what due from Government to the Company				£. 1,207,560
By CASH, its Balance, on the 1st March 1808				723,693
By the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for				677,933
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered				58,240
By the Value of Goods in England unsold				7,815,305
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 31st January 1807	Pagodas 35,75,647			
ADD Military Stores received at Fort St. George from England, between 31st January 1806 and 31st January 1807, the Accounts in the Military Department being only made up to the 31st January 1806	Pags 2,39,199			
Marine Stores, not included as per Memorandum of Floating Stock	7,311			
	2,46,510			
	Pagodas 38,22,157			
DEDUCT Cargoes dispatched to England, the Invoices of which are dated since the close of the Quick Stock	3,85,556			
	Pagodas 34,36,601 a. 8/.		£. 1,374,640	
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England since the close of the Quick Stock			381,951	
				1,756,591
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 31st January 1807	Spanish Dollars 1,211,883			
DEDUCT Cargoes dispatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated since the close of the Quick Stock	130,068			
	Sp. Dollars 1,081,815 a. 5/.		£. 270,454	
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England since the close of the Quick Stock			191	
				270,645
By Balance of last Books at St. Helena, ending September 1806			£. 104,840	
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England since the close of the Books			28,993	
				133,833
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Prince of Wales's Island, made up to 30th April 1806	Spanish Dollars 171,158. a. 5/.			42,789
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at China, made up to 30th April 1807				1,270,192
By Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the dates of the several Quick Stocks				3,030,590
By Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion, Season 1807				1,477,477
By Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England				426,582
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad				102,550
By the Value of the East India House, and Warehouses				1,072,400
By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India				400,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops				2,460,000
By what owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England				31,942
			£.	22,958,322
BALANCE against				12,313,153
			£.	35,271,475

Memorandum:

IN the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £. 400,000; which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the year 1702: Whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the latest Advices from the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, is as follows:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores, &c.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	5,044,212	1,326,119	6,370,331
Fort St. George and Subordinates	1,791,257	446,510	2,237,767
Bombay and Do	1,082,919	352,817	1,435,736
Fort Marlbro'	255,245	81,363	336,608
St. Helena	42,858	91,135	133,993
Fort Cornwallis	69,937	5,560	75,497
£.	8,286,428	2,303,504	10,589,932

There are Bonds given to sundry Persons by the Chief and Council at Balambangan, to the amount of £. 10,167, and Interest thereon, which are not included in the Debt of this Account; it not being yet determined whether the Company are liable to the Payment of the whole of these Bonds.

—No.

AN ESTIMATE in Britiſh Currency of the Probable Amount of the REVENUES and CHARGES in INDIA for the the DEBTS, and the SUPPLIES to BENCOOLEN,

REVENUES:		
BENGAL, a. 2*s.* the Current Rupee:		
Mint, Poſt-Office, Stamps and Judicial Fees	226,780	
Ceded Provinces in Oude	1,712,160	
Conquered Provinces	1,049,800	
Land, &c. Revenues of Bengal, Behar, &c.	3,607,600	
Cuſtoms	394,400	
Salt Sales	1,635,600	
Opium D°	464,000	
		9,090,340
MADRAS, at 8*s.* the Pagoda:		
Poſt Office, and Farms and Licences	77,162	
Revenues and Cuſtoms of the Carnatic	727,904	
D° - - - D° - - Tanjore	519,048	
D° - - - D° - - Ceſſions by the Nizam	678,800	
D° - - - D° - - Poſſeſſions before 1790	1,087,678	
D° - - - D° - - Myſore, Malabar, Canara, &c.	1,335,620	
D° - of Dutch Settlements	55,128	
Subſidy from the Rajah of Travencore	80,000	
Receipts on Account of Salt	249,218	
		4,810,558
BOMBAY, a. 2*s.* 3*d.* the Rupee:		
Revenues and Cuſtoms of former Poſſeſſions, and of late Acquiſitions		* 715,363
TOTAL Eſtimated Revenues - - £.		14,614,261

* An Eſtimate for 1807-8 not having been received from Bombay the Account has been framed from an Abſtract Eſtimate received from Bengal, which does not diſtinguiſh the Revenues, nor ſeparate the Commercial from the other Civil Charges.

(A) This Sum is not included in the Madras Eſtimate, but here inſerted from the Bengal Abſtract.

East India Houſe,
1ſt April 1808.

7.—

year 1807-8; together with the Amount of the COMMERCIAL CHARGES not added to the Invoices, the INTEREST on PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND, and ST. HELENA.

CHARGES:			
Bengal: Civil, Revenue, Judicial, &c.	3,453,343		
Military, including Fortifications	2,576,708	6,030,051	
Madras: Civil, Revenue, Judicial, &c.	1,952,109		
Military, including Fortifications	3,800,468	5,752,577	
Bombay: Civil, Revenue, Judicial, &c.	402,379		
Military, including Fortifications	1,164,375		
Extra Charges, not specified whether Civil or Military	86,816	1,653,570	
Total Estimated Charges			13,436,198
COMMERCIAL CHARGES not added to Invoices:			
Bengal		95,352	
Madras		69,709	
Bombay		—	165,061
INTEREST on DEBTS:			
Bengal	1,612,400		
Deduct Sinking Fund	206,480	1,405,920	
Madras	526,240		
Deduct Sinking Fund	(A) 50,000	476,240	
Bombay		315,000	2,197,160
Total Estimated Charges, and Interest		£.	15,798,419
			165,061
			15,633,358
Supplies from Bengal to Prince of Wales' Island, Fort Marlbro' and St. Helena			131,080
		£. Ste	15,764,438
Deduct Estimated Revenues			14,614,261
Estimated Deficiency		£.	1,150,177

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No. 8.—

INDIAN DEBT at ſeveral Periods.

	£.
1ſt May 1793 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,971,668.
1ſt May 1799 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	12,811,863.
1ſt May 1802, deducting redeemed by Sinking Funds - - - - - - -	18,350,873.
1ſt May 1806 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	28,538,804.
1ſt May 1807.—By the Eſtimates of Receipts and Diſburſements for 1806-7, there is an expected Deficiency of Revenues to meet the Charges and Intereſt of - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 2,146,000	
The expected Receipts from Europe exceed the Inveſtments and other Payments for Europe, and Supplies to China, &c. by - - - £. 90,000	
The expected Increaſe of Debts in 1806-7, is therefore - - - £. 2,056,000	
And the Total Debts on 1ſt May 1807, may of courſe be eſtimated at - - -	30,595,000
It is however to be noticed, that by the Quick Stocks, ending 31ſt October 1806, when half the year 1806-7 had expired, there does not appear to have been any Increaſe of Debts ſince April 1806.	
1ſt May 1808.—The Eſtimates for 1807-8, give reaſon to ſuppoſe there will be a Deficiency of - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 1,300,000	
The Total Debts on 1ſt May 1808 may therefore be eſtimated at - - £.	31,895,000.

But theſe Calculations of courſe cannot be conſidered as accurate.

N. B. Current Rupees at 2 *s.*—Pagodas at 8 *s.*—and Bombay Rupees at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* each.

East India Houſe,
1ſt April 1808.

(Errors excepted.)
WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No. 9.—

Number of KING'S TROOPS in India, Officers included, and Expence thereof.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Expence.	Number.	Expence.	Number.	Expence.	Number.	Expence.
		£.		£.		£.		£.
1797 - - -	3,019	126,815	7,948	290,356	1,174	61,524	12,141	478,695
1798 - - -	2,873	164,557	6,121	247,286	1,723	73,268	10,717	485,111
1799 - - -	2,870	172,926	7,875	329,121	3,069	167,634	13,814	669,681
1800 - - -	3,601	197,427	6,442	269,702	3,107	156,393	13,150	623,522
1801 - - -	3,748	220,246	8,248	320,678	1,565	106,463	13,561	647,387
1802 - - -	3,307	178,252	8,800	346,880	2,905	169,593	15,012	694,725
1803 - - -	4,031	214,980	8,737	375,705	3,703	196,600	16,471	787,285
1804 - - -	4,005	223,915	8,145	376,036	2,701	152,522	14,851	752,473
1805 - - -	4,625	253,104	8,063	370,344	2,282	105,323	14,970	728,769
1806 - - -	5,512	280,980	7,829	342,168	3,834	176,954	17,175	800,102

This Calculation is made upon the Number in India on the 30th April in each year, the Expence according to the Stations at that period, either in Garrifon or otherwife.

The Expence of Horfes for the Cavalry is not included. It is not practicable to diftinguifh this from the Charges made for the Native Cavalry.

According to the foregoing Statement, the extra Expence of Troops beyond the Number allowed by Act of Parliament, (10,727) is calculated as follows:

The Number in 1798 is nearly the fame.

The Expence is - - - - - -		£. 485,000
Excefs in 1799 - - - -	£. 184,570	
1800 - - - -	138,411	
1801 - - - -	162,276	
1802 - - - -	209,614	
1803 - - - -	302,174	
1804 - - - -	267,362	
1805 - - - -	243,658	
1806 - - - -	314,991	
		£ 1,823,056

exclufive of Intereft on the annual Excefs of Expence.

East India Houfe, 1ft April 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No. 10.—

REVENUES and CHARGES in India, and Intereſt on Debts, from 1793-4 to 1807-8.

	Total Revenues.	Total Charges.	Intereſt on Debts.	Net Surplus.	Net Deficiency.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4 - - - -	8,276,770	6,066,923	526,205	1,683,642	—
1794-5 - - - -	8,026,193	6,083,507	439,410	1,503,276	—
1795-6 - - - -	7,866,093	6,474,247	420,403	971,443	—
1796-7 - - - -	8,016,171	7,081,190	448,290	486,691	—
1797-8 - - - -	8,059,879	7,411,401	603,507	44,971	—
1798-9 - - - -	8,652,032	8,417,812	759,326	- - -	525,106
1799-1800 - - - -	9,736,670	8,998,153	1,070,634	- - -	332,117
1800-1 - - - -	10,485,057	10,405,500	1,221,108	- - -	1,141,551
1801-2 - - - -	12,163,590	11,023,453	1,531,482	- - -	391,345
1802-3 - - - -	13,464,537	11,043,108	1,577,882	843,547	—
1803-4 - - - -	13,273,044	13,001,083	1,499,154	- - -	1,227,193
1804-5 - - - -	14,949,397	14,548,435	1,768,440	- - -	1,367,478
1805-6 - - - -	15,217,516	15,561,330	2,243,612	- - -	2,587,426
1806-7 per Eſtimate - -	14,847,239	14,150,341	2,455,100	- - -	1,758,202
1807-8 - - D° - -	14,614,261	13,436,198	2,453,640	- - -	1,275,577

The Charges to 1805-6 are the Amount brought to Account in the Year, as by Budget Accounts, Nos. 2, 5, and 8.

The Intereſt includes what was paid on the Sums Redeemed by the Sinking Funds.

East India Houſe,
1ſt April 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No. (A.)—

ACCOUNT, exhibiting the means by which the Eaſt India Company have provided for the Deficiency in their Receipts and Diſburſements; 1ſt March 1803 to 1ſt March 1808.

	£.
Total Receipts of the Eaſt India Company in the Comparative Account, 1ſt March 1803 to 1ſt March 1808	28,885,542
Total Payments - - - - - - - - - D° - - - - - - - - -	36,319,397
Balance deficient - - - - £.	7,433,855

	£.
Received of Government, on account of the Company's Claims	3,000,000
Ditto - for Ships ſold	169,986
Bond Debt increaſed	2,572,875
Loyalty Loan ſold	274,276
Balance Caſh, 1ſt March 1803	1,009,822
Received from ſeveral Perſons, Compoſition for ſtaying Law Proceedings	37,485
Tea Duty, appropriated	1,331,508
£.	8,395,952
Deduct:	
Balance Caſh, 1ſt March 1808 - £. 723,692	
Private Trade, more paid than received 226,071	
Almshouſes at Poplar - - D° 12,334	
	962,097
£.	7,433,855

East India Houſe, 21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Acc^{t} Genl.

—No.

VIEW of the Company's PROFITS on the Company's INDIAN and CHINA

	INDIA.			
	TOTAL COST Cuſtoms, Freight, and Charges, including Commercial Charges in India, not added to the Invoices.	SALE AMOUNT.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1798-9 - - - -	4,369,281	4,667,295	298,014	- - -
1799-1800 - - -	3,151,794	3,565,559	413,765	- - -
1800-1 - - - -	3,445,126	3,978,800	533,674	- - -
1801-2 - - - -	2,340,092	3,086,943	746,851	- - -
1802-3 - - - -	1,987,515	2,289,274	301,759	- - -
1803-4 - - - -	2,121,003	2,236,396	115,393	- - -
1804-5 - - - -	1,860,840	1,953,026	92,186	- - -
1805-6 - - - -	2,243,427	2,254,899	11,472	- - -
1806-7 - - - -	1,736,362	1,472,074	- - -	264,288
£.	23,255,440	25,504,266	2,513,114	264,288

Mem.—The Amount of Sales, herein exhibited, is the Value of the Goods ſold in each Account, that Account containing the Amount only that has been received

East India Houſe, the 21ſt March 1808.

—No.

Comparative ACCOUNT of the Actual SALES of The East India Company, for the

	INDIA.	
	Actual, 1807-8.	Eſtimated, 1808-9.
	£.	£.
Piece Goods - - - -	432,881	468,213
Saltpetre - - - - -	179,983	124,000
Spice - - - - - -	115,402	80,000
Sugar and Drugs - - -	236,057	163,000
Pepper - - - - -	75,859	40,000
Raw Silk - - - - -	268,068	316,000
£.	1,309 080	1,191,213
Of which may be for Exportation:		
Piece Goods - - - -	346,305	374,570
Spice - - - - - -	101,077	70,000
Sugar and Drugs - - -	43,084	81,500
Pepper - - - - -	56,880	30,000
£.	547,346	556,070.

(B.)—

INVESTMENTS, from the year 1798-9 to the year 1806-7, inclusive.

CHINA.			TOTAL.			
TOTAL COST Customs, Freight, and Charges.	SALE AMOUNT.	PROFIT.	TOTAL COST Customs, Freight, and Charges.	SALE AMOUNT.	PROFIT.	LOSS.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
2,773,373	3,652,283	879,910	7,141,654	8,319,578	1,177,924	—
3,060,046	3,794,982	734,936	6,211,840	7,360,541	1,148,701	—
2,919,250	3,616,381	697,131	6,364,376	7,595,181	1,230,805	—
2,812,722	3,539,404	716,682	5,162,814	6,626,347	1,463,533	—
2,909,118	3,753,252	844,134	4,896,633	6,042,526	1,145,893	—
2,950,009	3,629,677	679,668	5,071,012	5,866,073	795,061	—
2,578,805	3,307,495	728,690	4,439,645	5,260,521	820,876	—
2,794,342	3,740,699	946,357	5,037,769	5,995,598	957,829	—
2,774,812	3,709,046	934,234	4,511,174	5,181,120	669,946	—
25,581,477	32,743,219	7,161,742	48,836,917	58,247,485	9,410,568	—

respective Year, and will not correspond with the Receipt for Goods in the Cash within the several Periods.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT, Acct Genl.

(C.)—

Year 1807-8; and the Estimated Sales for 1808-9; distinguishing INDIA and CHINA.

CHINA.	Actual, 1807-8.	Estimated, 1808-9.
	£.	£.
Teas - - - - - - -	3,795,630	3,400,000
Raw Silk - - - - - -	51,144	108,000
Nankeens - - - - - -	- - -	80,000
£.	3,846,774	3,588,000

East India House, the 21st March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT, Acct Genl.

—No. (D.)—

Eſtimated Amount of SALES for the Year 1807-8, together with the Actual Amount of Sales in that Year, and theſe compared with the Eſtimate of Sales for the Year 1808-9.

INDIA.	Eſtimated Amount of Sales for the Year 1807-8.	Actual Amount of Sales for the Year 1807-8.	Eſtimated Amount of Sales for the Year 1808-9.
	£.	£.	£.
Piece Goods	686,000	432,881	468,213
Saltpetre	168,000	179,933	124,000
Spice	60,000	115,402	80,000
Sugar and Drugs	138,000	236,957	163,000
Pepper	60,000	75,839	40,000
Raw Silk	415,000	268,068	316,000
£.	1,527,000	1,309,080	1,191,213
Of which may be for Exportation,			
		£.	£.
Piece Goods		346,305	374,570
Spice		101,077	70,000
Sugar and Drugs		43,084	81,500
Pepper		56,880	30,000
£.		547,346	556,070
Of which may be for Home Conſumption,			
		£.	£.
Piece Goods		86,576	93,643
Saltpetre		179,933	124,000
Spice		14,325	10,000
Sugar and Drugs		193,873	81,500
Pepper		18,959	10,000
Raw Silk		268,068	316,000
£.		761,734	635,143

CHINA.	Eſtimated Amount of Sales for the Year 1807-8.	Actual Amount of Sales for the Year 1807-8.	Eſtimated Amount of Sales for the Year 1808-9.
	£.	£.	£.
Teas	3,250,000	3,795,630	3,400,000
Raw Silk	45,000	51,144	108,000
Nankeens	50,000	—	80,000
£.	3,345,000	3,846,774	3,588,000

The whole of the China Sales are for Home Conſumption.

A ſmaller quantity of Tea is eſtimated to be ſold on the Company's Account in the year 1808-9 than in the former year, owing to a larger quantity of Private Trade Tea to be ſold.

The Total Amount of Sales for 1808-9 is eſtimated at £.4,779,213. the difference between this ſum, and the ſum ſtated to be received for Company's Goods, ariſes from a larger Amount remaining unpaid on 1ſt March 1808, than is eſtimated to remain on 1ſt March 1809.

East India Houſe, the 21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)
CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT, Acc^{t} Genl.

—No. (E.)—

An ACCOUNT, exhibiting the Prime Coſt of Company's Goods in Warehouſe in each Year, from 1798 to 1808, together with the Prime Coſt of the Company's Imports and Sales reſpectively in the ſame period, and the Sale Value of the Goods unſold at the end of each Year.

	Prime Coſt of the Goods in Warehouſe, Unſold at the Commencement of the Year.	Prime Coſt of the Goods imported in the Year.	TOTAL.	Prime Coſt of the Goods Sold in the Year.	Prime Coſt of the Goods Unſold at the end of the Year.	Sale Value of the Goods Unſold at the end of the Year.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1798-9 - - -	2,746,339	5,738,671	8,485,010	3,828,495	4,656,515	8,481,815
1799-1800 - -	4,656,515	2,600,007	7,256,522	3,772,639	3,483,883	5,788,571
1800-1 - - -	3,483,883	2,572,232	6,056,115	4,191,727	1,864,388	3,726,000
1801-2 - - -	1,864,388	3,473,530	5,337,918	3,351,378	1,986,540	4,011,078
1802-3 - - -	1,986,540	3,228,818	5,215,358	3,155,630	2,059,728	4,259,554
1803-4 - - -	2,059,728	3,925,961	5,985,689	3,242,822	2,742,867	4,764,344
1804-5 - - -	2,742,867	3,929,870	6,672,737	2,950,755	3,721,982	6,446,585
1805-6 - -	3,721,982	3,816,242	7,538,224	3,340,916	4,197,308	7,600,012
1806-7 - - -	4,197,308	2,624,879	6,822,187	2,949,396	3,872,791	6,875,158
1807-8 - - -	3,872,791	3,157,965	7,030,756	2,852,316	4,178,440	7,815,305

East India Houſe, the 21ſt March 1808.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Acc^{t} Genl.

(3.)

—No. 2.—

SUPPLEMENT to the "EXPOSITION of the State of the Company's FINANCES; dated 1ſt April 1808."

IN that Paper, an *Eſtimate* was given of the Home Receipts, and Expenditures, for the year commencing 1ſt March 1808 and ending 1ſt March 1809;—which ſhewed a Deficit of £. 2,433,185.—The actual Receipts and Expenditures of that year, compared with the *Eſtimate*, are now ſubmitted to the Committee in the accompanying Account No. 1. It will be ſeen from this Account, that beſides ſome ſums received to be repaid in the following year, and ſome variations of no great amount between the real and eſtimated Payments, the expected Deficit of £. 2,433,185 was ſupplied by Receipts beyond the Eſtimate from the following ſources, viz. SUPPLEMENT to the "Expoſition," &c. No. 1.

Receipts from Sales of Imports, more than reckoned upon	£. 851,345	
Receipts for Charges and Freight on Private Trade, more -	168,813	
		£. 1,020,158
Received on account of the Company's Claims on the Public, upon the Report of the Committee - - - - - - - -		1,500,000
		£. 2,520,158

By theſe means the aid for which the Company applied to His Majeſty's Government in January 1808, became unneceſſary for the ſervice of that year.

On the 1809, there was laid before this Committee an Eſtimate of the Company's Home Receipts and Payments for the year from 1ſt March 1809 to 1ſt March 1810, ſhewing a Deficit of only £. 141,722. The actual Receipts and Payments of that year, compared with the Eſtimate, will appear in the accompanying Account No. 2. If from this Account be excluded the Receipts and Payments for Private Trade and Tea Duties, which are only matters of transfer, the other Receipts of that year, including the Balance in hand (beſides Tea Duties) at its commencement, will be found to have ſufficed for the other payments, and to have furniſhed ſome ſurplus. No. 2.

The Eſtimate, however, of Receipts and Diſburſements for the year from 1ſt March 1810 to 1ſt March 1811, N° 3. now laid before the Committee, preſents a different reſult, exhibiting a deficiency of no leſs a ſum than £. 2,038,948. Two cauſes extremely adverſe to the Company, and wholly out of their controul, have produced this deficiency. The one is a loſs in their ſhipping in the years 1808 and 1809, to an extent altogether unexampled; the other, Drafts to a very large amount made upon them from abroad on account of the Indian Territorial Debt. No. 3.

The prime coſt of goods laden on the ſhips loſt in coming from India amounts by the Account N° 4 to £. 711,456. Adding to this ſum the prime coſt of goods, and a ſhip belonging to the Company loſt outward-bound, being £. 174,712, the total prime coſt is £. 886,168; and adding again to this the eſtimated profit on the ſales, the whole is £. 1,202,638. So unprecedented a loſs of ſhips within the ſpace of one year, has occaſioned a very particular enquiry on the part of the Court of Directors into the cauſes of theſe diſaſters; and as the ſubject may naturally engage the attention of this Honourable Committee, the Report which a large Committee of the Directors have made upon it is herewith ſubmitted in the Paper No. 4; from thence the Court truſt it will appear that theſe misfortunes, uncommon as they are, have been owing chiefly to extraordinary tempeſts, or to the captures of the enemy, and not to any defect or errors in the ſtructure, equipment, or loading of the ſhips, or to any want of ſkill and conduct in thoſe who commanded them. No. 4.

Of

(3.)

Of bills drawn and expected to be drawn from India on account of the Territorial Debt, and falling due between the 1ſt March 1810 and 1ſt March 1811, the amount is by the accompanying Account No. 5, £. 2,236,188.

No. 2. SUPPLEMENT to the "Expoſition," &c. No. 5.

The aggregate amount of the goods loſt which otherwiſe might have come into the aſſets of 1810-11, and of bills payable for the Indian Debt within that year is £. 3,438,826; a ſum much exceeding the Deficit which appears in the eſtimated Receipts of the ſame year compared with its payments.

It has always been perfectly underſtood, that in the moſt flouriſhing times of the Company, their Commercial Reſources could not be adequate to the diſcharge of the Indian Territorial Debt, and eſpecially of late years ſince the Debt has progreſſively advanced to 30 millions ſterling, and the Company's Indian Commerce has from various cauſes declined both in amount and profit; the liquidation of any large portion of that Debt from the Home Funds of the Company, has been altogether out of the queſtion. But as a very great part of the Debt was unfortunately contracted under an option to the Lender of receiving payment firſt of the intereſt and finally of the principal in England, the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India and His Majeſty's Government, have been for ſeveral years at leaſt quite aware, that if any conſiderable ſum of Debt ſhould in conſequence be transferred to England, the Company would neceſſarily require public aid for the liquidation of it.

Even the unexampled loſſes which they have ſuſtained in one year by ſea, as already explained, would probably in any former time have required and procured the temporary aſſiſtance of Government. On both theſe accounts therefore, forming ſuch ſtrong pleas for public aid, the Court of Directors humbly entertain a confident hope that it will be accorded to them in ſuch manner as to provide for the apparent Deficit of the year 1810-11.

No. 6.

Of the goods which are now or in the courſe of the ſeaſon expected to be in the Company's warehouſes at home, the Paper No. 6. which accompanies this, contains an Account, ſhewing the prime coſt to be £. 6,133,257. and the ſale value, by eſtimate, £. 12,524,965.

In the courſe of the year 1811-12, the Court of Directors expect to be ſupplied with very large Inveſtments from India, which ought indeed to have been ſent to anſwer the bills drawn above-mentioned for the Indian Debt, and thoſe ſupplies have been required in order to meet the exigencies of that year. The moſt earneſt injunctions have alſo been tranſmitted to the Indian Governments, to avoid as much as poſſible drawing farther for the Territorial Debt; and it appears highly probable that they will not be under the neceſſity of doing ſo, ſince a large portion of the Decennial Loans payable in England falling due in 1809 and 1810, have been renewed at a diminiſhed intereſt, and without the optional clauſe. And indeed there is reaſon to believe that leſs of the Debt would have been transferred to England, if, when payment was tendered in India all the principals had been there, becauſe their private agents could not exerciſe the diſcretion which principals might have uſed, of continuing in the Company's hands, inſtead of remitting to England, the payments tendered. The Court of Directors have therefore iſſued orders calculated to remedy this inconvenience, and prevent its recurrence in future, as alſo to encourage the Creditors of the Company, who have returned or may return to Europe, to continue their property in the Company's hands, by making the Company's Government the agents for the ſafe cuſtody of their bonds, and the regular tranſmiſſion of the intereſt to England by bills on the Court of Directors.

The increaſe of Inveſtment which has been ordered from India is due to the home concern. By an Account laid before the Honourable Committee, and referred to in the firſt part of this Supplement, it was ſhewn that upon a fair ſtatement of Accounts between India and China on the one hand and England on the other, for a ſeries of years from 1797-8 to 1805-6, there was a balance in favour of England of £. 5,101,689. This balance aroſe after crediting India and China for all goods exported by them to England, whether thoſe goods arrived or not, for all commercial charges, for all bills remitted, and for payments received from Government at home for Indian diſburſements on account of the Public; India

and

and China being debited on the other hand only with the goods ſent them, which arrived at the ſale price with the bills drawn by them, and with political charges incurred at home on account of the territory. (3.) No. 2. SUPPLEMENT to the "Expoſition," &c. No. 7.

An Account of the ſame kind is now carried on from the year 1805-6 to the year 1807-8 incluſive, and is herewith laid before the Committee, No. 7. It ſhews a balance in favour of England of £.3,017,172. a conſiderable part of which is ſtill in the factory at Canton inconveniently for the Company, but not immediately reducible, except by diminiſhing greatly the export of woollens from this country. The moſt moderate eſtimate for the year 1810-11 will not leſſen the balance of £.3,017,172. above ſtated.

Since the month of April 1808, when the firſt part of this Expoſition was delivered to the Committee, the markets at home for Indian commodities have improved. The accompanying Account No. 8. ſhews the ſales made in that time both of India and China goods, and the profits accruing thereon. Comparing the average of theſe two years with the ſales of 1807, it will be found that with reſpect to Indian goods, the exceſs in favour of the two years is per annum £.695,744. on the ſales, and that inſtead of a loſs of £.486,020. which occurred in the years 1807-8 and 1808-9, there is in the year 1809-10, a profit of £.130,174. Of the China goods, the ſales and profits, which were before conſiderable, have alſo improved. No. 8.

On the whole of the home concern, it is to be obſerved, that though the preſſure on the Company's Finances here is ſevere, the transfer of Indian Debt which mainly occaſions it, does not deteriorate but improves the affairs of the Company, ſince it produces an immediate reduction of Intereſt, and as to the late loſſes by ſea, though undoubtedly very heavy and happening moſt unſeaſonably, yet it will be found on a general ſurvey of the Financial affairs of the Company, that they are better than they were a year ago. This leads to a conſideration of the *Indian Finances.*

According to the former Expoſition, the eſtimated reſult of the year 1806-7 ſhewed a deficit of £.1,764,000, and the *Eſtimate* for the year 1807-8 a deficit likewiſe of £.1,300,000, including £.150,000. for the expence of Troops ſent in that year from England, ſo that the aggregate deficiency of both years thus amounted to £.3,064,000.

From the actual Accounts of 1806-7 ſince received, the final deficiency of that year appears to be £.3,253,900; the exceſs of this reſult of the actual Accounts above the Eſtimate ariſes chiefly from the following cauſes. 1ſt. Bringing into the Accounts of this year no leſs a ſum than £.972,000. which was not in the Eſtimate for Bengal Military Charges of former years. 2d. A defalcation in the eſtimated amount of the Madras Revenues of no leſs a ſum than £.400,000, owing to a calamitous ſeaſon. 3d. An exceſs alſo in the Bombay Military Charges of £.262,000. occaſioned by the payment of arrears of former years, which were not included in the Eſtimate.

The Eſtimate for the year 1807-8, was formed from imperfect materials. According to the correcter Account, preſented to the Houſe of Commons in June 1809, the reſult ſhould have been more favourable by £.200,000, leaving a deficiency of £.1,075,577.

The Revenues have however been more productive than this Eſtimate by £.772,000. the Charges and Intereſt were more by £68,000.; the Deficiency is therefore reduced to £.370,000.

The actual Accounts for the year 1808-9, lately received, ſhew a Deficiency of £.131,281. which is £.430,000. leſs than the eſtimated Deficit of that year, and the Eſtimates for 1809-10, ſhew a Deficiency of £.119,806.

The firſt Eſtimates received from India for this year 1809-10, were denominated *Proſpective* or Sketch Eſtimates, and promiſed a very different reſult. From theſe it was to be expected that inſtead of a deficiency there would have been a Surplus Revenue of £.568,000. The regular Eſtimates ſince received from Madras and Bombay, under a correction of the Bengal Eſtimate given in a letter from the Accountant General (by which the Revenues are ſtated at £ 5,000. leſs, and the Charges at £.290,000. more than in the firſt Account) have brought the reſult to the Deficiency now ſtated.

(3.)

No. 2.
SUPPLEMENT
to the
" Expoſition,"
&c.

One material cauſe of this more unfavourable reſult in the Eſtimate of 1809-10, is an increaſe in the Military Charges at Madras, which are now eſtimated at near £. 800,000. more than they were at firſt. In this ſum there are certain Arrears included which were not in the original Eſtimate, and as the latter Eſtimate is dated in October 1809, it is probable that conſideration was given to the circumſtances which had occurred in the Madras Army, probably to an increaſe of expence beyond the former Eſtimate; but it muſt be confeſſed that theſe will not account in any ſatisfactory manner for ſo large a difference of Military Charges in the two Accounts.

The retrenchments that have been effected ſince 1805, may be calculated at £. 2,300,000. and if a compariſon be made between the eſtimated Charges for 1809-10, and the average actual Charges from 1804-5 to 1806-7, in the Accounts of which years the expences incidental to the War are included, the difference will be £. 1,530,000.; only it would appear that the diminution of £. 800,000. hereby apparent, is to be attributed to the large amount at which the Military Charges are ſtated in the Eſtimates for 1809-10.

But as the reſult of theſe Eſtimates differs ſo materially from the expectation held out in the Financial Letters received from Bengal dated 20th September and 17th December 1808, and 20th April 1809, it may be proper to examine into the cauſes of the difference more at large.

In the letter of the 20th September 1808, the reſult of the Eſtimates for 1808-9 is ſtated to be a ſurplus of 2,17,000 S^a R^s.

To this is added the difference between the Military and Durbar Charges of Bengal *on a Peace Eſtabliſhment*, and the ſum included in the Bengal Eſtimate for thoſe Charges being S^a R^s 33,40,000, thus ſhewing an eſtimated Surplus, upon this ſuppoſition of a Peace Eſtabliſhment, of S^a R^s 35,57,000.

The letter then proceeds to add to this ſum, ſundry articles of expected improvements in the Revenues, and ſavings in Charges and Intereſt, to the amount of eighty-five lacks of Rupees, in order to ſhew that a Surplus might be obtained of S^a R^s 1,20,00,000, or a million and a half ſterling.

But the 20th paragraph of the letter is in the words following:—

" Whilſt the preſent aſpect of affairs in India continues, and we are in conſequence under the neceſſity of increaſing our Military Diſburſements, and of incurring a very conſiderable additional expence on account of Foreign Embaſſies, *it is not to be expected that any Surplus Revenue will be derived from your Indian Poſſeſſions.* But whenever the neceſſity of incurring theſe extraordinary Charges ſhall ceaſe, we have no heſitation in declaring to your Honourable Court, that we entertain no doubt whatever of obtaining a clear annual Surplus to a much greater amount than what the Nation and the Company ſeem to expect from Britiſh India."

In the letter of the 17th December 1808, it is obſerved, that the more regular Eſtimates for 1808-9 having been received from Madras and Bombay, the corrected Surplus, according to theſe ſtatements, would be S^a R^s 4,53,557, but on the ſuppoſition that the regular Eſtimates contain a much larger ſum for Military and Durbar Charges than would be required *on a Peace Eſtabliſhment*, there is aſſumed for this exceſs a ſum of S^a R^s 70,92,000, which is added to the above, and with the addition of S^a R^s 48,76,000 for the ſeveral articles of expected improvements and ſavings, detailed in the former diſpatch, the total Surplus Revenue is ſtated at S^a R^s 1,24,21,557.

The 59th paragraph of this letter runs thus. " Under every point of view in which we can place the Reſources and Expenditure of this Country, we therefore arrive at the ſame ſatisfactory reſult of a Surplus Revenue *on a Peace Eſtabliſhment* greatly exceeding a million ſterling."

It will be evident from the foregoing extracts, that a very conſiderable part of the expected ſurplus is made to depend upon the practicability of bringing the expences *to a Peace Eſtabliſhment*; for no leſs a ſum than S^a R^s 70,92,000, or according to the rate of exchange adopted in the diſpatches, £. 886,500, is included in the calculation as going to form the expected ſurplus of a million or a million and a half ſterling.

Now

(3.)

No. 2.
SUPPLEMENT
to the
"Expoſition,"
&c.

Now the Eſtimates for 1809-10 hold out no proſpect of ſuch a reduction in the Military and Durbar Charges as will bring them to the deſired level; on the contrary, theſe charges, inſtead of being only S^a R^s 70,92,000 more than what has been conſidered in the Bengal letter of 17th December 1808 as the proper ſtandard for a Peace Eſtabliſhment, are S^a R^s 1,44,00,000 above that ſtandard.

This circumſtance of itſelf may ſufficiently account for the diſappointment experienced at the reſult of the preſent year's Eſtimate after expectations of ſo different a nature had been raiſed by the communications from the Bengal Government in the diſpatches above quoted; it appears indeed that the Eſtimates for 1808-9, taking them without the hypothetical calculations for a Peace Eſtabliſhment, were not ſo favourable as the actual Accounts for that year; and as to the Eſtimates for 1809-10, it is ſtill to be recollected that, as before obſerved, the expected ſurplus of a million ſterling or more is made to depend, in a great meaſure upon the reduction of the charges to a Peace Eſtabliſhment, which has not however yet been accompliſhed. The reaſons for the high Eſtimate of Military and Durbar Charges at Bengal are accounted for in the letter on the Finances of the 23rd Auguſt 1809, paras. 26 a. 28, and are ſummarily theſe: In conſequence of its having been found impracticable to withdraw the temporary Embaſſies, and to place the Army upon the ordinary Eſtabliſhment at ſo early a period as was expected; the payment to the Perſian Government of the ſum ſtipulated by Sir Harford Jones; and the Embaſſy to Cabul.

It is not eaſy to account for the large Eſtimate of Military Charges at Madras, unleſs it may be attributed to the conſequence of the late diſturbances there, which, as before remarked, may have been in contemplation when the Eſtimate dated in October 1809 was completed.

Many of the items reckoned upon by the Bengal Government, as conſtituting the expected ſurplus of a million and a half, were proſpective, and it does not appear that the meaſures to give them full effect have hitherto been adopted.

Amongſt theſe, an increaſe in the Opium Sales to the amount of ten lacks was included, but the ſales are eſtimated at no higher amount for 1809-10 than they were in the preceding year.

It was expected that the Cuſtoms would, by the re-opening of the trade with Foreign Europe, be increaſed to the amount of ſeven lacks; of courſe this has not yet had effect.

Ten lacks are eſtimated from new ſources of Revenue, and from modifications in the Abkarry and Stamp Duties, and improvement in the Town Duties. The Eſtimate for 1809-10 does not juſtify the belief that one-fourth of this ſum is included on theſe accounts.

It was ſtated that Taxes to be levied in the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, under an Act of the Legiſlature to be obtained for that purpoſe, would produce S^a rupees 8,74,000. The Bengal Eſtimate includes two lacks for Houſe Tax, but no other article.

It is preſumed to be unneceſſary to purſue this inveſtigation farther, and that enough has been ſaid to ſhew the cauſes of diſappointment in the expectation held out by the Bengal Government, in the letters of the 20th September and 17th December 1808, of a future ſurplus of a million and a half ſterling.

Still the object of obtaining a conſiderable ſurplus of Income above Expenditure, muſt be purſued as of abſolute and indiſpenſable neceſſity, and there are grounds to hope that, by new retrenchments and other means, it is not unattainable. In the preſent tranquillity of India, it may be practicable to reduce the Military Eſtabliſhments, and the extent to which the expence of King's Troops there has already gone, not only far exceeds the Parliamentary limit, but goes beyond what the revenues of the country can bear. A view of its progreſſive increaſe is given in the Account No. 10.

No. 10.

The transfer of a large portion of the Indian Debt from India to Europe would of itſelf produce, as formerly obſerved, this moſt important and deſirable end, by effecting at once a ſaving of 3 per cent. in the Intereſt, which might be formed into a Sinking Fund for the gradual diſcharge of the Principal, a plan; with the aid of Parliament, perfectly practicable with ſecurity to the Public.

The

No. 2. SUPPLEMENT to the "Expoſition," &c.

The Indian Debt, by the Accounts made up to the 1ſt of May 1809, deducting the ſums redeemed by the Sinking Fund, ſtood as per Account No. 11. at £. 30,876,788; and the ſame Account exhibits the progreſſive increaſe of the Debt, as the Account No. 12. furniſhes an average view of the Revenues, the Charges, and the Intereſt on the Debt, at different periods, up to the year 1809-10.

No. 11.

No. 9.

The general Reſult of the Company's Affairs, at home and abroad, on the 1ſt March 1810, will be ſeen in the Account No. 9. called *Stock, per Computation.* The nature of this Account was explained in the former Expoſition, in nearly the following terms: It charges the Company with the Indian Debt up to the lateſt period to which the Indian Quick Stock Accounts are received, and charges alſo the Capital Stock ſubſcribed by the Proprietors at the ſum of £. 7,780,000. after which the balance againſt the Company will be £. 15,107,307.; without charging the ſums due to the Proprietors, the balance will be £. 7,327,307. For this there are the territorial Poſſeſſions, the Forts, Settlements, and Lands conſtituting the original Eſtate of the Company, before the acquiſition of the Dewannee, and a vaſt maſs of Buildings, Stores, &c. placed under the head of *Dead Stock*, at a ſum far inferior to their value. Any efficient plan for the liquidation of the Indian Debt will reſtore the balance of this Account to the right ſide, where it long ſtood.

After thus explaining the preſent ſtate of the Company's Finances, the object to which the Court of Directors would humbly ſolicit the particular attention of the Honourable Committee, is, the Deficit already pointed out in the Account No. 3. in the Home Reſources for 1810-11, amounting to £. 2,038,948. The cauſes of this deficit have alſo been explained, and the Company being unable otherwiſe to ſupply it, are about at preſent to preſent an humble Petition to Parliament for aid, which they truſt the Committee will be of opinion, after an examination of all the ſtatements ſubmitted to them, and particularly of the Account No. 6. may be ſafely granted them, ſince that ſtatement ſhews, as before-mentioned, the value of goods in their warehouſes, and expected in the courſe of the preſent year, to be £. 12,524,965. which will be ample ſecurity for the aid which the Company ſolicit of the Public, and for which all their Poſſeſſions beſides will be reſponſible.

No. 3.

No. 6.

Signed, by Order of the Court of Directors,

W. Ramſay, Sec^r.

Eaſt India Houſe, 8th April, 1810.

ACCOUNTS;

VIZ.

No. 1.—Compariſon of Actual Receipts and Payments, from 1ſt March 1808 to 1ſt March 1809; with an Eſtimated Account of the ſame, as drawn out in March 1808.

No. 2.— - - - D° - - - D° - - - - - from 1ſt March 1809 to 1ſt March 1810; with an Eſtimated Account of the ſame, as drawn out in March 1809.

No. 3.—Eſtimate of Receipts and Diſburſements; from 1ſt March 1810 to 1ſt March 1811.

No. 4.—Eſtimate of the Loſs ſuſtained by the capture and wreck of Shipping; 1807-8 and 1808-9. Accompaniment to D°.

No. 5.—Account of Bills drawn from India on account of the Indian Debt falling due between 1ſt March 1810 and 1ſt March 1811.

No. 6.—Prime Coſt and Sale Value of Goods in Warehouſes on 1ſt March 1810, and expected in the courſe of the preſent Seaſon.

No. 7.—Account, exhibiting the Balance of Supplies between India and China, and England; for the years 1806-7 and 1807-8. (England.)

No. 8.—View of Profit on the Company's Indian and China Inveſtments; from the year 1807-8 to the year 1809-10, incluſive.

No. 9.—Stock, per Computation, on the 1ſt March 1810.

No. 10.—Number and Expence of King's Troops in India.

No. 11.—Amount of Indian Debt, at ſeveral Periods.

No. 12.—Revenues and Charges in India, and Intereſt on Debts; from 1793-4 to 1808-9: With the Eſtimate for 1809-10.

—No. 1—

COMPARISON of the Actual RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of The East India Company, from 1st March 1808 to the 1st March 1809; with an Estimate Account of the same, as drawn out in March 1808.

RECEIPTS.	Estimated Amount.	Actual Amount.	More than Estimated.	Less than Estimated.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Cash in the Treasury 1st March 1808 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	723,693	723,693	—	—
Company's Goods sold and to be sold	4,932,146	5,783,491	851,345	—
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	185,000	160,000	—	25,000
Private Trade Goods sold	260,000	1,669,442	1,409,442	—
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	80,000	171,169	91,169	—
Customs — on Ditto	—	47,010	47,010	—
Freight — on Ditto	100,000	177,724	177,724	—
Bank, for Interest on the Company's Share of the Annuities	36,226	36,226	—	—
Commissioners of Navy, on account of Hemp to be provided for Government in India	—	80,000	80,000	—
Bonds issued	694,725	756,700	61,975	—
Government, on account of the Company's Claims	—	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Duty on Tea received	—	3,369,986	3,369,986	—
Almshouses at Poplar	—	620	620	—
£.	7,011,790	14,476,061	7,489,271	25,000
Balance against, as p. Estimate Account	2,433,185			
£.	9,444,975			
PAYMENTS.				
Customs	59,884	148,782	88,898	—
Freight and Demorage	1,888,405	1,868,742	—	19,663
Goods and Stores exported	2,044,959	1,763,112	—	281,847
India Debt	—	47,709	47,709	—
Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,978,031	1,970,574	—	7,457
Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commission, Interest on Loans, &c.	758,000	697,775	—	60,225
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	857,000	843,433	—	13,567
Bonds advertised to be paid off	15,517	—	—	15,517
Bonds paid in on Sales	—	107,500	107,500	—
Proprietors of Private Trade	310,000	1,629,070	1,319,070	—
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlo' and retired from Service	160,000	166,048	6,048	—
Warrants passed the Court unpaid	40,700	—	—	40,700
Buyers of Tea returned	971	—	—	971
Duty on Tea paid	1,331,508	4,283,658	2,952,150	—
Bullion exported	—	207,260	207,260	—
Ditto, on account of Hemp, to be provided for Government in India	—	80,243	80,243	—
Creditors, Nabob of Arcot	—	7,138	7,138	—
£.	9,444,975	13,821,044	4,816,016	439,947
Balance in favour as per Actual Account	—	655,017		
	£.	14,476,061		

East India House, 28th March 1809.

(Errors excepted.)
CHA^s CARTWRIGHT, Acc^t Genl.

290.

—No. 2.—

COMPARISON of the Actual RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS of The East India Company, from the 1st March 1809 to the 1st March 1810; with an eſtimated Account of the ſame, as drawn out in March 1809.

RECEIPTS.	Eſtimated Amount.	Actual Amount.	More than Eſtimated.	Leſs than Eſtimated.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Caſh in the Treaſury 1ſt March 1809 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	655,017	655,017	—	—
Company's Goods ſold and to be ſold	5,904,300	6,094,422	190,122	—
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	150,000	119,079	—	30,921
Private Trade Goods ſold	158,100	1,457,888	1,299,788	—
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	120,000	105,686	—	14,314
Cuſtoms — on Ditto	—	47,233	47,233	—
Freight — on Ditto	100,000	187,802	87,802	—
Bank, for Intereſt on the Company's Share of the Annuities	36,226	36,227	1	—
Bonds iſſued	—	45,600	45,600	—
Duty on Tea received	—	3,161,191	3,161,191	—
Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy, on account of Hemp to be provided in India	—	80,000	80,000	—
Perſons returned from India	—	10,000	10,000	—
£.	7,123,643	12,000,145	4,021,737	45,235
Balance againſt per Eſtimate Account, excluſive of Duty upon Tea	141,722			
£.	7,265,365			
PAYMENTS.				
Cuſtoms	118,541	147,448	28,907	—
Freight and Demorage	1,479,630	1,290,026	—	189,604
Goods and Stores exported	1,921,187	1,784,996	—	136,191
Bills of Exchange from India and China	1,308,484	2,099,539	791,055	—
Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion, Intereſt on Loans, &c.	721,700	627,438	—	94,262
Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	873,000	879,696	6,696	—
Bonds advertiſed to be paid off	15,517	100	—	15,417
Proprietors of Private Trade	191,100	1,385,041	1,193,941	—
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlo', and retired from Service	160,000	171,918	11,918	—
Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid	57,400	—	—	57,400
Buyers of Tea returned	971	—	—	971
Duty on Tea paid	417,835	2,953,220	2,535,385	—
Creditors Nabob of Arcot	—	3,822	3,822	—
Almshouſes at Poplar	—	2,734	2,734	—
£.	7,265,365	11,345,978	4,574,458	493,845
Balance in favour p. Actual Account, including £. 625,807. Duty upon Tea		654,167		
£.		12,000,145		

East India Houſe, 23d March 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT, Acc^t Genl.

—No. 3.—

ESTIMATE of RECEIPTS and DISBURSEMENTS of The East India Company, from 1ſt March 1810 to 1ſt March 1811.

RECEIPTS:	£.
Caſh in the Treaſury 1ſt March 1810 (Morning) including Duty on Tea -	654,167
Company's Goods ſold and to be ſold - - - - - - - - -	5,735,351
Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre - - - - -	143,450
Private Trade Goods ſold before 1ſt March 1810 - - - - - -	307,000
Charges and Profit on Private Trade - - - - - - - - -	110,600
Freight on - - - - D° - - - - - - - - - -	100,000
One Year's Intereſt, at £. 3. per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament - - - - - - - - - - - - -	36,226
Freight of Hemp imported and to be imported on account of Government -	156,000
£.	7,242,194
Balance deficient 1ſt March 1811 - -	2,038,948
£.	9,281,142

DISBURSEMENTS:	
Cuſtoms - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	105,932
Duty on Tea - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	625,807
Freight and Demorage - - - - - - - - - - -	1,963,200
Goods and Stores exported - - - - - - - - - - -	1,829,791
Bills of Exchange from India and China - - - - - - - -	2,548,424
Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion, Intereſt on Loans, &c.	756,600
Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds - - - - - - - -	875,000
Bonds advertized to be paid off - - - - - - - - - -	15,417
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service -	170,000
Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - -	68,000
Buyers of Tea returned - - - - - - - - - - -	971
Proprietors of Private Trade - - - - - - - - - -	322,000
£.	9,281,142

East India Houſe, 23d March 1810.

(Errors excepted) CHA[s] CARTWRIGHT, Acc[t] Gen[l].

—No. 4.—

AN ESTIMATE of the LOSS ſuſtained by The Eaſt India Company, by the Capture and Wreck of Shipping, 1807-8 and 1808-9.

	Cargo, Homeward.	Cargo, Outward.	Advances, Impreſs and War Contingencies.	Value of Ship.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Walpole	3,235	-	8,471	-	11,706
Admiral Gardner	-	21,759	16,138	-	37,897
Britannia	-	57,091	-	60,729	117,820
Travers	-	6,568	7,990	-	14,558
Lord Nelſon	49,026	-	14,442	-	63,468
Experiment	5,292	-	7,178	-	12,470
Glory	5,292	-	6,583	-	11,875
Calcutta	124,452	-	14,463	-	138,915
Bengal	121,262	-	14,339	-	135,601
Jane Ducheſs of Gordon	86,089	-	14,451	-	100,540
Lady Jane Dundas	36,808	-	14,508	-	51,316
Europe	140,000	-	14,398	-	154,398
Streatham	140,000	-	14,502	-	154,502
Aſia	-	28,565	14,446	-	43,011
£.	711,456	113,983	161,909	60,729	1,048,077

If the above Outward Cargoes had been inveſted in India without loſs, and with the Homeward Cargoes had arrived in England, they would have probably realized a Sum, clear of Duties and Charges payable thereon, to the extent of £.1,141,909. which would either have been received before the 1ſt March 1811, and to that amount would have reduced the expected Deficiency at that period, or would have remained unſold in the Company's Warehouſes.

			£.
Prime Coſt Goods Homeward		£ 711,456	886,168
Ditto Outward	£. 113,983	174,712	
Value of a Ship	60,729		
Coſt of Homeward Cargoes	£. 711,456		
Coſt of Outward Cargoes	113,983		
	825,439		
Eſtimated Produce in England, as above	1,141,909		
			316,470
Total Loſs		£.	1,202,638

Eaſt India Houſe, the 8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT, Acct Genl.

ACCOMPANIMENT to No. 4.

AT a Joint Committee of Warehouſes and Shipping, the 2d February 1810.

YOUR Committee, under a deep impreſſion of the importance of a very full and particular Enquiry into the Cauſes which have or may have occaſioned the ſevere and unprecedented Loſſes which the Company have ſuſtained in their Shipping in the courſe of the laſt twelve months, have endeavoured, by the fulleſt inveſtigation, and by application to every ſource of information, to obtain a perfect knowledge of Facts and Opinions relative to this ſubject.

With this deſign, your Committee proceeded in the firſt place to call before them ſeveral of the Commanders of thoſe ſhips which ſailed in two fleets which experienced ſuch violent gales of wind on their paſſage to England, and examined each of theſe Commanders very minutely as to the ſituation of the fleets in which they reſpectively ſailed, and of their own ſhips, during the gales; alſo as to the manning and lading of the ſhips in general; and as to the opinion of the Commanders, whether the miſſing ſhips are loſt; and if loſt, as to what may have been the cauſe of that misfortune. Your Committee alſo directed the other Commanders who were not in attendance, to tranſmit ſtatements in writing, as to the points before-mentioned; and from this collective Evidence thus obtained, it appears;

Firſt,

First: That the fleet, conſiſting of the ſhips named in the margin, ſailed from Madras on the 25th October, 1808, under convoy of His Majeſty's ſhip Albion; that on the 20th November, in latitude 10. ſouth, and longitude 91. eaſt, a violent gale commenced, which laſted till the 23d.

Phœnix, Ceylon, Lord Nelſon, Preſton, Tigris, Experiment, Diana, Glory, Ann.

That ſeveral of the ſhips were laid on their beam ends, with their lee gunwales in the water, which rendered the ſcuppers uſeleſs, and filled the gun decks with water; that the ſea made fair breaches over them; that they took in water at all the ſeams in the ſide, and that it was with great difficulty the pumps were kept going: That the Ceylon ſuffered ſeverely by the hurricane, (which is deſcribed by Mr. Harris, the acting Commander of that ſhip, as having been moſt tremendous) and that in endeavouring to veer the ſhip, as the only means of ſaving her, the mizen maſt went over the ſide, and ſhe righted: That the Diana was in a ſituation ſtill more perilous, and would moſt probably have foundered had the crew not ſucceeded in cutting away the foremaſt, which was effected by very great exertion; that the mizen and main-top-maſt were carried away early in the gale; and that had it not been for this circumſtance, by which ſhe was enabled to veer, ſhe would have been run on board of by two ſhips during the night.

That the other ſhips were likewiſe in much diſtreſs; and Captain Ramſden of the Phœnix, ſtated, that the weather he experienced was tremendous, ſuch as if he had not ſeen he could never have believed poſſible, although he had before been in a tiffoon, but that he thought the gale was very different at the diſtance of a few miles.

That the Commanders did not conſider any of the ſhips too deeply laden, but that the Lord Nelſon and Experiment were much by the head.

That the Commanders uniformly concur that the ſhips in general, but more particularly the miſſing ſhips, with reſpect to the quality of their crews, were very badly manned; and two of them mention, that had it not been for the aſſiſtance derived from the exertions of the paſſengers, invalids, and French priſoners they had on board, their own ſhip would have been loſt; and Captain Ramſden ſtated, that if his ſhip had been as badly manned as the Lord Nelſon, ſhe muſt have foundered.

That a number of men were preſſed from each of the ſhips in India, conſiſting of the petty officers and the beſt ſeamen.

That the Lord Nelſon, when laſt ſeen by the Phœnix at 2 P. M. on the 21ſt November, was under cloſe reefed main topſail and ſtorm ſtayſails.

That the Experiment was ſeen at the ſame time, with her foreſail and reefed maintop-ſail ſet, fore and mizen top-gallant maſt on deck, and her ſpritſail yards and jib-boom in, and that ſhe was plunging very deep.

That the Glory was ſeen at the ſame time aſtern of the Lord Nelſon; that ſhe was leaky in the wooden ends; that her head was looſe, and that ſhe had double reefed topſails and courſes ſet.

That the Commanders concur in opinion, grounded on the ſtate of their own ſhips during the gale, that the miſſing ſhips muſt have foundered from the violence of the hurricane.

Secondly: That the fleet, conſiſting of the ſhips named in the margin, ſailed from Point de Galle on the 15th February 1809, under convoy of His Majeſty's ſhips Culloden, (Admiral Sir Edward Pellew) and Terpſichore.

William Pitt, Calcutta, Lady Jane Dundas, Hugh Inglis, Jane Ducheſs of Gordon, Earl of St. Vincent, Bengal.

That on the 14th March, 1809, a ſevere gale of wind commenced in latitude 22½ ſouth, longitude 61. eaſt, the wind having blown in ſqualls for three days before, and gradually increaſed.

Extra: Sovereign, Sir William Benſley, Huddart, Harriet, Euphrates, Northumberland, Lord Eldon, Indus.

That the violence of the gale was ſuch as to cauſe great apprehenſion in all the Commanders for the ſafety of their ſhips, as large quantities of water were ſhipped, and the ſea made breaches over all of them.

That a ſudden ſhift of the wind on the 15th in the morning from the ſouth-ſouth eaſt to eaſt ſouth-eaſt was moſt alarming, as the ſea was running tremendouſly high, and the ſhips could not be freed with all the pumps.

That on the 16th, after a ſhort lull, a ſecond ſhift of wind from the north-weſt was much more dreadful, as the ſhips lay in the trough of the ſea; that thoſe ſhips fartheſt to the weſtward experienced the ſeverity of the ſecond gale, and that ſome of thoſe that were deeply laden were obliged to throw ſome of their guns and part of their cargoes overboard to avoid foundering.

That two of the ſhips (the Sir William Benſley and Earl of St. Vincent) did not lay to, but ſcudded, and therefore experienced with greater violence the north-weſt gale.

That the four miſſing ſhips when laſt ſeen were under cloſe reefed main topſail and foreſail, and had not hove to; and Captain Samſon, of the Earl St. Vincent, ſtated, that had he been ſcudding under main-topſail when the wind ſhifted, in his opinion his ſhip muſt have loſt her maſts; and Captain Campbell of the Sovereign, alſo ſtated, that had his ſhip been ſcudding under her foreſail and main topſail in the ſhift of wind, ſhe would have gone down ſtern foremoſt, or would have loſt her maſts.

That the Commanders in general conſidered the hurricane months off the French Iſlands to be thoſe from December to April, but particularly February and March; but that a difference of opinions is entertained by the Commanders as to the courſe which the fleet ſteered, ſome thinking that the fleet was taken too near the Iſlands of France and Bourbon; while others ſtated, that they had been nearly the ſame track before without meeting any gales; and Captain Hooper, of the Sir William Benſley, conſidered the ſhips would not have eſcaped the gales in the preſent inſtance if they had been more to the eaſtward.

That the Commanders differ in opinion reſpecting the loading of the ſhips, ſome conſidering

ſidering a part of them to have been too deep, while others are of opinion that they were not deeper than ſhips have uſually been on leaving India. Two of the miſſing ſhips, the Jane Ducheſs of Gordon, and Lady Jane Dundas, are ſtated to have been in fair ſailing trim.

That the Commanders in general conſider that ſome of the ſhips were upon the whole well manned, and others tolerably ſo; that although in ſeveral ſhips there was a deficiency of Engliſh ſeamen, yet the ſhips' companies were completed with Laſcars and Daniſh priſoners of war, who were procured in Bengal.

That the Calcutta and Bengal, two of the miſſing ſhips, were the beſt manned.

That a great number of men were preſſed from the ſhips on their arrival in India, conſiſting generally of the beſt ſeamen and petty officers, and that the ſhips were much diſtreſſed by the conduct of His Majeſty's Officers in India.

That in ſome inſtances, where a number of men were taken out, and a protection given by the Admiral from further impreſs, ſuch protection was afterwards reſpected, but in others diſregarded by the Captains of His Majeſty's ſhips.

That only three of the Commanders out of eleven entertain any hopes of the ſafety of the four miſſing ſhips of this fleet; the remainder concur in conſidering, that by ſcudding, they encountered the violence of the ſhift of wind in the ſecond gale, and that they have either foundered, or run on board of each other.

That Captain Lynch of the Harriet, and Captain Herbert of the Euphrates, two of the three Commanders above-mentioned, conſider it poſſible the miſſing ſhips may have been diſmaſted, and bore up for St. Auguſtine's Bay; and Captain Samſon of the Earl St. Vincent, conſiders that if they were diſmaſted in the firſt gale, and had taken advantage of the ſecond gale, they may have gone to New Holland.

That the Calcutta was laſt ſeen by the Huddart on the 14th March on the Admiral's weather beam, with a cloſe reefed main topſail and foreſail.

That the Bengal was laſt ſeen through the haze by the Huddart on the 14th March, under cloſe reefed main topſail and foreſail.

That the Lady Jane Dundas and Jane Ducheſs of Gordon were laſt ſeen by the Hugh Inglis, under cloſe reefed main and fore topſails, at 3 P. M. on the 14th March, then blowing a ſtorm.

That the Admiral, in the Culloden, ſcudded during the firſt gale, by which ſhe got more to the weſtward at the commencement of the ſecond gale.

That the Culloden ſuffered very ſeverely in the ſhift of wind, by ſhipping large quantities of water on her decks.

That the Nereide frigate, ſtrongly manned, which was upon a cruize off the French Iſlands, very ſeverely experienced the ſame gale. She was laid over with her lee quarter-deck guns under water, without having any ſail ſet, and the Captain was obliged to cut away all her maſts to ſave the ſhip; and two of His Majeſty's ſloops in company with the Nereide have not ſince been heard of.

The Committee, with this evidence before them, requeſted the profeſſional Members of your Committee to favour them with their opinion on the ſubject; and your Committee beg leave to lay before the Court, copies of the Reports which your Committee have received from two of thoſe gentlemen, Mr. Millett and Mr. Williams; and alſo copy of a Letter to the Chairman, from a late profeſſional Member of the Court, now out by rotation, (Mr. Cotton).

Mr. Cotton, in his obſervations, attributes the ſerious accidents which have lately happened, to the following cauſes:

1ſt. The preſſing ſo many men out of the ſhips, thereby weakening their crews, and rendering them, when a preſs of ſail is carried to keep up with the convoy, unable to prepare for bad weather when a gale of wind comes on.

2dly. The going from one part of India to another to join convoy.

3dly. The navigating in improper ſeaſons; and not ſailing far enough to the eaſtward to clear the hurricanes, which are prevalent near the Mauritius.

Mr. Millett, after a detail of the ſituation of the ſecond fleet, collected from the ſhips' journals, ſtates, That the courſe ſteered, in his opinion, led the fleet too near the Iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon, and points out the neceſſity of keeping without the vortex of thoſe gales and hurricanes, which prevail in their vicinity at certain ſeaſons of the year.

Mr. Millett further conſiders the ſhips to have been as well manned as circumſtances would admit, and better than homeward bound Indiamen generally are, and attributes the loſs of the ſhips to ſtreſs of weather.

Mr. Williams, after a review of the evidence given by the Commanders of the ſecond fleet, and conſidering the ſtate of the ſhips in regard to manning, loading, and the courſe ſteered by the Commodore, is of opinion, that the ſhips have not been loſt from any one of thoſe cauſes, but believes they have unavoidably ſuffered from ſtreſs of weather. A Member of your Committee, Mr. Majoribanks, having ſtated in his place, that in his opinion one of the leading cauſes of the loſs of the Company's ſhips, was the weak ſtate of their crews; your Committee have had reference to a Paper on the ſubject of manning, ſome time ſince delivered in by that Gentleman, and which was under the conſideration of the Committee of Shipping, in which Paper a Plan is propoſed for the efficient manning of the Company's ſhips, of which the leading ideas are to divide the ſhips companies into claſſes, to allow each claſs a different rate of pay, and to have a certain number, about 3 men to every 100 tons, protected from the impreſs. This Paper your Committee conſider well deſerving the

attention

attention of the Court, and your Committee have therefore annexed a copy of it for the Court's information; to which is ſubjoined, a Paper given in by another profeſſional Member of your Committee, containing ſome obſervations made with a view to promote the efficiency of the ſaid plan.

Upon the ſame ſubject, a Plan, formed twelve years ago in India by Mr. Bebb, a Member of the Direction, has this day been laid before the Court. It goes to two objects very much connected, the improvement of the ſupply of Men to the King's ſhips in India, and the better proviſion and protection of the Crews of the Company's ſhips; and the ſubſtance of it may therefore be included in the repreſentation to be made to the Admiralty.

Your Committee having wiſhed to aſcertain how far the courſe ſteered by the fleet, of which the four miſſing ſhips formed a part, differed from or agreed with the tract followed by fleets in former years in paſſing the French Iſlands, directed the Maſter Attendant and his Deputy to examine the Ships Journals in this Houſe for a ſeries of years; which, thoſe Officers having done, and traced the courſe of each year homeward on a Chart, which is hereunto annexed, together with a Table, ſhewing the neareſt approach of fleets in different years to the Iſlands; it thence appears that the tract ſteered in the voyage in queſtion was not an unuſual one, but a middle courſe, compared with that of former fleets.

To ſhew alſo how few accidents have heretofore occurred, and how unprecedented the preſent loſſes may be conſidered, your Committee have annexed a Liſt of the number of Ships loſt and captured in each ſeaſon ſince the year 1776.

Upon a review of the facts, information and opinions, which have come before your Committee in this enquiry, your Committee are of opinion in reſpect to the miſſing ſhips of the firſt fleet, that no hope can be entertained of the ſafety of the ſhips Lord Nelſon, Glory, and Experiment; all the Commanders who ſailed in that fleet agreeing as to this point, and the long time that has elapſed ſerving to confirm that concluſion.

That in reſpect to the four other miſſing ſhips (of the ſecond fleet) the Calcutta, Bengal, Lady Jane Dundas, and Jane Ducheſs of Gordon, as three only of the Commanders out of eleven who ſailed in the fleet with them, conſider that there is a poſſibility of their having got into Madagaſcar or New Holland, and the other eight Commanders entertain no hope concerning them, your Committee are from this preponderance of opinion, as well as the other circumſtances above enumerated, led to apprehend that very little idea can be entertained of their ſafety, particularly as it appears that the four miſſing ſhips, when laſt ſeen, were following the Admiral under as much ſail as the nature of the gale would admit; and it may of courſe be ſuppoſed that they experienced, with the ſame violence as the Admiral's ſhip the Culloden, the effect of the ſudden ſhift of wind; and when the ſuperior advantage of a line-of-battle ſhip in the ſtrength of her crew is conſidered, it may be concluded, that as the Culloden narrowly eſcaped, the gale proved fatal to the miſſing ſhips.

It further appears evident upon the moſt mature conſideration, and compariſon of the evidence and opinions before recited, that the loſs of the ſhips muſt principally be attributed to the ſeverity of the hurricanes; but there are ſome points nevertheleſs which, though they may not themſelves have been ſufficient to occaſion ſuch dreadful conſequences, yet when combined together, may poſſibly have contributed to bring on that calamity which there can be little doubt has befallen the miſſing ſhips; and to guard againſt which, in future, every poſſible meaſure of precaution ſhould ſpeedily be adopted.

Thoſe points may be claſſed under the following heads. 1ſt. The indifferent manning of the Company's ſhips on their returning voyages, mainly from the circumſtance to be next mentioned.

2d. The impreſſing of men from the Company's ſhips in India, exceſſive in point of numbers, and ſelecting likewiſe the beſt men.

3d. The loading of the ſhips. It has been ſaid, that ſome of thoſe in queſtion were too deeply laden. This idea appears to have ariſen from the quantity of ſaltpetre which two of the four miſſing ſhips of the ſecond fleet had on board, nearly 7000 bags; but ſuch an allotment of ſaltpetre to ſhips of 800 tons has at different periods been before made, and in the preſent caſe, each of the ſhips which had 7000 bags, landed 50 tons of kintledge, and the other two miſſing ſhips had only 5000 bags of ſaltpetre, which is a quantity by no means unuſual.

4th. The times of diſpatch from India. In the caſe of the two fleets now in queſtion, it has been ſuppoſed that the diſpatch was unſeaſonable; but the fact is otherwiſe. The firſt fleet ſailed from Madras the 25th October 1808, the ſecond from Ceylon the 15th February 1809. Theſe periods were calculated to give them a fair weather paſſage to Europe, and only incurred any degree of riſk with reſpect to the firſt, whilſt it remained on the coaſt.

5th. The courſe ſteered has been deemed by ſome reſpectable opinions, to have been too near the French Iſlands, although that opinion does not appear to be confirmed by the ſeries of Journals which have been conſulted.

In regard to the two firſt points reſpecting manning and preſſing, it appears from the evidence given by the Commanders, and every other information which has been obtained, that the ſhips of the firſt fleet were all very badly manned; and that although the ſhips of the ſecond fleet were in a better ſituation in that reſpect, yet it aroſe from the caſual circumſtance of the Commanders being able to procure at Bengal a number of Daniſh priſoners of war to complete their complement. All the Commanders concur in repreſenting, in very ſtong terms, the hardſhips and diſtreſs they have experienced from the ſyſtem of preſſing from their ſhips in India.

Your Committee having thus inveſtigated the circumſtances attending the fate of the two fleets

fleets homeward bound in the year 1808 and 1809, they will next advert to other loſſes which the Company have ſuſtained in their ſhipping in the courſe of the laſt year.

Some of theſe have, indeed, been already inveſtigated by the Court, and it will be ſufficient to take only a ſummary notice of them. The Walpole was loſt homeward-bound off Margate 18th December 1808, being driven on ſhore from ſtreſs of weather. The Britannia and Admiral Gardner, loſt on the Goodwin Sands, outward-bound 25th January 1809, from ſtreſs of weather, and the bad quality of which their Crews were compoſed.

The Travers, loſt in the Bay of Bengal 7th November 1808, by ſtriking on a rock.

The Aſia, loſt going up Bengal River 1ſt June 1809, in charge of the Pilot.

The Streatham and Europe, homeward-bound, richly laden, captured by the French frigate Caroline 31ſt May 1809, the ſhips being ſo weakly manned in conſequence of a large proportion of Men, and thoſe conſiſting of moſt of their petty Officers, being taken out in India, that the Commanders were unable to make that reſiſtance which otherwiſe might have been expected.

In taking a general review of the extraordinary loſſes which have occurred in the courſe of a year paſt, your Committee, though fully aware of the long exiſtence of unvarying regulations for the conſtruction of the Company's ſhips, have thought it right to enquire of the Marine Officers of the Houſe, whether in point of fact and practice, any and what alterations had taken place of late years in the building of ſhips; and the accompanying Report from the Maſter Attendant and Surveyor of Shipping ſtates, that no material alteration has been admitted ſince the year 1787, after which period were built all the ſhips lately loſt, ſome of which were nearly new.

The great importance of ſeveral circumſtances which appear in the preceding review, particularly thoſe which concern the manning of the Company's ſhips, which involves the ſafety of thoſe ſhips and their cargoes, has induced your Committee to take into conſideration all the communications which have been made to the Court in relation to this ſubject generally, and eſpecially the eſſential article of manning, on which point your Committee proceed to notice the letter from the Honble. W. Welleſley Pole, Secretary to the Admiralty, referred by the Court to the Committee of Shipping on the 25th September laſt, encloſing extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Drury, dated 8th May laſt, propoſing that the Company's ſhips ſhould furniſh the Navy, under a heavy penalty, with the following unobjectionable number of men, upon their arrival in India, and that the ſhips ſhould afterwards be protected from further impreſs; viz.

China Ships - - -	17 Men.
Ships of 800 tons - -	10 D°.
Extra Ships - - -	5 D°.

And Mr. Pole ſtating, that the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have no objection to what the Rear Admiral propoſes, and will give him the neceſſary directions accordingly, provided it meets with the approbation of the Court.

Your Committee have alſo taken into conſideration the Proteſt of Captain Tremenheere of the ſhip Aſia, againſt the Act of His Majeſtey's Officers in impreſſing a conſiderable part of that ſhip's company at Madras, and leaving her in ſo diſtreſſed a ſituation, that Captain Tremenheere ſtates it was with the greateſt difficulty the anchor could be weighed in ſmooth water and ſettled weather; and which Proteſt is dated at Fort St. George, 4th of May laſt, and was received by the brig Virginia the 23rd September following.

From this declaration it appears,

1. That previous to the Aſia ſailing from Madras for Ceylon, a propoſition was made by Admiral Drury, that fifteen men ſhould be furniſhed by the regular ſhips, and from ſeven to ten by the extra ſhips.

2. That in conſequence of two men having been preſſed by His Majeſty's ſhip Revenge, Admiral Drury conſented that only thirteen men ſhould be taken from the Aſia, and not delivered till her return from Ceylon.

3. That upon the return of the Aſia to Madras the 30th March, fifteen men were preſſed by His Majeſty's ſhip Pſyche, and a certificate given by the King's Officer, who expreſſed himſelf ſatisfied with the men.

4. That on the 18th April following, Captain Manſell, of the Procris brig, preſſed ten more men, with a full knowledge of the above circumſtances.

5. That on the 22d April, a boat from the Daſher was ſent on board the Aſia for volunteers, and took one man, a quarter-maſter.

6. That the boat from the Daſher returned ſoon after, and took five more men.

7. That the boat of the Daſher returned a third time, and took one more man and a boatſwain's mate.

8. That Captain Tremenheere reported the above proceedings the following morning to Rear Admiral Drury.

9. That the Daſher ſailed two or three days afterwards without returning any of the men, although Captain Tremenheere had ſtated to the Admiral that they were the only perſons of his crew upon whom he could place any dependance.

And here your Committee cannot avoid noticing that Rear Admiral Drury's letter propoſing the above regulations is dated the 8th May laſt, only four days after the above Proteſt of Captain Tremenheere, which records ſo great a breach of the regulations propoſed by the Admiral himſelf, that your Committee can have no confidence in the efficacy of a plan, the principle of which was ſo little regarded at the moment it was propoſed. Your Committee have

have likewiſe had before them the letter from Mr. Richardſon Borradaile, read in Court the 17th inſtant, enclоſing copy of a letter ſent in by Captain Dale of the Streatham, and ſeveral other Commanders, to the Board of Trade at Calcutta, dated 9th March 1809, repreſenting that ever ſince the arrival of their ſhips in Bengal river, they had been ſubject to the almoſt daily inquiſition of His Majeſty's ſhips, and which by a ſyſtem of preſſing of unexampled latitude and vexation, had reduced the complement of their crews to a number utterly incompetent to the neceſſary ſecurity of their ſhips, whether in regard to their navigation or defence. That this ſyſtem of preſſing was not confined to ordinary ſeamen, but extended to boatſwains, gunners, carpenters, and ſervants, contrary to all uſage. This letter further ſtates, that the Commanders applied to Sir Edward Pellew for protections for the remainder of the crews, after a large proportion of their men had been taken out, but he declined complying with ſuch requeſt; and the letter concludes with pointing out the inſults and injuries the ſworn Officers experienced from the Navy.

Your Committee have alſo had reference to the 28th and 36th paragraphs of the letter in the Public Department at Bengal, dated the 18th April 1809, and likewiſe the 27th paragraph of the letter in the Commercial Department at Bengal dated the 17th April 1809, calling the Court's attention to the proceedings which have taken place for the impreſſment of ſeamen from the Company's ſhips, pointing out the neceſity of ſome known rules and regulations being eſtabliſhed for the government of that ſervice, without which the Company's ſhips will be liable to be rendered incapable of defence, or of being navigated with ſafety.

Your Committee have likewiſe conſidered the Proteſts of Captains Kymer, Hawes, and Heming, of the ſhips Lord Caſtlereagh, Monarch, and Earl Spencer, againſt the Captains of His Majeſty's ſhips Modeſte, Daſher, Victor, and Rattleſnake, for unwarrantably preſſing ſeamen from their reſpective ſhips, and which Proteſts are ſeverally dated Calcutta, the 8th and 10th March laſt; from theſe ſtatements it appears thirty-one men were impreſſed from the Lord Caſtlereagh at different times, including the boatſwain and ſeveral other petty officers; nineteen men from the Monarch, out of a crew of fifty-ſeven perſons, and twenty-three men from the Earl Spencer, out of eighty-ſeven perſons, and among them ſeveral of the petty officers.

Your Committee have further taken a review of the ſeveral proceedings which have taken place on the ſubject of preſſing ſeamen from the Company's ſhips from the earlieſt period of the war, and adverted to the very ſtrong repreſentations which have from time to time been made to the Lords of the Admiralty, pointing out the riſks to which the Company's ſhips have been expoſed from this practice; in particular in Auguſt 1803, upon the capture of the Cullands Grove; in 1805, in conſequence of a repreſentation from Bombay, of men being taken from the Company's Marine; and in May 1806, when from the indiſcriminate and exceſſive manner of preſſing in India, a very ſerious alarm was excited for the ſafety of the Company's ſhips. To theſe communications from the Court, the replies from the Admiralty expreſſed a ſtrong inclination to afford the relief deſired, and in the letter from the Secretary to the Admiralty, dated 9th May 1806, the Court were informed that orders had been ſent out to the Commander in Chief in India, not to impreſs ſeamen from the Eaſt India ſhips, *excepting in caſes of moſt urgent neceſſity.* Notwithſtanding theſe aſſurances from the Admiralty, no alteration appears to have taken place in the former ſyſtem of preſſing; but on the contrary, His Majeſty's Officers in India have continued to diſtreſs the Company's ſhips to a ſtill greater extent, as your Committee have already ſtated in the caſe of the Aſia, Streatham, and other ſhips; and it muſt be particularly noticed that the Retreat, which ſailed in December 1806 on a ſecret ſervice to China, with a ſpecial protection from the Lords of the Admiralty, had her men preſſed at ſeveral periods by His Majeſty's Officers before ſhe reached her deſtination. To prevent the neceſſity of preſſing in India from the ordinary crews, in the ſeaſon 1798, 1800, and 1803, the outward-bound ſhips were furniſhed with an additional number of men purpoſely for the King's ſervice, but the object in a great meaſure failed by His Majeſty's Officers not confining themſelves to the ſtipulated number of men. Under the conviction with which your Committee are impreſſed of the inadequacy of thoſe inſtructions which have in repeated inſtances, and with the beſt intentions, been ſent out by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, and with the ſtrong evidence before them of the total diſregard paid by the Captains of the ſhips to the expreſs ſtipulations of the Flag Officers commanding in the India ſeas, as exemplified in the caſe of the Aſia, your Committee can have no heſitation in offering it as their decided opinion, that to apply an adequate remedy to the grievous long exiſting evils complained of, ſome other plan muſt be adopted; and while ſuch practices are continued by His Majeſty's Officers as are ſtated in this Report, your Committee can have no confidence in the ſafety of the Company's ſhips or commerce, and there will remain but one alternative, either to abandon this commerce during war, or to carry it on with the certainty of continued loſs and vexation. And your Committee therefore recommend, that an earneſt repreſentation ſhould be made to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, requeſting their Lordſhips to give the ſubject their moſt ſerious conſideration; and your Committee cannot doubt, but when their Lordſhips advert to the accumulated diſaſters of the laſt twelve months, in which the Company have loſt fourteen of their ſhips, including thoſe captured, they will concur with the Court in the abſolute neceſſity of ſome meaſure being immediately adopted, which may tend to prevent the recurrence of thoſe ſerious evils, which, in their conſequences, not only affect the welfare of the Company, but the commerce and revenue of the Country.

On the 3d leading point before noticed, the loading of the ſhips, your Committee muſt

obſerve, that although, as already noticed, two of the ſhips had 7,000 bags of ſaltpetre each, yet various other ſhips had the ſame quantity, and in the preſent caſe the kintledge of each ſhip was reduced 50 tons, and the lading even ſo much on them aroſe from the preſſing inſtances of the Government at home for an increaſed importation of ſaltpetre. The draft of water of thoſe ſhips was approved by the Maſter Attendants in India; and the Commanders of ſome of the ſhips, ſo far from conſidering them endangered by ſuch a quantity of ſaltpetre, offered to take in an additional quantity of dead weight, and to land a further part of their kintledge for that purpoſe. Your Committee, however, conſider it would be prudent to guard in future againſt even the poſſibility of prejudice ariſing from this cauſe, and your Committee therefore recommend that the Governments in India ſhould be directed to give poſitive orders to the proper Officers to pay the greateſt attention to the loading of the ſhips, and on no Account to permit them to leave India at an improper draft of water, due reference being made to the conſtruction of the ſhips, and their capability to carry the cargoes allotted to them.

(Signed) C. GRANT.
WM ASTELL.
J. BEBB.
J. B. TAYLOR.
C. MAJORIBANKS.
WM WIGRAM.
J. PATTISON.
G. A. ROBINSON.
J. A. BANNERMAN.
G. MILLETT.
R. WILLIAMS.

Laid before the Court,
2d February 1810.
Approved in Court 6th Dº.

Sir, Eaſt India Houſe, 31ſt January 1810.

For the information of the Honourable the joint Committee of Warehouſes and Shipping, we beg leave to ſtate that the ſhipping of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company is inſpected the ſame as at any former period, and regular ſurveys are made during the building of the ſhips. Since the year 1763 to the preſent time, the only alteration made in the ſcantling was in 1787, when an increaſe was made (and is ſince continued) of about three-fourths of an inch in ſiding and moulding the top timbers for the purpoſe of carrying additional guns for the better defence of the ſhip. That during the repairs, the ſame attention is paid by the Surveyors as at any former period, and the ſhips are manned and ſtored in the ſame manner as formerly, with the exception of the guns, which have been increaſed for the better defence of the ſhips, and weigh about 4 cwt. each more than thoſe formerly in uſe.

In the year 1799, the galleys were placed on the upper deck for the advantage of room for the conveyance of troops, and to give greater ſecurity from fire. Since that period no material alterations have taken place in the conſtruction of the ſhips.

We are, &c.
(Signed) J. BOULDERSON.
JOHN HILLMAN.

John Morice, Eſq.

31ſt January 1810.

Liſt of Ships loſt, and ſuppoſed to be loſt, within the laſt twelve months, with the times and places at which they were reſpectively built.

	REGULAR SHIPS.	
Lord Nelſon	1799	Meſſrs. Barnards.
Lady Jane Dundas	1800	Cleverly and Co. Graveſend.
Jane Ducheſs of Gordon	1804	Mr. Dudman.
Calcutta	1798	Meſſrs. Wells and Co.
Bengal	1799	Dº
Aſia	1798	at Liverpool.
Walpole	1798	Meſſrs. Perry and Co.
Britannia	1806	Meſſrs. Wells and Co.
Admiral Gardner	1797	Dº
	EXTRA SHIPS.	
Glory	1802	at Lymington.
Experiment	1802	Meſſrs. Wells and Co.
Travers	1800	Dº

Copy of a Letter from Joſeph Cotton, Eſq. to Charles Grant, Eſq. dated 13th December 1809.

My Dear Sir,

As you have unexpectedly called upon me for an opinion as to the cauſes of the loſs of the Company's ſhips, and are deſirous of ſome early communication thereon, it becomes a duty I owe to the Company and to the Court of Directors, to furniſh the ſentiments of my mind thereon, and with that candour the occaſion demands; for the intereſts of the Company have ſo ſeverely ſuffered, that there never was a more urgent or neceſſary requiſition,

and

and at the ſame time none that may involve the perſon furniſhing any opinon in more controverſy or perſonal diſpute. And though in the line of my duty, and from the importance of the taſk, I would not refrain replying to your requeſt in as full and ample way as you have a right to expect, yet it is a painful taſk to ſit in judgment upon the conduct of individuals, whoſe ſenſe of meaſures may be very different from the individual who addreſſes you; it is therefore with deference to the ſentiments of others I ſubmit what I have to obſerve, and ſhould you be fortified by ſuch concurrence of opinion, the concluſion may be more accurately eſtabliſhed, and I muſt take the liberty to reſerve to myſelf any illuſtration or further opinion, ſhould they be thought neceſſary. The loſs of ſo many valuable ſhips and cargoes, applies to the beſt intereſts of the State as well as to the Company, whether you conſider the property embarked in them, the immenſe coſt in replacing them, the loſs of lives and Revenue, or the ſtrength and encouragement it affords to the enemy; and the ſurprize has been great, that where and when the ſtake is ſo ſerious, more protection is not afforded them, or rather leſs oppreſſion and diſtreſs impoſed. Should the neceſſity of the Public Service require the riſking of ſo much, it is paramount to all other conſiderations, but this is ſeldom or ever the caſe, and the perſons exerciſing their judgment upon the occaſion of preſſing the men, are not aware of the extent of the poſſible injury to the Revenue itſelf, independent of any other conſideration; and this authority is exerciſed without controul before ſhips are in a place of ſafety, or in the performance of long voyages. Numberleſs inſtances are upon the records where the very exiſtence of the ſhips in a perilous navigation has been at ſtake; the reſult of ſuch practices are various, but one is unqueſtionably obvious, viz. That if on their voyages home, a preſs of ſail is kept up to keep company with the convoy, and a gale of wind comes on, they have not the ſtrength to take it in, or prepare the ſhip otherwiſe for the bad weather; the inſtances of this kind are alſo upon your records; though, much to the honour of many of the Captains of His Majeſty's ſhips, they have been greatly attentive to the ſtate and well being of your ſhips.

Two points are here referred to that are general ſources of complaint, and they are obviouſly of importance, but theſe are not wholly the cauſes of loſs; that which ariſes from capture is more eſpecially to be referred to the enterprize and ſuperior management of the Enemy's cruiſers, three or four of whom range thoſe ſeas undiſcovered notwithſtanding the great ſuperiority of our naval force in that part of the world, and who have judgment enough, according to their knowledge of the monſoons and the tracts of the outward and homeward ſhips, in conſequence ſelect their ſtations to cruiſe. Far be it from me to impute either neglect or inattention to His Majeſty's Officers, reſpecting them as I do, but the general language is certainly a ſtrong obſervation on their ill ſucceſs; and whether it ariſes from their local information being leſs than that of the Enemy I cannot preſume to ſay, but the facts ſpeak for themſelves, and one ſuperior Board muſt feel the imputation.

The want of energy, &c. in the Commanders of your ſhips whenever they have met with an Enemy has very rarely been queſtioned; the inſtances have been very favourable to their reputation; they have exerted the means in their power, as the records alſo prove, excepted in few caſes.

Until, therefore, the Enemy is overcome, the defenceleſs ſhips, whether Europe or India, will unqueſtionably be their prey, as has been the caſe for ſome time paſt.

A further conſideration occaſioning loſs, and very often diſtreſs, ariſes from ſhips going from one part of India to another to join convoy. This is a point of great inconvenience, and I may ſay inconſiderateneſs; and though ſhips are required to rendezvous at Portſmouth to join convoy, the diſtance is comparatively nothing, and the application of this principle to India is in my judgment moſt ruinous. The men of war ſhould go to each port whence ſhips are appointed to ſail, and they may then ſhape their courſe as the monſoons and other circumſtances admit; and how the Governments in India have yielded to ſuch requiſitions from the Commander in Chief, making him as it were the ſole Judge and Dictator of the ſailing of all ſhips from all the Ports of India, when his knowledge of the Indian navigation muſt be very limited from his experience there, has been to me and others a ſubject of very great aſtoniſhment. At particular ſeaſons of the year, for ſhips to go from Bengal to Ceylon is carrying them ſo far to the weſtward, that when they ſail from thence they do not navigate far enough to the eaſtward to clear the hurricanes which are prevalent near the Mauritius and the Archipelago to the northward of it; and though to confine the convoys to an individual ſhip ſailing from a ſingle port may keep more ſhips in India, yet as ſeparate convoys from each port, and as ſhips were ready, they might proceed to the ſouthward of the French Iſlands, and then return, for they are not wanted further; ſo India would be abundantly ſupplied with men of war, and the conſtant ſucceſſion of ſhips of war paſſing the accuſtomed tracts at the ſeveral monſoons would have greater chance to fall in with the Enemy's cruiſers that will be as before noticed on the look out there.

The expence that has reſulted to the Company from demorage to ſhips thus directed from port to port, and for convoys, has been beyond all calculation, independent of the exoneration of the Owners from damage to cargoes, from ſhips being diſpatched at unſeaſonable times; but the Owners and private Merchants are not leſs involved from the detention of the ſhipping.

To ſuch an extent did this practice go, of collecting ſhips at Point de Galle, that the whole China fleet have been directed to rendezvous there; but the Commanders, much to their credit, reſiſted and proteſted againſt the meaſure, which induced the Captain of the convoy to relieve them, to purſue their voyage homewards. Under ſuch arrangements, what but misfortune can enſue?

The

The events of laſt year, near home, hazarded ſome of the fineſt ſhips in your employ by being under convoy, when I maintain if left to themſelves ſailing in ſufficient fleets, together with the general protection experienced from the Navy, they would come and go with far more ſafety than under convoy; for this particular muſt be obvious, the judgment of your Commanders, who I am confident in believing to be the firſt navigators in the world, eſpecially from their knowledge of the Indian Seas beſt acquainted therewith, muſt give way to that of the Maſters of the King's ſhips, or to the Captains, whoſe experience is ſcarcely a tythe on ſubjects of navigation in thoſe parts.

Theſe are points it is my duty, being thus called upon, not to withhold under the ſolemnity of your requiſition, and I truſt they will not be conſtrued to operate as a cenſure upon any perſon or perſons whatever.

One of the moſt eſſential points towards the ſafety of your ſhipping relates to the regularity of their diſpatch conformable to the charter-party, to which the attention of the Governments in India is not ſufficiently alive; and though what has been before noticed may greatly correct theſe occaſions of detention, the proviſion of cargoes ſhould be ſuch as to prevent this great evil.

The loſſes in Bengal River will be conſiderably leſſened, I ſhould hope, by the improved ſyſtem of Pilotage the Court have lately adopted; and was a more efficient Marine Board eſtabliſhed, they would prevent the landing of the kintledge from the 800 ton ſhips, knowing that their conſtruction makes it very eſſential for their ſafety, and the cargo, ſhip and crew are riſked to compaſs the tranſit of a few more tons of ſaltpetre, which for them ſhould never exceed 5,000 bags.

It may be expected I ſhould alſo ſtate ſomething as to the hull and equipment of your ſhips. Theſe are inſpected ſo cloſely by your Surveyors and Maſter Attendant, and the charter-party is ſo expreſs, that no ſhips can be better equipped or ſent to ſea.

The late arrivals in war have occaſioned ſo much haſte to repair and fit the hull for immediate ſervice, that they may be defective in ſome minor points, but never to affect the ſhips ſafety, and the cleareſt proof has been the extenſion of their voyages from ſix to eight. Some anchors have lately failed; but when it is conſidered how they ride in ſafety at Sauger, the wonder is that anchors and cables hold them.

I cannot in this point heſitate in communicating to you the prevalence of the dry rot in the timbers; how far the ſhips may have failed in conſequence is matter of conjecture, but the ſhips are examined on the concluſion of the third voyage, and repaired for three more; in that latter interval it is impoſſible to aſcertain the prevalence of this deſtructive venom, which does not appear in the ſhips built long ſince, and therefore the recommendation I ſubmitted long ſince to the Court, of giving a ſlight repair at the end of the ſecond voyage, and a ſubſtantial one at the concluſion of the fourth, would go not only to correct its progreſs, but to detect it in the latter voyages. I addreſſed a little Eſſay on the cauſes of the dry rot in our ſhips to one of the Builders ſome months ago, which may aſſiſt in correcting it.

Having thus, as far as the time you allowed me would permit, ſtated the various cauſes to which in the whole, or in part, the loſſes of the Company's ſhips may be attributed, it would nevertheleſs be preſumption to aſſume that any one or more have been the particular occaſion (without ſome moſt efficient evidence) of thoſe in queſtion, which the Court I ſuppoſe are not yet furniſhed with; and to determine thereon on any incorrect principle or evidence would be to involve the Company in controverſy or diſcredit.

As ſoon therefore as any enquiry can be inſtituted into the ſeveral loſſes, the Reports will form a proper foundation for general concluſions, for in ſome caſes it appears evident the want of Europeans cannot be the ſole cauſe of the calamity, for ſhips of the ſame burthen have been frequently navigated by only Laſcars, who, except in captures, are competent to that ſervice, as experience has fully verified; when in port, the loſs of Europeans may be replaced by them before ſhips proceed, and though the loſs of Europeans is a great grievance, to infer that it has been the cauſe of any ſhip's loſs, without eſtabliſhing that fact, cannot be prudent. I therefore ſuggeſt that no preconceived opinions, but a ſyſtematic inveſtigation of each ſhip's particular caſe, ſhould be firſt ſet on foot. Navigating at improper ſeaſons, or within the limits of thoſe hurricanes where our ſhips have ſuffered, appears to me to be one of the obvious cauſes of the recent calamity, but I ſhould be ſorry to decide thereon in that way without due enquiry. And how far one or more of the preceding ſuggeſtions may apply, will be beſt known by ſuch examination.

A body of evidence will then be furniſhed to found either repreſentation upon to Government, or to ſend orders to your Governors in India upon. The ſhips have hitherto paſſed to and from India with great ſucceſs, and there appears no alteration in their ſtructure or equipment, or manning, which in many inſtances has been accompliſhed by a greater part of the crew being Laſcars on the homeward paſſage; but ſeveral have been loſt outward bound, to which reaſoning upon the nature of their crews will ſcarcely apply, unleſs in a general way to all deſcriptions of merchant veſſels: and though the loſs of Europeans is much to be deprecated, the caſe is not worſe this year than in years paſt.

Could any negociation with the Admiralty be eſtabliſhed to ameliorate the preſent ſyſtem, it would be moſt deſirable, and the plan ſuggeſted by Admiral Drury, if rigidly and honourably adhered to, appears to me the moſt eligible; if the Navy in India would take every European out of the country ſhips who are deſerters, either from the King's or Company's ſervice, excepting the Officers, it would leſſen the demand on the Company's ſhips.

I have

I have underſtood the Ocean had a protection, which the individual Commanders of the Navy in India reſpected. A ſimilar one might ſecure the remaining part of the crews of the Company's ſhips, after ſupplying their ſtipulated number.

I beg excuſe for many omiſſions and errors, and am, &c.

(Signed) JOSEPH COTTON.

Copy of a Letter from George Millett, Eſq. to the Joint Committee of Warehouſes and Shipping; dated the 1ſt January 1810.

Gentlemen,

In conformity to the wiſhes expreſſed by your Committee, that the profeſſional Members compoſing a part of your body ſhould inveſtigate the leading cauſes of the unfortunate events which befel the fleet under the convoy of His Majeſty's ſhip Culloden, and to report their opinions accordingly; I have proceeded to examine the Journals of all thoſe ſhips that arrived with the Culloden, and now ſubmit to you the reſult of my enquiries, and the beſt opinion my judgment has enabled me to form upon a ſubject of a very intereſting nature to the Company, and to all thoſe individuals, who having connections and friends on board the miſſing ſhips, muſt naturally feel a very deep concern for their impending and almoſt hopeleſs fate.

It appears that the fleet, as per margin, under convoy of the Culloden, ſailed from Point de Galle on the 15th Feby laſt and croſſed the Line in about the longitude of 81° eaſt, the N. E. monſoon then veering, as might be expected, into the N. W. monſoon, the courſe then ſteered was very properly to the eaſtward of ſouth, ſo that in the latitude of about nine and half ſouth the fleet was in the longitude of eighty-four eaſt, when the courſe was changed to the ſouthward, the fleet ſtill keeping hold of the N. W. monſoon until the 4th of March; on that day at noon they were in the latitude of 15° ſouth, and in the ſame longitude as laſt mentioned (a very excellent poſition for the ſucceeding part of the paſſage.) The winds then became variable to the northward and eaſtward, and the courſe ſhaped was W. S. W. In about the latitude of 18° the fleet appears to have gotten hold of the S. E. trade, and the fleet ſteered more weſterly (per compaſs). Theſe courſes, in my humble opinion, led the fleet too near Rodrigues, Mauritius, and Bourbon, for thoſe Iſlands are well known to be in a tract liable to gales and ſtorms from November to May: during this period of the year the ſea between the French Iſlands and the Eaſt coaſt of Madagaſcar, is ſubject to ſomething like a north-weſterly monſoon, whilſt the N. E. or foul weather monſoon is blowing on the weſt ſide of that Iſland, through the Moſambique Channel; and when the N. W. winds come in contact with the S. E. trade, which then blows ſtrong and often violent to the eaſtward of the French Iſlands, hard gales and formidable hurricanes are often produced by their mutual ſhock, of which the following account, independently of what the French and Engliſh Navigators have written upon the ſubject, will afford ſome ſtriking inſtances. And I hope the Committee will patiently attend to the proofs which I purpoſe to lay before them, for the better elucidation of which I ſhall draw a comparative ſtatement between the William Pitt and the Sir William Benſley, the firſt ſhip having hove to in S. E. gale, and the latter being compelled, as the Captain ſtates, to run before it.

*Earl St. Vincent.
Sir H. Inglis.
Wm. Pitt.
Sir W. Benſley.
Sovereign.
Huddart.
Northumberland.
Euphrates.
Lord Eldon.
Harriet.
Indus.

Miſſing Ships:
Calcutta.
Jane Dutcheſs Gordon.
Lady Jane Dundas.
Bengal.

Abſtract of William PITT's Journal.

14th March, per log.

Lat. at noon 22. 38. long. 61. 34. eaſt, the S. E. trade during the firſt and middle parts blowing ſtrong, increaſing latterly to a perfect gale, with heavy ſqualls, hard rain, &c. the whole appearance of the weather and the unuſual fall of the mercury indicating a ſtorm.

15th March.

Lat. 23 48. long. 58. 40. During the firſt and middle parts of the day hard gales from the S. E. with violent ſqualls and rain; at 6 P. M. hove to under ſtorm ſtayſails until 10 A. M. when the gale moderating made ſail.

16th at noon.

Lat. 25. 18. S. long. 56. 28. Winds and weather moderate.

17th at noon.

Lat. 25. 16. long. 54. 12.

Firſt and middle parts of the log, freſh eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds with pleaſant weather; the latter part the wind increaſed, the weather threatened, the ſea became

Abſtract of the Sir William BENSLEY's Journal.—14th March.

Firſt and middle parts, ſtrong winds with ſqualls and rain; latter hard gales, ſqualls more violent, &c.

15th March.

Firſt and middle parts a heavy gale with violent hard ſqualls, the ſea breaking over us, and ſhipping a great deal of water on the main deck; attempted to heave to, but making extremely bad weather of it was ultimately obliged to ſcud with the gale.

16th March.

Freſh gales, cloudy weather, the latter fair with a confuſed heavy ſwell, ſhipping much water, and labouring a good deal.

17 March.

Firſt part freſh breezes from the E. N. E. and N. E. about midnight the wind ſhifted ſuddenly to the N. N. W. and brought on a heavy gale; the ſhip ſtraining in every part

came confuſed, and the ſhip plunged deep into a heavy ſwell from the weſtward, at 11 A. M. the wind veered to the N. N. W. but it was moderate, and this was all ſhe felt of the ſecond gale.

and ſhipping much water, waſhed away one of the boats and threw overboard twelve guns to relieve the ſhip; kept lying to until 11 A. M. the following day when the gale was ſufficiently abated to make ſail.

Whoever will attentively examine the foregoing Abſtract will find, that on the 15th March, when near the change of the moon, both ſhips encountered a hard gale of wind from the South-eaſt; that the one hove to for 16 hours, whilſt the other ran before the ſtorm; that on the 16th March the William Pitt had moderate breezes and pleaſant weather, while the Sir William Benſley experienced freſh gales with cloudy weather, and a confuſed heavy ſea; that on the following day, the former had freſh, north-eaſterly breezes, with fine weather until 11 A. M. when the wind veered moderately round to the north north-weſt, accompanied with a heavy north-weſt ſwell, whilſt the latter ſhip, being about 1½ degrees more to the weſtward, was ſtruggling with an hurricane and tempeſtuous ſea until the morning of the 18th, when the gale moderated. Hence it follows, and it will prove to be ſo in other inſtances, that the ſhip neareſt to the meridian of the Iſlands was the greateſt ſufferer in the gales. This is an additional inſtance, if ſuch were wanting, to confirm the opinion which I have long entertained, that the danger of meeting thoſe gales is diminiſhed in proportion to the diſtance which ſhips may paſs to the eaſtward of the French Iſlands. This proves the neceſſity of keeping without the vortex of thoſe gales and hurricanes which prevail in their vicinity at certain ſeaſons of the year.

It ſeems to be generally underſtood, that the four miſſing ſhips, like the Benſley, ſcudded with the ſouth-eaſt gale, and ſailing much faſter, and being far more able to carry ſail, would in courſe conſiderably out-run the Benſley; ſhould this really have been the caſe, they might have met the ſecond hurricane ſooner, and had it ſtill more ſevere than the Benſley, which is underſtood to have been the caſe with the Culloden and Nereid, which were ſtill further to the weſtward. If, therefore, after the interval of the moderate north-eaſt wind and fine weather experienced on the 16th, and the natural ſolicitude (ſo near an Enemy's port) which the Captains may have felt to keep ſight of the Convoys, they ſhould have been betrayed into the ſetting of a great deal of canvas, and were ſuddenly taken aback in the night with their ſquare ſails ſet, the worſt conſequences might be dreaded; for in that caſe they would either loſe their maſts, or getting freſh ſternway, the weak and moſt vulnerable part of the ſhip would be preſſed againſt the heavy ſouth-eaſt ſea: in the firſt inſtance, by the want of ſturdy active ſeamen, and good petty officers to clear away the wreck, the ſhip's hull may have been bulged by the fallen maſts; or in the ſecond caſe, which is by far the moſt probable of the two, they would fill abaft, and their fate would be decided in the ſame way as that of thoſe ſhips which periſhed in a ſudden ſhift of wind returning from the Weſt Indies, after Rodney's victory over De Graſſe.

If unhappily, therefore, we are deſtined to hear no more of our valuable miſſing ſhips, I muſt attribute their loſs to ſtreſs of weather during the two hurricanes, the laſt in particular, which the fleet had the misfortune to experience in the manner already detailed. After a ſtrict examination of the Journals, I am proud to ſay that every precaution, and every exertion that experience and ſkill could ſuggeſt, appear to me to have been exerciſed by the Commanders and Officers for the preſervation of their reſpective ſhips; they appear likewiſe to have been as well manned as the nature of circumſtances would admit, and better, I think, than homeward-bound Indiamen generally are during war; the Calcutta, for inſtance, was confeſſedly the beſt manned ſhip in the fleet; ſhe was thoroughly repaired for her laſt voyage, and, from a long acquaintance with the talents of Captain Maxwell, I hope I may be permitted, without offence, to ſay that I do not think the ſervice had to boaſt of a better Officer. His ſhip and the Bengal were perhaps too deep, but the Jane Ducheſs of Gordon, and the Lady Jane Dundas were in no more than a fair ſailing trim; it is not to be diſguiſed, however, that theſe were of a very defective claſs of ſhips, over built aloft, and too deep below for their breadth, defects acknowledged by every Builder, and felt by every experienced Commander: the extreme breadth of their floors too is carried ſo far aft, that they have rudders given them like a weſt country barge, and when the ſea ſtrikes the rudder in a gale of wind, the helm is not only held with difficulty, but the ſeamen are frequently thrown round the wheel. Theſe are ſerious evils for which no ſavings can compenſate, becauſe they endanger the ultimate ſafety of ſhip and cargo; it is earneſtly to be wiſhed, therefore, that they may be corrected in every ſhip that ſhall in future be built for the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company.

I now beg to draw the attention of the Committee to a comparative ſtatement of the extra ſhips Sovereign and Huddart, the former having three decks, the latter two, with a deep waiſt and poop.

Extract from the Journals of the Sovereign, of three decks, and the Huddart of two decks, 14th March.

" Firſt and middle parts a freſh increaſing " trade; the ſea riſing faſt, preparations " making accordingly; towards noon the " weather threatening, the gale increaſing, " and ſea riſing rapidly, getting down top-" gallant yards, maſts," &c.

" Firſt and middle parts a ſtrong trade " wind with ſqualls and a riſing ſea; latter, " increaſing to a heavy gale, &c. &c. At 9 " A. M. the foreſail and main topſail flew to " pieces: at 11 hove to under ſtorm-ſails."

" 15th

" 15th March.

" First and middle parts hard gales with " heavy rain; latter, wind veering to the " north-eaſt and moderate with fine wea- " ther. This ſhip hove to at 4 P. M. and " made ſail again at daylight, without ſuf- " fering at all from the gale."

" 15th Log.

" Lying to until 3 P. M. when we ſhipped " an heavy ſea, which upſet ſeveral of the " guns and laid the ſhip over to ſtarboard; " threw overboard the ſtarboard guns, and " got the ſhip before the wind, all pumps " going; paſſed ſeveral ſhips lying to, making " good weather. At 1 P. M. the ſhip was " brought by the lee, and ſhipping a heavy " ſea on the ſtarboard quarter and ſtern, " were immediately laid over on the lar- " board beam-ends; threw over what lee " guns could be gotten at, and made an un- " ſucceſsful attempt to wear, the ſhip lying " over in a perilous manner, the water fre- " quently up to the comings of the hatches; " but at daylight the gale abated, and we " wore ſhip."

The foregoing compariſon has been made for the purpoſe of ſhewing the danger of deep waiſted ſhips; the Sovereign weathered the gale with eaſe, but had it been of much longer continuance, the fate of the Huddart would, in my opinion, have been inevitable. The ſituation of the Sir William Benſley has already been ſhewn; the Indus alſo ſuffered, threw ſome of her guns overboard, and cut away ſome of her anchors; the Harriet laboured, and ſhipped ſo much water, that with all her pumps going ſhe had two and half feet water in the well the greateſt part of the night; whilſt the three decked ſhips Northumberland, Euphrates, and Sovereign, were making exceedingly good weather of it. The concluſion is clear, that the deep waiſted ſhips, when laden, are but ill calculated to encounter gales of wind.

I now proceed to the Journal of the Earl St. Vincent, which ſhip, whilſt ſcudding with the ſouth-eaſt gale on the 15th, broke her tiller-rope, and broached to; ſhe afterwards wore, and ſteered a ſoutherly courſe; on the 17th ſhe had freſh eaſterly winds in the firſt part, and in the middle and latter parts ſtrong gales from north-eaſt to north north-weſt; the wind ſhifted to north at 2 A.M., and to the north north-weſt at 6 A.M. It is worthy of remark, that this ſhip loſing time by her accident, and ſteering a more ſoutherly courſe than the Benſley, and conſequently not quite ſo far to the weſtward, did not meet the ſecond gale until 6 hours after that ſhip, and then with diminiſhed violence.

The Hugh Inglis, in a hard ſquall on the 15th, loſt her main-top ſail clean out of the bolt-rope, and ſoon afterwards loſt ſight of the Admiral, who, with two of the miſſing ſhips, run under his ſtern. At 8 P.M. a heavy ſea ſtriking the ſhip on the ſtarboard quarter, ſhe broached round to againſt the helm; but ſhe ſoon wore, and was afterwards ſteered a ſoutherly courſe with eaſy ſail to prevent a ſimilar accident, and felt little of the ſecond gale, beyond a heavy ſwell.

Thus an accidental gradation of diſtances (though ſmall) in the difference of longitude among the ſhips of the fleet, is an evidence to ſhew the truth aſſerted, that the danger of hurricanes off the French Iſlands, is in proportion to the diſtances ſhips may chance to be eaſtward of the Meridians in which they lie; and it is further worthy remark, that the hurricanes are found to be far more furious at Bourbon than Mauritius, although the former is only 20 or 30 leagues to the weſtward of the other.

By recent accounts from the Cape, I underſtand that nothing had been heard of the Harrier, which was with the Nereid frigate, ſince that ſhip was diſmaſted; it was from the Harrier, I think, that we received the laſt intelligence of the Blenheim and Java, and as far as my recollection reaches, they were ſaid to have been ſeen by that ſloop making ſignals to each other in a hard gale of wind off the French Iſlands; if ſhips ſo well manned, and ſo well managed as our men of war are known to be, can with difficulty be preſerved from the ſtorm, and the Culloden and Nereid with all their ſtrength and ſkill were in imminent danger of foundering, what but diſaſters can poſſibly be expected from heavy laden merchantmen ſtripped as they too generally are of almoſt every uſeful hand for His Majeſty's ſhips in India; it is really a melancholy reflection, that fleets of ſuch immenſe value to the Company and the Nation, ſhould be deprived of their ſtrength, and left almoſt in a defenceleſs ſtate againſt the elements and the Enemy. No exertion ſurely ſhould be wanting to obtain the protection of the Admiralty againſt a grievance ſo vexatious, ſo haraſſing, and ſo ſerious. A profeſſional Member of the Committee has the merit of giving in a Plan for ameliorating this part of the ſervice, and whilſt I acknowledge my thanks for his conſideration of this important ſubject, I truſt he will at the ſame time pardon me for obſerving, that although there are ſome parts of it which accord with my ſentiments, and will meet with my ſupport, yet there are other parts which do not appear to me to be grounded on experience, and are quite impracticable: I ſhould therefore be happy to ſee the ſound parts of that plan grafted on the ſimple and eaſy propoſition of Admiral Drury, which was tranſmitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to the Court of Directors in the month of September laſt; and I am prepared to ſay, from good information, that that Board is heartily diſpoſed to carry the plan immediately into effect: I truſt, therefore, the Court will loſe no time in embracing ſo favourable an opportunity. I know it is the opinion of ſome of its Members, that the Lords of the Admiralty do not poſſeſs the power of enforcing their orders with the Naval Officers

in

in India; to thoſe Gentlemen, I beg leave to reply that I have ſeen protections, which His Majeſty's Officers have reſpected, and would not preſs from, and at any rate, the attempt in my opinion ſhould immediately be made; for without it, the reſponſibility muſt fall upon ourſelves.

Having already recorded my opinions in the moſt forcible way I was able, upon the neceſſary times and ſeaſons of diſpatch, I ſhall forbear to trouble the Committee beyond ſaying, that it appears to me quite impoſſible that the Company's ſhipping and commerce can proſper without a due attention to thoſe important points, both at home and abroad.

Having now concluded my remarks on the journals of the Ships which were under the convoy of the Culloden, I believe it will be expected of me to ſay ſomething of the gales in which the Lord Nelſon, Glory, and Experiment, are ſuppoſed to have foundered. I find from the journals of the Phœnix, that the fleet ſailed from Madras on the 26th October, (which was out of ſeaſon) before the monſoons had ſhifted on the coaſt, carrying with them variable winds, but chiefly from the weſtward, down to the Line, which was croſſed in 85° 42′ eaſt; the weſterly winds continued until the 20th of November, when in the latitude of 9° 23′ ſouth, and longitude 89° 32′ eaſt, the gales commenced, which ended in the melancholy diſaſter which befel the fleet. On the 21ſt of November at 10 P.M. it blew extremely hard, with a heavy ſea, and the ſhip lurching deep; loſt the main-topſail in taking it in, and at midnight, the main deck receiving more water at the ports and ſcuttles than the ſcuppers would vent. At 4 P.M. on the following day the gale moderated, and ſoon after died away into light winds, flying all round the compaſs. At 7 it again became ſqually, and a ſhip paſſed us with the loſs of her mizzen-maſt and main-topmaſt: ſoon afterwards ſet the ſtorm ſtayſails; at ½ paſt 10 the ſqualls became extremely ſevere; at 11 the ſhip lying over a good deal, and ſhipping heavy ſeas; at 1 A.M. pumping and bailing; at 2, five feet water in the hold, and gaining on the pumps; at 3, ſeven and half feet water in the hold; at 4, the fore-topmaſt blew away, and the beſt bower anchor was waſhed off the gunwale; at 5 A.M. began to gain on the ſhip, and at noon the water was reduced to five feet; at ½ paſt noon came on a very heavy guſt, the ſea making a fair breach fore and aft, and the water increaſing again on the pumps, cut away the main and mizzen-topmaſts, and the ſpare ſtream anchors; at 3 P.M. a ſea completely cleared the quarter-deck, and waſhed a man overboard; at 6 P.M. the gale was more moderate, and dying gradually away, it became nearly calm at noon; and on the following day, in lat. 13 ſouth, ſprang up the regular ſouth-eaſt trade.

Theſe tremendous gales may have been produced by the conflict between the north-weſt winds and ſouth-eaſt trade, and partake of the ſhifting of the monſoon; or they may indeed more properly be ſaid to have been a viſitation of Providence beyond the reach of human wiſdom to foreſee, and of a nature too potent to withſtand: to this alone do I attribute the loſs of the ſhips which ſuffered in theſe gales. It is very remarkable that the Ann, which was only one degree ſouth, and another to the eaſt of the Phœnix, ſuffered little in the firſt gale, and felt nothing of the ſecond. I have not had time to examine the remaining journals of this fleet; and indeed I am fully aware that the foregoing detail is already extended to ſuch a length as muſt become tedious to the Committee; but the ſubject is of ſuch a nature as to have rendered it almoſt impoſſible for me to give ſoundneſs to truth, or ſolidity to opinion without it.

I rejoice that an inveſtigation upon a ſcale ſo extended as the preſent has been inſtituted by the Committee; the ſubject is intereſting to humanity, and important to the Company and to the Country. I have had no opportunity of conſulting the examinations or opinions of the Captains; if, therefore, I ſhould have the misfortune to differ from my profeſſional brethren, either in or out of doors, it will be entirely unpremeditated on my part; and perhaps the individual information and ſeparate opinions of ſo many experienced ſeamen, is the meaſure beſt calculated to form a maſs of evidence upon which to ground the report of the Committee to the Court of Directors.

Thus patiently purſuing this ſubject, and uſing our beſt endeavours to make paſt misfortunes ſubſervient to preſent good, will be found to be the beſt means by which we can reaſonably expect to be more proſperous in future.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) GEORGE MILLETT.

N.B. I beg leave to annex to the Report the following Extracts:

Firſt, from the French.—In the neighbourhood of the iſlands Mauritius and Bourbon, ſtorms are liable to happen from November to May, which are ſometimes very ſevere; but the dreadful hurricanes which have been frequently experienced in thoſe ſeas generally happen in December or March, and ſometimes in February or April.

At Mauritius, a hurricane or ſtorm is expected annually, in December, and generally in March. They blow with more fury at Bourbon than at Mauritius; and as the diſtance eaſtward from theſe iſlands is encreaſed, their violence is proportionably abated.

The hurricanes are generally preceded by calms or faint baffling winds and ſultry weather, with a ſudden fall of the mercury in the barometer. They blow with irreſiſtible fury, and ſhift ſuddenly round to different quarters. Abbé Rochon ſtates the velocity of the wind to exceed ſometimes 150 feet in a ſecond, or 88 miles per hour. He was at Mauritius during the hurricane in March 1771; but one which happened in February the ſame year was more ſevere. In this hurricane, the Mars of 64 guns had her maintop maſt broke

broke ſhort off cloſe to the cap, although ſtruck at the time, ſo great was the force of the wind.

Theſe hurricanes generally happen within a day or two of the full or change of the moon, particularly if the perigee or apogee coincides with thoſe phaſes. They continue ſometimes to blow furiouſly for eighteen or twenty hours, and ſome gales of wind have been known to prevail from two to three days. At the commencement of a hurricane the clouds become overcharged with vapour, and their aſpect dulky black intermixed with red; torrents of rain frequently iſſue from them during the ſtrength of the ſtorm; the ſea is greatly agitated at ſuch times, and the waves running in contrary directions impinge againſt each other with great fury. Ships which paſs near theſe Iſlands, between the months of November and May, more particularly in December and March, ought to be prepared for a ſtorm, for they give very little warning.

The hurricanes have been known to extend ſometimes to the tropic or rather beyond it, to 23½° or 24° ſouth latitude. As they blow with greateſt violence in the neighbourhood of the Iſlands, ſeveral French veſſels have periſhed at various times when paſſing between Mauritius and Bourbon, and others that were driven to ſea from the latter Iſland.

Second.—Extract from the Oriental Navigator:—"The winds at Diego Rais blow conſtantly between the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt, ſometimes very ſtrong gales, with ſhowers of rain; but more frequently freſh gales, with fair, cloudy, or hazy weather. Sometimes the weather is moderate, clear and fair, and the ſea remarkably ſmooth for ſeveral days together; but it is calm very ſeldom.

"The Iſland is ſubject to hurricanes, and in the ſtormy months, which are January, February, and March, they are ſometimes very violent. It has been obſerved at Mauritius, that when the velocity of the wind in the moſt impetuous hurricane exceeds 140 feet in a ſecond of time, nothing is able to reſiſt its fury. The ſudden and extraordinary variation of the barometer in thoſe latitudes between the tropics, is the only ſure indication they have to foreſee a hurricane and prepare againſt it, a few hours before it begins."

Third.—Extract from Horſburgh's Eaſt India Directory:—"It muſt alſo be obſerved, that there is a kind of northerly monſoon in the vicinity of Mauritius and Bourbon, from November to April, during which period the winds are very variable, often from north-eaſt to north-weſt, particularly from the latter quarter. From November to May, a gale of wind may happen in theſe ſeas. At Bourbon there is generally one or two each ſeaſon, and in ſome years a hurricane; although the latter have been known to happen in December at Mauritius, alſo in January and February, they are more liable to be encountered in March or April, when they blow very ſevere."

Copy of a Letter from Robert Williams, Eſq. dated 5th January 1810, addreſſed to the Joint Committee of Warehouſes and Shipping.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your wiſhes that I ſhould form ſome profeſſional opinion concerning thoſe ſhips in the Company's ſervice which have far exceeded their expected periods of arrival, and I lament to ſay, that from the lapſe of time which has already taken place, together with the tempeſtuous weather, proved in evidence, that they had to encounter, there is but little hope, even to the moſt ſanguine and intereſted mind, to look for any further intelligence that may change the preſent appearance of thoſe diſaſters which I am grieved to think have already befallen them; their ſafety being in my mind barely within the limit of poſſibility.

In reviewing this hiſtory of melancholy and too probable events, I have endeavoured *ſtudiouſly* to avoid any elaborate diſcuſſion on the general principle or cauſes on which conjecture has already *had* ſo conſiderable an influence in irritating the public mind, as well as wounding the feelings of the friends and relations of thoſe whom misfortune may have ſubjected to ſuch accumulation of calamity and diſtreſs; I therefore confine my obſervations to the evidence which has appeared under the inveſtigation ſo properly ſet on foot, and ſo loudly called forth for the ſake and ſatisfaction of all concerned; and I beg leave to ſay, that my opinion muſt be formed from the collective evidence of profeſſional and experienced Officers, who were themſelves involved in the ſame riſk, and whoſe ſhips were ſubject to the ſame ſtorms.

In order then to examine as accurately as poſſible, and to report only from ſuch evidence, which I may ſay has been given in the ſtrongeſt terms of nautical and experienced knowledge, I have duly arranged in my own mind the cauſes which were moſt likely, under all circumſtances, to produce the feared effects; and have drawn my concluſion from information which, with great anxiety and care, I have diſtinctly examined.

The firſt of theſe conjectural cauſes which I proceed to inveſtigate is the want of men, ſo conſequential in the general ſyſtem of ſecurity, without whom it is evident nothing but misfortunes of the moſt dreadful nature can be attendant on ſhips when contending againſt the impetuoſity of ſuch winds and waves. Inſtances, I am ſorry to ſay, are to be found upon your Records where impreſſing from the Company's ſhips for His Majeſty's Service has been carried to an unwarrantable and dangerous degree; yet I ſhall view thoſe general and important facts as a ſubject of future enquiry, and merely ſtate, for the information of the Committee, if from the evidence it appears to form in theſe particular diſaſters any part of their conſequences.

* Regular ships:
William Pitt.
Calcutta.
Lady Jane Dundas.
Hugh Inglis.
Jane D[s] Gordon.
Earl of S[t] Vincent.
Bengal.

Extra Ships:
Sovereign.
Sir Wm. Bensley.
Huddart.
Harriet.
Euphrates.
Euphrates.
Northumberland.
Lord Eldon.
Indus.

The Fleet, consisting of the ships named in the margin, under the command of Sir Edward Pellew, were overtaken by the first gale, in which began their misfortunes, about the latitude of 22° 30″. and longitude 61. east, being within the limits and influence of those tremendous storms and tempests sometimes met with near the Mauritius and the adjacent Islands, generally between the months of November and May, according to the reports of the most experienced writers and navigators; and it is a fact tolerably well established, that when these gales are succeeded by one from nearly the opposite quarter, they are attended with such peculiar fury that they become irresistible.

It appears in the evidence, that the storm of the 14th March 1809 came on in the usual way, yet giving time for all to be prepared against the worst; and I have to observe, with a considerable degree of pleasure, that at this period the exertions of the whole fleet seem to have been marked with that caution and ability which is ever so conspicuous in the character of British navigators; and it is a fact also to which I beg to draw the attention of the Committee, that the ships were very early prepared to meet every event that could be looked for, and that no *material* accident by loss of sails or masts appears at all to warrant, on the first view of the supposed case, *a want of men*.

In following this material conclusion, on further evidence I must observe, that till the moment of separation of the ships from each other, no one signal had been displayed from any ship that could denote a want of men, nor any sort of appearance of *distress* that evinced any difficulty arising from this supposed want; on the contrary, two of the missing ships, viz. the Calcutta and the Bengal, were considered to rank among the best manned ships of the Fleet.

When the storm had increased to excessive violence, and the weather became so thick that the Admiral could be no longer seen, it was then the necessary duty of each Commander to be his own pilot, and to follow the dictates of his *best* judgment for the safety of his vessel; at this time we find a difference of nautical opinion, some Commanders having brought their ships too, while others run before the gale; but the difference of this conduct I do not apprehend had altogether a reference to the immediate safety of the vessels in the storm against which they had to contend, but also as to the opinion of what might be the general conduct of the Fleet and its Commanding Officer under the pressure of all the existing circumstances.

It also appears from the evidence of several of the Commanders, that though many of the ships had a considerable number of men impressed from them by His Majesty's Officers in the course of the voyage, yet the complement and quality were in a great measure supplied by Danish prisoners or good Lascars, and therefore the ships, generally, were considered by the Commanders themselves to be in some instances well manned, and in others tolerably so; and it is acknowledged by one Commander in particular, that his ship was considerably better manned than on his former voyages (his crew consisting of 42 Europeans and 27 natives of India); and it also appears from the evidence of another Commander, that he had 65 Europeans and 44 good Lascars: but among all these it is *remarkably stated* in the latter evidence, that they had only one relief for the helm in such tempestuous weather, and though there appears in this solitary instance to be an extraordinary want of *good* helmsmen, yet this ship (which had been brought by the lee in scudding before the gale, and certainly was one of the weakest in her crew, by the particular circumstances already described) arrived in safety without any particular or serious accident, while those which were considered among the strongest are yet missing!!!

In this business it is proper to draw the attention of the Committee to the situation of the ships Sovereign and Indus, which I state from the evidence of their Commanders, to be among the worst manned ships of the fleet, and certainly under very peculiar difficulty and danger from the shipping of water, and from other causes, which obliged them to keep their pumps constantly going, and to throw overboard a considerable quantity of cargo; nevertheless their crews were equal to all this labour in addition to their other necessary duty. These ships have also arrived in safety.

The ship Sir William Bensley, which encountered the difficulties of the second storm, as also those of the first, threw overboard 12 of her guns, and she is also arrived.

Considering then the substance of the evidence which is before you, I am clearly and decidedly of opinion, that the want of men, generally speaking, formed no part of the disasters of this fleet. At the same time I have no hesitation in saying (from all the information I can possibly collect on the present mode of impressing men from the Company's ships) that unless some substantial measure can be devised and adjusted between the Admiralty and the Court of Directors, we may regard with a considerable degree of apprehension the safety of our Indian fleets; which will be exposed to very hazardous results, more fatally comprehensive than even those now before you.

I now proceed to investigate from the same evidence the next supposed cause, namely, that of improper lading. On examining the evidence of this second supposed cause, it appears, that the ships of this fleet were considered to be in general *deeper* laden than usual, but certainly not so heavily laden in any degree as to ascribe their loss to such a circumstance, and although many of them had a larger proportion of saltpetre as cargo than what is usual, yet they landed fifty tons of their iron kintledge, and it may be proper to draw the attention of the Committee to this observation; that the ships having been some time at sea before they were overtaken by those dreadful gales, they had certainly become lighter from the necessary expenditure of water and provisions.—The Calcutta appears by the evidence to have drawn about 23 feet 6 inches on leaving India, and is reported by the same evidence to have been laden considerably by the head; and as the Company's ships in general

general are in the ſame ſort of trim, and the Calcutta was particularly by the head, we may infer therefore that if this ſhip could have been brought on an even keel, ſhe would not have exceeded in any material or dangerous extent her exact or proper draft of water.

The evidence alſo ſtates *that* ſhip to have ſailed well; a circumſtance which could not have been the caſe if laden too deeply; ſhe was perfectly tight and well managed, but painted ſo as to look deeper than any other ſhips, which may have given cauſe for any opinion formed only from her appearance.

The Bengal is reported alſo from evidence to have drawn about 23 feet, which is ſomething lighter, and is repreſented, in other reſpects, nearly in the ſame ſtate of lading.

The Lady Jane Dundas not very deep, her lading much the ſame as the other two.

But the ſhip Jane Dutcheſs of Gordon appears to have been laden in the cuſtomary manner with 5,000 bags of ſaltpetre inſtead of 7,000, and with her uſual quantity of kintledge on board; ſhe is reported by the evidence to have drawn 23 feet forward on her leaving India, a draft of water correſponding with the two former ſhips, whoſe lading had been varied from the uſual cuſtom (namely, the Bengal and Lady Jane Dundas) but lighter by ſome inches than the Calcutta, notwithſtanding which the Jane Dutcheſs of Gordon is conſidered by one Commander to be very deep, and by another only in a fair ſailing trim; yet under ſuch difference of opinion it clearly appears that the lading of theſe ſhips had not been ſuch as ought to warrant any belief that they had foundered from this immediate cauſe. And as it appears that in the inſtances of the ſhips Sovereign, Sir William Benſley, and Indus, that their Commanders judged proper to throw overboard either ſome of their guns or part of their cargo, for the purpoſe of eaſing their ſhips, why may we not conclude that the Commanders of the miſſing ſhips (who are known to have been men of equal talents, and *experienced officers*) would have reſorted (if neceſſary) to the ſame means, (which were within the reach of all) particularly as they preſented the only remedy that could poſſibly occur to the moſt uninformed perſons to ſave their ſhips from ſinking; from ſuch a cauſe I am therefore quite of opinion, that the miſſing ſhips have *not* been loſt through their depth of lading. But the ordered courſe of the ſhips appears (in the opinion of the Commanders) to have led them too near the French Iſlands, under an idea that if they had been 10 degrees further to the eaſtward in their latitude, they might have eſcaped the fury of the gales. The Commander of the ſhip Sir William Benſley is the only one who thinks that by ſo doing they would not have eſcaped the ſtorms in this inſtance. I have myſelf been ſeveral times off theſe Iſlands during the ſtormy months, and never met with them, and that gales of a ſimilar ſtrength (without ſearching for any philoſophical cauſes) are in this ocean not confined to the ſituation in which they were met with by this fleet, may be proved by many inſtances, but in no one more ſtrongly than by the misfortune of that fleet, of which we lament that there are three ſhips miſſing.

Having collected from the evidence, that the misfortunes of the miſſing ſhips have not originated from any of the preceding cauſes, I can have but little heſitation in believing they have fatally ſuffered from ſtreſs of weather. I beg to draw at this time the attention of the Committee to theſe particular and important facts; that the four miſſing ſhips Calcutta, Bengal, Jane Dutcheſs of Gordon, and Lady Jane Dundas, when laſt ſeen in company with the fleet, were under the ſame ſails, differing in that particular from every other ſhip in the fleet, namely cloſe reefed main topſails and foreſails; it is ſtated to have been *then* blowing a ſtorm of wind, and if theſe ſhips ſo peculiarly circumſtanced had broached too in ſuch a ſtorm, and ſuch a ſea, under thoſe *particular ſails*, or had been taken in the violence of the N. W. guſt, which in ſome ſituations brought on the ſecond gale, my opinion is not only ſupported by thoſe of ſeveral Commanders, but I will riſk it in the judgment of all profeſſional men, if the moſt ſerious and alarming conſequences might not be apprehended; but if by any means they have eſcaped any particular diſaſters from *ſuch* a cauſe, it may be fair to ſuppoſe they have like others run into the ſecond gale, which, though differing as to its courſe and violence, ſeems in ſome particular ſituations to have blown with redoubled fury, and in which the Nereide frigate loſt her maſts and was nearly foundering. And though there is ſome difference in the opinion of the Commanders reſpecting the fate of theſe ſhips, two believing that they may have been diſmaſted and put into Madagaſcar or the coaſt of Africa, while another thinks it poſſible from ſome misfortune they may have gone to New Holland, yet in my idea the chances of either is formed upon a data ſo feeble and improbable, that I cannot concur in this opinion with any degree of ſanguine or favourable expectation.

If it ſhould be conjectured why the Company's ſhips have been ſubjected to ſuch misfortunes beyond any other, as in the preſent inſtance the reaſon to me appears that they navigate thoſe ſeas in a far greater degree than any other, the Americans excepted, and as theſe American ſhips generally ſail ſingly or two together and as a ſtorm of any ſort when it does happen can only deſtroy the number of objects within its influence, and when amounting by compariſon to ſuch an inconſiderable number, the chance and extent of accident becomes conſiderably diminiſhed, and their loſſes, if any, will from ſuch a circumſtance form no very conſpicuous account in the catalogue of events; while the Company's ſhips, ſailing in large and extenſive fleets are expoſed from delays of various ſorts to thoſe dangers which in the courſe of the laſt twelve months, have fallen in a moſt unexampled degree on two of their fleets with ſuch extenſive and dreadful conſequences.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) R. WILLIAMS.

Eaſt India Houſe,
5th January 1810.

Copy of a Paper entitled "Obſervations on the Manning of the Company's Regular "Ships, with a propoſed Plan for the improvement of the ſame," ſubmitted to the Joint Committee of Warehouſes and Shipping;

By *Campbell Marjoribanks*, Eſq.

The preſent eſtabliſhment of the crews of the Company's regular ſhips is 100 for ſhips of 800 tons, and 130 for ſhips of 1,200 and 1,400 tons, but the number for the laſt deſcription of ſhips has been found inſufficient, and according to the increaſe in the 1,200 ton ſhips beyond the 800 ton ſhips, the 1,400 ton ſhips ought to have carried 150 men; and it is certain that in moſt caſes the Owners have ſent on board that number, though the meaſure has never received the ſanction of the Court.

When it is conſidered that ſhips when firſt leaving England have ſeldom leſs than 20, and ſometimes more than 30 men on their ſick-liſts with venereal complaints and ulcerated legs; and that leſſer crews (in the caſe of meeting with bad weather, which is frequent at the period of the India ſhips ſailing) muſt ſubject them to riſks and dangers which ſuch valuable property ought not to be liable to, and that in time of war the ſhips are ſtripped by His Majeſty's Officers in India of many of their moſt uſeful hands, ſome alteration in the mode of manning the Company's ſhips ſeems indiſpenſably neceſſary:—It is certainly to be regretted that the Company's ſhips, which in every other reſpect, and particularly in regard to outfit, are the beſt ſhips that go to ſea, ſhould be the moſt wretchedly and worſe manned of any merchantmen.

The caſe of ſickneſs above alluded to it is ſuppoſed may eaſily be remedied, by a medical ſurvey being held on board previous to the men being impreſſed: but experience has fully ſhewn that this deſcription of men are the beſt, and frequently the only thorough-bred ſeamen in the crews of the Company's ſhips: theſe are men who have been ſtruggling againſt thoſe diſeaſes in ſmall veſſels where Surgeons are not carried, and it is very probable their principal inducement to take any Indian voyage is to procure medical aſſiſtance, for otherwiſe few real ſeamen would be found in the ſervice under the preſent unequal encouragement held out to them as an inducement to engage in it.

The cuſtom of preſſing the men out of the ſhips in India in time of war is an evil of great magnitude, and which has frequently engaged the attention of the Court; but as nothing can be done on this ſubject without the concurrence of Government, it will not be neceſſary to offer any obſervations upon it beyond the propriety of the Company's ſhips being fully and completely manned upon leaving England, ſo as to meet every caſualty which may ariſe in the courſe of the voyage.

It is chiefly on theſe grounds that it is propoſed to divide the crews into claſſes—each claſs to receive a different pay; this would be an inducement, it is preſumed, for the beſt of ſeamen to enter chearfully.

The diſtribution of claſſes it is propoſed ſhould be under the following heads: viz.

1ſt Claſs.—To include Captain, Officers, Midſhipmen, principal petty Officers, their Servants, &c.—total in number - - - - - - - - - - - - 33.

2nd Claſs.—Tradeſmen, which it is of the firſt conſequence to the Owners, ſhould be the beſt that can be engaged; and as circumſtances vary very much with reſpect to the facility of procuring men of this deſcription, it is not propoſed to make any alteration in the preſent cuſtom adopted by the Owners, of allowing indulgence money (as it is called) to the families of thoſe perſons, or to reſtrain the Owners from making ſuch agreements with them as circumſtances may require - - - - - - - - - - - - - 8.

3rd Claſs.—

Quartermaſters - -	8	
Gunner's mates - -	2	- - - - - - 14.
Boatſwain's mates - -	2	
Captains of afterguards -	2	

Formerly the very beſt men filled theſe ſtations, but of late years, this moſt uſeful deſcription of perſons have almoſt diſappeared. This receſſion from the ſervice may be traced gradually ſince the annihilation of the contraband trade, as the indulgence formerly allowed them of bringing a few articles from India or China as a reward for their general good behaviour attached them to the ſervice.

4th Claſs.—Forecaſtle men - - - - - - - - - 20.

Theſe ſhould be prime ſeamen at advanced wages. Juſtice and common honeſty demand this arrangement, as all the perfect ſeaman's duty in an Indiaman is done by theſe people through the whole voyage, and who from now having no more wages than the idle fellow who impoſes upon the ſhip as a Seaman (to which he has no claim) get diſguſted with the ſervice, and out of humour with themſelves and Officers.

5th Claſs.—Seamen - - - - - - - - - - - 40.

This claſs may be continued at the Seamens uſual pay, and ſhould conſiſt of the common run of men that may be procurable at the time the ſhips are fitting out.

6th Claſs.—Ordinary Seamen - - - - - - - - - - to $\frac{35}{40}$.

This claſs, it is conceived, would be eagerly filled by young men juſt out of their time in the coal trade, or healthy landſmen, at 30*ſ.* per month.

Upon

Upon the foregoing Plan, the following is the ſcale of Wages propoſed for each claſs; viz.

1ſt and 2nd Claſſes at various rates, as at preſent.
3rd Ditto - - - - 50/.
4th Ditto - - - - 42/.
5th Ditto - - - - 35/.
6th Ditto - - - - 30/.

N.B.—To complete the above arrangement, the 3d and 4th claſſes ſhould be protected by Act of Parliament, as the 5th and 6th would ſupply His Majeſty's ſhips with numbers and quality to anſwer their purpoſes; and another Crew made from the native Seamen in India, which, added to the 3d and 4th claſſes, would not leave the Indiamen in the diſtreſſed ſituation they have formerly experienced.

The following comparative Statement is added, to ſhew the difference in the expence between the preſent Plan, and that now propoſed for each deſcription of Ships.

Difference of the Expence per month between the preſent Wages and thoſe propoſed by the above Plan, ſuppoſing the Peace Wages for Seamen 35*s.* per month.

Preſent Wages per month.	Propoſed D°.	N° Tons 800.	N° Tons 1,200.	N° Tons 1,400.
1ſt & 2d Claſs - -	- - - - -	(41) no increaſe.	(41) no increaſe.	(41) no increaſe.
3d Claſs - 40*s.* -	- 50*s.* -	(10) £.5. - -	(14) £.7. - -	(14) £.7.
4th Claſs - 35*s.* -	- 42*s.* -	(14) £.4. 18*s.*	(18) £.6. 6*s.*	(20) £.7.
5th Claſs - 35*s.* -	- 35*s.* -	(20) no increaſe.	(30) no increaſe.	(40) no increaſe.
		(85) £.9. 18*s.*	(103) £.13. 6.	(115) £.14.
6th Claſs - 35*s.*	- 30*s.*	(20) £.5. - -	(32) £.8. - -	(40) £.10.
		(105) £.4. 18*s.*	(135) £.5. 6*s.*	(155) £.4.

Suppoſing the voyage of each Ship to be 16 months, the total expence will be;

For Ships of - 800 tons - £.78. 8. or per ton 2*s.*
1,200 - - - - 84. 16. - - - - 1. 4*d.*
1,400 - - - - 56. —. - - - - 11*d.*
Chartered at 1,200 tons.

To the Joint Committee of Warehouſes and Shipping.

Gentlemen,

I have very attentively conſidered the Plan that has been ſubmitted by an Honourable Director for the better manning of the Company's ſhips, and I cannot help thinking that a conſiderable degree of thanks are due for the attention and aſſiduity which ſeem to have marked the exertions of that Honourable Director on a ſubject which demands ſo ſeriouſly ſome ſubſtantial aid, in endeavouring to ſecure the ſhips and property of the Company againſt capture, or ſuch other melancholy events as have been lately brought before you. With this impreſſion on my mind, I am therefore of opinion, that the plan of the Honourable Director ſhould be laid before the Admiralty, and I hope it will have the deſired effect which the Honourable Director anticipates and wiſhes, though without an Act of Parliament, I am inclined to doubt it; for if the power which is now poſſeſſed be not ſufficient to protect the three claſſes of men in which the crews of your ſhips are now divided, we may naturally believe it will not be able to protect them when divided into ſix claſſes, according to the propoſed plan, for it is evident that without an Act, it muſt, like any other plan, be equally ſubject to the eventual regulation of the Admiralty, and to the controul of the Commanders of His Majeſty's Navy.

In laying this plan before the Lords of the Admiralty for their approbation and ſupport, and in order to make it more ſatisfactory to any profeſſional gentleman of the Committee who may be inclined to oppoſe it, I ſubmit to the Committee, and more particularly to the Honourable Director himſelf, if it would not be better to extract only the ſubſtance of the plan itſelf for the approbation of the Admiralty, leaving out the argument on which the Honourable Director has enforced the neceſſity of it for the information of the Honourable Court, as well as the Committee urging it to the Admiralty only on the ſubſtantial plea of real neceſſity.

It will alſo naturally occur to the Committee, that the propoſed plan cannot be effected at any rate under a conſiderable length of time, and many circumſtances of loſs or capture, may in the interval apply to the fleet of the preſent ſeaſon, about to be diſpatched. In order then to meet this important point, I ſhould propoſe that a full and particular extract

of the repreſentations made by the different Governments in India, on the ſubject of ſeamen being preſſed from the Company's ſhipping, with the diſtreſſes ariſing in conſequence, including the delays and loſſes, as well as a full and particular narrative given by the different Commanders of their incompetency to manage their ſhips from ſuch cauſes, be tranſmitted to the Lords of the Admiralty, amongſt which will alſo appear of courſe the proceedings of Rear Admiral Drury, and Commanders of the Navy acting in oppoſition to the ſort of plan now propoſed by the Admiral himſelf; and if under all theſe circumſtances their Lordſhips can be induced to believe they can, with all their high conſtituted authority, ſanction any regulation that will be efficient and effectual to meet the difficulties at the preſent time, that it be immediately adopted. To which I would alſo ſubmit a calculate of increaſed expence, made out by the proper Officer of this Houſe, in the adoption of the plan; and I muſt alſo beg the conſideration of the Committee, whether the managing owners

---

EXTRACTS from Journals correſponding with Tracks laid down on a Chart to ſhew Mauritius, and likewiſe the computed diſtance each Ship paſſed the Meridian

SHIPS NAMES.	Date.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Date.	Longitude.	Latitude.
Frances - from Madras	28th March 1796	20. 18 S°	71. 6. E.	1ſt April	58. 12.	24. 26.
Sir S[n] Luſhington - - D° -	25th March 1798	20. 32.	66. 52.	30th Mar.	57. 51.	24. 35.
Houghton - from Bengal	12th Jan. - 1798	21. 13.	84. 11.	26th Jan.	56. 56.	28. 56.
W[m] Pitt - - - Bengal	4th March 1800	20. 29.	68. 16.	9th Mar.	58. 14.	26. 16.
Phœnix - - - - Bombay	19th Feb. - 1802	20. 2.	72. 34.	25th Feb.	56. 48.	24. 2.
Manſhip - - - Bengal	26th Jan. - 1803	20. 34.	68. 49.	3d Feb.	57. 7.	27. 40.
Charlton - - - Bengal	31ſt Jan. - 1804	21. 1.	75. 38.	9th Feb.	57. 12.	26. 10.
Sir W[m] Benſley - Madras	23d April - 1805	20. 24.	68. 24.	27th April	57. 10.	24. 20.
Coutts - - - - China	12th May - 1806	19. 58.	67. 33.	16th May	56. 25.	24. 29.
Elphinſtone - - - D° -	6th March 1807	20. 8.	73. 40.	13th Mar.	57. 18.	26. 18.
City of London - Bengal	16th April - 1808	20. 38.	65. 35.	19th April	57. 40.	23. 15.
Sovereign - - - D° -	10th March 1809	20. 18.	73. 21.	17th Mar.	56. 31.	25. 30.
Sir W[m] Benſley - - D° -	11th March 1809	20. 55.	71. 8.	17th Mar.	56. 50.	26. 44.

owners of the reſpective ſhips ſhould not be conſulted on the occaſion as to the expence unleſs it is to be defrayed ſolely by the Company.

If therefore the plan offered by the Rear Admiral be in the interim accepted, it will not only afford the Committee the means of proving from experience, if under all the circumſtances, the Lords Commiſſioners really have an effectual power for its unequivocal protection without an Act of Parliament, and if that be the caſe, it will alſo allow in the event of not being able to obtain the *Act*, the Plan of the Honourable Directors to be matured, acted upon and ſupported by the ſame effectual authority of the Lords Commiſſioners themſelves. With theſe conſiderations,

I am, Gentlemen,
your obedient humble Servant,

London, 30th January 1810. (Signed) ROBERT WILLIAMS.

---

the Winds and Weather, the Ships named have experienced in paſſing the Latitude of the of the Mauritius, with their Latitudes and Longitudes at thoſe times.

Diſtance.	Convoy, or not.	REMARKS of WIND and WEATHER.
Miles.		
236.	No Convoy - -	In lat. 20. 18. long. 71. 6. variable winds and unſettled weather; latterly, wind eaſterly.—In lat 24. 26. long. 58. 12. a freſh breeze throughout from the S. E.; moſtly clear weather.
245.	Convoy H. M. S. Heroine.	In lat. 20. 32. long. 66. 52. pleaſant trade and fair weather.—In lat. 24. 35. long. 57. 51. firſt part moderate; middle and latter, freſh breezes at S.E. Cloudy weather.
506.	No Convoy - -	In lat. 21. 13. long. 84. 11. fine breezes and fair weather, the wind at N.E.—In lat. 25. 56. long. 56. 56. light winds, variable latterly, increaſing to a fine breeze. Cloudy weather; wind N. by E.
346.	No Convoy - -	In lat. 20. 29. long. 68. 16. a light trade throughout, and fair weather.—In lat. 26. 16. long. 58. 14. freſh gales to the S.E. and ſqually weather.
212.	Convoy H. M. S. Brave.	In lat. 21. 12. long. 69. 40. pleaſant trade and fair weather.—In lat. 24. 2. long. 56. 48. freſh trades and cloudy weather.
430.	No Convoy - -	In lat. 20. 34. long. 68. 49. the firſt and middle parts heavy gales to the S.E. with heavy ſqualls, labouring much; at noon, moderate and fair.—In lat. 27. 40. long. 57. 7. firſt and middle parts moderate breezes to the N.E. and fair weather; latterly ſqually, with heavy rain.
340.	No Convoy - -	In lat. 21. 1. long. 75. 38. freſh trade throughout, and fair weather.—In lat. 26. 10. long. 57. 12. firſt and middle parts light, variable, and latter moderate breeze and fair weather.
240.	Convoy H. M. S. Trident, Ad'Ramier.	In lat. 20. 24. long. 68. 24. moderate breezes and fair weather to the eaſtward.—In lat. 24. 20. long. 57. 10. ſtrong trade to the S.E.; moſtly cloudy weather.
239.	Convoy H. M. S. Lancaſter.	In lat. 21. 15. long. 65. 16. the firſt and middle parts freſh trade; latterly moderate and fair weather.—In lat. 24. 29. long. 56. 25. freſh trade and cloudy weather.
348.	Convoy H. M. S. Belliqueux.	In lat. 20. 8. long. 73. 40. ſtrong trade, and fair weather.—In lat. 26. 18. long. 57. 18. moderate winds, variable at E.S.E. to E.N.E. with hazy weather, and rain latterly.
165.	Convoy H. M. S. Monmouth.	In lat. 20. 38. long. 65. 30. pleaſant breezes to the N.E.—In lat. 23. 15. long. 57. 40. firſt part, moderate breezes and cloudy, wind eaſterly; middle, ſqualls; latter, freſh breezes and fair.
300.	Convoy H. M. S. Culloden.	In lat. 20. 18. long. 73. 21. freſh trade S.E. throughout, with pleaſant weather.—In lat. 25. 30. long. 56. 31. moderate breeze at N.E.; cloudy weather, with heavy ſea.
374.	D° - D° -	In lat. 20. 55. long. 71. 8. freſh trades throughout, with ſqualls, and rain at times.—In lat. 26. 44. long. 56. 50. firſt part a freſh breeze at N.E.; middle and latter, a hard gale to the N.W.

29th December 1809.

Number of SHIPS which have proceeded to India in each Seaſon ſince the year 1776; with the Number of Ships which have been Loſt, Burnt, or Captured, in each Seaſon.

	Number of Ships which proceeded to India.	Burnt or Loſt.	Captured.	Total Caſualties.
Seaſon - - 1776 - - -	23	1	None.	1
1777 - - -	21	2	1	3
1778 - - -	22	2	None.	2
1779 - - -	25	2	5	7
1780 - - -	21	2	2	4
1781 - - -	29	4	None.	4
1782 - - -	24	1	None.	1
1783 - - -	13	None.	None.	None.
1784 - - -	27	1	None.	1
1785 - - -	43	2	None.	2
1786 - - -	34	1	None.	1
1787 - - -	31	None.	None.	None.
1788 - - -	32	1	None.	1
1789 - - -	31	1	None.	1
1790 - - -	25	None.	None.	None.
1791 - - -	28	1	None.	1
1792 - - -	43	None.	2	2
1793 - - -	46	None.	None.	None.
1794 - - -	34	None.	1	1
1795 - - -	46	2	None.	2
1796 - - -	46	3	1	4
1797 - - -	26	None.	1	1
1798 - - -	40	1	None.	1
1799 - - -	34	2	1	3
1800 - - -	49	None.	None.	None.
1801 - - -	39	None.	1	1
1802 - - -	46	2	2	4
1803 - - -	54	None.	2	2
1804 - - -	51	3	1	4
1805 - - -	49	2	1	3
1806 - - -	46	1	None.	1

29th December 1809.

Number of SHIPS Burnt, Loſt, or Captured, in the following Seaſons.

	Number of Ships which went out.	Burnt or Loſt.	Captured.	Total.
Six Years War - - - from Seaſon 1776 to Seaſon 1781 inclusive - Old Syſtem - -	141	13	8	21
Six Years War - - - from Seaſon 1792 to Seaſon 1797 inclusive - Old Syſtem - -	241	7	4	11
Six Years War - - - from Seaſon 1801 to Seaſon 1806 inclusive Old & New Syſtem	358	8	7	15

—No. 5.—

AN ACCOUNT of BILLS drawn from India on account of the INDIAN DEBT falling due between 1ſt March 1810 and 1ſt March 1811.

	£.
Bills Exchange adviſed from India, falling due between 1ſt March 1810 and 1ſt March 1811	1,736,188
Bills Exchange expected to be further drawn from India, to fall due within the above period	500,000
£.	2,236,188

East India Houſe, 8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT, Acc^{t} Genl.

—No. 6.—

PRIME COST and SALE VALUE of Goods in the Warehouſes of The Eaſt India Company, on the 1ſt March 1810, and expected in the courſe of the preſent Seaſon; diſtinguiſhing INDIA and CHINA.

	Prime Coſt.	Sale Value.
INDIA.	£.	£.
Piece Goods	1,160,807	1,724,412
Raw Silk	362,640	532,940
Indigo	287,390	421,260
Cotton Wool	134,019	264,943
Pepper	309,580	454,474
Saltpetre	115,370	740,000
Spice	83,605	210,822
Sugar, Drugs, &c.	33,492	52,760
£.	2,486,903	4,401,611
CHINA.		
Teas	3,490,605	7,876,684
Raw Silk	130,749	211,670
Nankeens	25,000	35,000
£.	3,646,354	8,123,354
TOTAL INDIA	2,486,903	4,401,611
--- CHINA	3,646,354	8,123,354
£.	6,133,257	12,524,965

East India Houſe, 8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT, Acc^{t} Genl.

—No.

AN ACCOUNT, exhibiting the Balance of The East India Company's Supplies,

SEASONS OUTWARD: September to September.	Goods and Stores.	Bullion, Invoice Amount.	TOTAL Exports.	SEASONS HOMEWARD: September to September.	Bills of Exchange.
	£.	£.	£.		£.
1806-7 - - -	2,445,475	- - -	2,445,475	1807-8 - - -	1,858,445
1807-8 - - -	2,133,975	200,922	2,334,897	1808-9 - - -	2,906,468
£.	4,579,450	200,922	4,780,372	£.	4,764,913

	£.	£.
Balance against India, brought down - - - -		3,822,422
Deduct—Sale of Ships built in India - - - - - - - - -	169,986	
Received of Government in England, on account of the Company's claims - - - - - - - - - -	1,500,000	
Payments made in India on account of England, and Bills Exchange in favour of the Company - - - - - - - -	223,935	
Cost of Imports supplied the Cape of Good Hope - - - -	5,014	
		1,898,935
Balance against India, carried up - - £.		1,923,487

The Balance of Stock at China, in favour of the Company, made up to 2d March 1809,

East India House, 8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

—No.

VIEW of the Company's Profit on the Company's Indian and China

INDIA.

YEARS.	TOTAL COST, Customs, Freight, and Charges, including Commercial Charges in India, not added to Invoices.	Sale Amount.	Profit.	Loss.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1807-8 - - - -	1,726,412	1,310,215	- - -	416,197
1808-9 - - - -	1,827,577	1,757,754	- - -	69,823
1809-10 - - - -	2,123,990	2,254,164	130,174	- - -
				486,020

	£.	
Sale Amount, India, 1807-8 - - - -	£.	1,310,215
D° upon an Average for the years 1808-9 and 1809-10 -		2,005,959
Better, latter period - -	£.	695,744

East India House, 8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted)

7.—

between India and China, and England, for the years 1806-7 and 1807-8. (England.)

Loſs on Exports.	Total Supplies.	Imports: Imports Amount	Commercial Charges in India not added to Invoices.	Total Imports.	Imports, leſs.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
eſtd 60,000	4,243,920	2,739,053	181,640	2,920,693	1,323,227
eſtd 60,000	5,181,365	2,502,170	eſtd 180,000	2,682,170	2,499,195
120,000	9,425,285	5,241,223	361,640	5,602,863	3,822,422

		£.
Balance againſt India, brought up		1,923,487
Add—Officers on Furlough, to 1ſt March 1809	£. 324,149	
Paſſage Military - - Dº	195,304	
Political Charges, included in Charges General	406,049	
Dº - - - Dº - in Accounts of Freight and Demorage	151,331	
Paid Agents in England, produce captured Spices ſold at Canton	9,714	
Intereſt on Sums proviſionally adjudicated the Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	7,138	
		1,093,685
Balance againſt India in Two Years 1806-7 and 1807-8 (England) - £.		3,017,172

is Tales 3,919,819, or at 6*s.* 8*d.* the Tale £. 1,306,606.

CHAˢ CARTWRIGHT,
Accᵗ Genˡ.

8.—

Inveſtment; from the year 1807-8 to the year 1809-10 incluſive.

CHINA.			TOTAL.		
Total Coſt, Cuſtoms, Freight and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Profit.	Total Coſt, Cuſtoms, Freight, and Charges.	Sale Amount.	Profit.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
2,849,940	3,846,756	996,816	4,576,352	5,156,971	580,619
2,925,630	3,988,267	1,062,637	4,753,207	5,746,021	992,814
2,578,374	3,723,116	1,144,742	4,702,364	5,977,280	1,274,916

CHAˢ CARTWRIGHT,
Accᵗ Genˡ.

—No.

D^r - STOCK, per COMPUTATION,

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £.				4,900,000
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from China - - - - - - - - - - - -				362,469
To - - - - Ditto - from India - - - - - - - - - - - -				2,241,044
To Cuſtoms and Exciſe on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold - - - - - -				753,697
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act of 1788 - - -				700,000
To - Ditto - for a Loan on Bond - - - - - - - - - - - - -				100,000
To - Ditto - for Intereſt on the above Loans, to 8th March - - - - - - - -				10,666
To Freight and Demorage - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				336,200
To Supra Cargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold, and unſold - - - - - - - - -				134,660
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold - - - - - - - - - -				322,000
To Almshouſes at Poplar - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				69,544
To what owing for Exports of former Seaſons - - - - - - - - - - - -				164,090
To - Ditto - to the Warehouſe Contingent Fund - - - - - - - - - -				19,633
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid - - - - - - - - - - - - -				68,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and reſold - - - - - - - - -				971
To Intereſt on Bonds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				90,902
To Dividends on Stock - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -				67,795
To what paid by the Adventurers, being 87 ½ per Cent. on - - £. 3,200,000 - -		£. 2,800,000		
To additional Capital ſold to D° - - 155 - - - - - -		800,000 - - -	1,240,000	
To - - D° - - in 1789 - - - 174 - - - - -		1,000,000 - - -	1,740,000	
To - - D° - - in 1793 - - - 200 - - - - -		1,000,000 - - -	2,000,000	
		£. 6,000,000 - -	£. 7,780,000	7,780,000
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bengal, made up to 31ſt July 1808 - - - - - - - - - -	Sicca Rupees. 10,39,95,941			
ADD Expedition to Egypt, &c. included in the Home Account	1,10,60,649			
	S^a R^s 11,50,56,590			
	CR^s 13,34,65,644			
- - the Sum given by Lord Clive, for conſtituting a Military Fund - - - CR^s 11,50,720				
- - Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - - - 77,12,942				
	* 88,63,662			
Current Rupees	14,23,29,306 a. 2/3.	£. 16,012,046		
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -		1,209,174		
				14,802,872
By BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bombay, made up to the 30th April 1809 - - - - - - -	Bombay R^s. 1,82,80,102			
ADD Cargoes diſpatched for England, the Invoices of which are dated ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock - - -	3,51,280			
	Bombay R^s 1,86,31,382 a. 2/6	£. 2,328,922		
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock -		223,199		
				2,105,723
			£.	35,045,683

Eaſt India Houſe, the 23d March 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

9.—

on the 1ſt March 1810. Cr.

BY what due from Government to the Company		£.	1,207,560
By CASH, its Balance on the 1ſt March 1810			654,167
By the Amount of Goods ſold, not paid for			580,351
By the Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered			41,250
By the Value of Goods in England unſold			6,365,000
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 30th April 1809 - Pagodas 54,33,033 a. 8/.	£. 2,173,213		
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock	£. 26,343		
Military Stores, not included in the Quick Stock, as per Memorandum of Floating Stock	44,746		
	71,089		
			2,244,302
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 30th April 1809 - Spaniſh Dollars 919,229. a. 5/.			229,807
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Prince of Wales's Iſland, made up to 30th April 1808 - Spaniſh Dollars 762,819. a. 5/.			190,705
By Balance of laſt Books in favour of the Company at St. Helena, dated 30th September 1808	£. 186,915		
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Books	21,689		
			208,604
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at China, made up to 2d March 1809 Tales 39,19,819. a. 7. 4.[33]/.			1,451,640
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at the Cape of Good Hope, made up to 31ſt Auguſt 1809 - Rix Dollars 84,512. a. 4/. & 20 per Cent. Premium			14,085
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the dates of the ſeveral Quick Stocks			2,530,619
By Exports paid for, excluſive of Bullion, 1809-10			1,196,095
By Impreſs and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England			436,679
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Veſſels, excluſive of thoſe ſtationed Abroad			79,140
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes			1,129,000
By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India			400,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops			960,000
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England			19,372
		£.	19,938,376
BALANCE againſt			15,107,307
		£.	35,045,683

Memorandum:

IN the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £.400,000; which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Houſehold Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Veſſels, Stores, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the year 1702: Whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the lateſt Advices from the Company's ſeveral Settlements, for the Acquiſition and Maintenance of their Poſſeſſions, and the neareſt eſtimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock, is as follows:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Houſehold Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Veſſels, Stores, &c.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal	5,494,354	1,496,114	6,990,468
Fort St. George and Subordinates	1,840,682	447,798	2,288,480
Bombay and - - D°	1,125,093	352,691	1,477,784
Fort Marlbro' and - D°	243,640	74,544	318,184
St. Helena	43,685	93,912	137,597
Fort Cornwallis	63,478	11,624	75,102
£.	8,810,932	2,476,683	11,287,615

— No. 10. —

Number and Expence of KING'S TROOPS in INDIA, OFFICERS included.

	BENGAL.		MADRAS.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Expence.	Number.	Expence.	Number.	Expence.	Number.	Expence.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1797 - - -	3,019	126,815	7,948	290,356	1,174	61,524	12,141	478,695
1798 - - -	2,873	164,557	6,121	247,286	1,723	73,268	10,717	485,111
1799 - - -	2,870	172,926	7,875	329,121	3,069	167,634	13,814	669,681
1800 - - -	3,601	197,427	6,442	269,702	3,107	156,393	13,150	623,522
1801 - - -	3,748	220,246	8,248	320,678	1,565	106,463	13,561	647,387
1802 - - -	3,307	178,252	8,800	346,880	2,905	169,593	15,012	694,725
1803 - - -	4,031	214,980	8,737	375,705	3,703	196,600	16,471	787,285
1804 - - -	4,005	223,915	8,145	376,036	2,701	152,522	14,851	752,473
1805 - - -	4,625	253,102	8,063	370,344	2,282	105,323	14,970	728,769
1806 - - -	5,512	280,980	7,829	342,168	3,834	176,954	17,175	800,102
1807 - - -	5,037	305,587	8,586	368,885	3,672	178,969	17,295	853,441

This Calculation is made upon the number in India on 30th April in each year; the Expence according to the Stations at that period, either in Garrison or otherwise.

The Expence of Horses for the Cavalry is not included; it is not practicable to distinguish this from the Charges made for the Native Cavalry.

According to the foregoing Statement, the extra Expence of Troops, beyond the number allowed by Act of Parliament (10,727), is calculated as follows;

The Number in 1798 is nearly the same.

The Expence is - - - - - - - -		£. 485,000
Excess in 1799 - - - -	£. 184,570	
1800 - - - - -	138,411	
1801 - - - - -	162,276	
1802 - - - - -	209,614	
1803 - - - - -	302,174	
1804 - - - - -	267,362	
1805 - - - - -	243,658	
1806 - - - - -	314,991	
1807 - - - - -	368,441	
TOTAL - -		£. 2,191,497

Exclusive of Interest on the Annual Excess of Expence.

East India House,
8th April 1810.

(Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

— No. 11. —

AMOUNT of INDIAN DEBT at ſeveral Periods.

	£.
1ſt May 1793 - - - - - - - - -	7,971,668
1ſt May 1799 - - - - - - - - -	12,811,863
1ſt May 1802, deducting Redeemed by Sinking Funds -	18,350,873
1ſt May 1806, - D° - - D° - - D° - -	28,538,804
1ſt May 1807, - D° - - D° - - D° - -	30,244,341
1ſt May 1808, - D° - - D° - - D° - -	32,007,819
1ſt May 1809, - D° - - D° - - D° - -	30,876,788

N. B. Current Rupees at 2 *s.*
Pagodas at 8 *s.* and Bombay Rupees at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* each.

If the Total of Debts ſtated in Current Rupees in No. 16, preſented Annually to Parliament, were converted into Pounds Sterling at the rate of two Shillings the Current Rupee, the Amount would appear to differ materially from this Account, which ariſes from the mode of converting Pagodas and Bombay Rupees into Current Rupees, which has been adopted in preparing the Debts as by the Paper, No. 16, Annually preſented to Parliament, by which a larger Amount in Current Rupees is produced than by the Rates uſed in the preſent Account.

Eaſt India Houſe, 8th April 1810. (Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

— No. 12. —

REVENUES and CHARGES in INDIA, and INTEREST on DEBTS. from 1793-4 to 1808-9, with the Eſtimate for 1809-10.

	Total Revenue.	Total Charges.	Intereſt on Debts.	Net Surplus.	Net Deficiency.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4 - - -	8,276,770	6,066,923	526,205	1,683,642	—
1794-5 - - -	8,026,193	6,083,507	439,410	1,503,276	—
1795-6 - - -	7,886,093	6,474,247	420,403	971,443	—
1796-7 - - -	8,016,174	7,081,190	448,290	486,691	—
1797-8 - - -	8,059,879	7,411,401	603,507	44,971	—
1798-9 - - -	8,652,032	8,417,812	759,326	- - -	525,106
1799-1800 - - -	9,736,670	8,998,153	1,070,634	- - -	332,117
1800-1 - - -	10,485,057	10,405,500	1,221,108	- - -	1,141,551
1801-2 - - -	12,163,590	11,923,453	1,531,482	- - -	391,345
1802-3 - - -	13,464,537	11,043,108	1,577,882	843,547	—
1803-4 - - -	13,273,044	13,001,083	1,499,154	- - -	1,227,193
1804-5 - - -	14,949,397	14,548,435	1,768,440	- - -	1,367,478
1805-6 - - -	15,403,411	15,561,330	2,243,612	- - -	2,401,531
1806-7 - - -	14,513,975	15,315,411	2,452,545	- - -	3,253,981
1807-8 - - -	15,669,902	13,626,116	2,414,127	- - -	370,341
1808-9 - - -	15,525,091	13,187,735	2,468,637	- - -	131,281
1809-10 Eſtimate -	15,655,984	13,609,490	2,166,300	- - -	119,806

The Charges are the Amount brought to account in the year, as by Budget Accounts, Nos. 2, 5, and 8.

The Intereſt includes what was paid on the Sums redeemed by the Sinking Funds if this Intereſt were included from the Account, the Reſult in the laſt three years would be as follows;

1807-8 - - - - - Net Deficiency -	£. 130,901
1808-9 Net Surplus - - - - - -	£. 138,123
1809-10 - D° - D° - - - - - -	88,008

Eaſt India Houſe, 8th April 1810. (Errors excepted.)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(3.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

No. 1.—EXPOSITION of the State of the Company's Finances at Home, and Abroad:—Submitted to the Honourable Committee of The Houſe of Commons, appointed to take into Conſideration, the Affairs of the Eaſt India Company:—Dated 1ſt April 1808.

No. 2.—SUPPLEMENT to the Expoſition of the State of the Company's Finances; dated 1ſt April 1808.

East India Houſe, the 22d May 1810. } W. RAMSAY, Sec.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed,*
22*d May* 1810.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Rate of Freight charged for Private Trade.)

VIZ.

No. 1.—Copy of a LETTER from the Agents of the Private Merchants at Calcutta, to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated the 21ſt May 1810; upon the ſubject of a Reduction of Freight on the Extra Ships of the Outward Seaſons 1805 and 1806.—*Ordered the 28th May* 1810.

No. 2.—Copy of the PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and of any Committee thereof, on the ſubject of the aforeſaid Letter from the Agents of the Private Merchants of Calcutta.—*Ordered the 15th June* 1810.

Eaſt India Houſe,
15th June 1810.

W. RAMSAY.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed*, 15*th June* 1810.

— No. 1.—

Copy of a LETTER from the Agents of the Private Merchants of Calcutta, to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated 21ſt May 1810; upon the ſubject of a Reduction of Freight on the Extra Ships of the Outward Seaſons 1805 and 1806.

WM. RAMSAY, Eſq. Secretary to the Honourable the Court of Directors, Eaſt India Houſe.

Sir,

WE have been honoured with your Letter of 13th April laſt, in which the Court of Directors have been pleaſed, in compliance with our requeſt of the 14th March preceding, to authorize you to ſtate the grounds on which our ſeveral long pending applications for a reduction of the Freight, charged on the goods of our Conſtituents, ſhipped on the Extra Ships of the Seaſons 1805 and 1806, have been rejected by the Honourable Court.

We do not preſume to doubt the fact of inſtructions having been tranſmitted to India, in January 1805, for increaſing the rate of Freight on extra Tonnage, from £. 14 to £. 22. 15*s.* per ton; but we muſt perſiſt in aſſerting, on behalf of our abſent Conſtituents, that no notification whatever was given by your Bengal Government to the Merchants, either by private communication or by public advertiſement, of that or any other augmentation of the rate of Freight being intended, until it was publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30 July 1807.

The truth of this aſſertion is not diſputed by the Honourable Court; ſurely then the Private Merchants ought not to be made to ſuffer, becauſe the Bengal Government did not execute the inſtructions they received. It would be inconſiſtent with the accuſtomed liberality of the Eaſt India Company, and indeed incompatible with the principles of common juſtice, that Merchants providing and actually ſhipping goods to a very large extent, at that rate of Freight *laſt* publiſhed by the Company's Government, and of courſe that rate which could alone be expected to be charged, ſhould be called on to pay an additional rate of upwards of fifty per cent. by a retroſpective advertiſement iſſued, ſubſequently to the merchandize having been ſhipped by the Honourable Company's Officers in India. And we cannot perſuade ourſelves, when it is conſidered, that had any the ſlighteſt intimation been given to the public, by the Government of Bengal, of this intended increaſe of Freight, a large part, probably the larger part of the goods that were ſhipped, would never have been provided, or if provided, would have been ſold in India, that the Honourable Court will perſevere in withholding from the Proprietors of the ſhipments ſo circumſtanced, ſuch a large ſum as the additional burden of £. 8. 15*s.* per ton, impoſed upon their merchandize.

We beg that you will ſubmit this Appeal to the juſtice of the Honourable Court of Directors, with a reſpectful aſſurance of our confidence that it will meet their favourable conſideration.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient and humble Servants,
Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett, & Co.
David Scott & Co.
Porcher & Co.
Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, & Co.
Palmer, Wilſon, & Co.

London, May 21ſt, 1810.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday the 13th June 1810.

A REPORT from the Committee of Private Trade, dated this day, being read, ſtating their having taken into conſideration a Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett, and Co., and other India Agents, in reply to the Court's Letter of the 13th April laſt, reſpecting the rate of Freight charged for Private Trade conſigned to the above mentioned perſons from India.

Reſolved, That this Court were in hopes, after their Letter written on the 13th April laſt to the above-mentioned Agents, at the recommendation of the Committee of Private Trade, they would have felt ſatisfied it was not in the power of this Court to afford them relief ſo frequently ſolicited, and that they would not again have preſſed this ſubject on the Court's conſideration, unleſs they had ſome new fact to produce in ſupport of their claim.

As, however, the Agents have thought proper to bring this ſubject again under conſideration, though unſubſtantiated by any new fact, this Court approve Draft of a Letter, ſubmitted with the ſaid Report, containing a reply to the arguments on which the Agents appear to reſt their claim, and that the ſame be ſigned by the Secretary and tranſmitted to the ſaid Agents accordingly.

By the Committee of Private Trade.

Purſuant to a reference of Court of the 23d ultimo, the Committee have taken into conſideration a Letter from Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett, and Co., Meſſrs. David Scott and Co., Meſſrs. Porcher and Co., Meſſrs. Paxton, Cockerell, Trail, and Co., and Meſſrs. Palmer, Wilſon, and Co., ſtating (in reply to the Court's Letter of the 13th April) that they do not doubt the fact of inſtructions having been tranſmitted to India in January 1805, for increaſing the Rate of Freight from £. 14 to £. 22. 10*s*. per ton; but that they muſt perſiſt in aſſerting that no notice was given by the Bengal Government of the intended increaſe of Freight until it was publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th July 1807; that they conſider it inconſiſtent with the principles of common juſtice, that Merchants providing and ſhipping goods at that rate of Freight laſt publiſhed, and of courſe that rate which could alone be expected to be charged, ſhould be called on to pay an additional rate of upwards of £. 50 per cent. by a retroſpective advertiſement, iſſued ſubſequently to the merchandize having been ſhipped; that had the ſlighteſt intimation been given to the public of this intended increaſe of Freight, it is probable the larger part of the goods that were ſhipped would either never have been provided, or would have been ſold in India; and therefore again ſubmitting the above claims to the Court's favourable conſideration.

Your Committee were in hopes, after the Letter written by the Court to the above Agents, at the Committee's recommendation on the 13th April laſt, the Agent would have felt ſatisfied it was not in the power of the Court to afford them the relief ſo frequently ſolicited; and that they would not again have preſſed this ſubject on the Court's conſideration, unleſs they had ſome new fact to produce in ſupport of their claim.

As, however, the Agents have thought proper to bring this ſubject again under conſideration, though unſubſtantiated by any new fact, your Committee only feel it neceſſary to recommend, in the event of the accompanying Draft Letter, in which they have once more replied to the arguments on which the Agents appear to reſt their claim, receiving the Court's approbation, the ſame be ſigned by the Secretary, and tranſmitted to the above Agents.

—No. 2.—

Copy of the PROCEEDINGS of the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, and of any Committee thereof, on the ſubject of the Letter from the Agents of the Private Merchants of Calcutta to the Court of Directors, dated the 21ſt May 1810; relative to a Reduction of Freight on the Extra Ships of the Outward Seaſons 1805 and 1806.

Gentlemen,

THE Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company have commanded me to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 21ſt ultimo, in anſwer to their Letter of the 13th April laſt, ſtating the grounds which precluded them from complying with your repeated requeſts for a reduction of the Freight charged on the Privilege Goods imported on the extra Ships of the outward Seaſons 1805 and 1806, from £. 22. 15s. to £. 14 per ton; and have directed me to make the following ſtatement in reply to your laſt Letter.

The argument, on which it appears you reſt your caſe, is that the goods were ſhipped by your Conſtituents at the rate of Freight laſt publiſhed, and which could alone have been expected to be charged; and that if any intimation had been given of the intended increaſe, it is probable that the larger part of the goods would either never have been provided, or would have been ſold in India.

In anſwer to this, the Court have directed me to ſtate, that the advertiſement publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette of the 30th May 1805, on which the whole of your argument is grounded, is worded as follows, viz.

" The Court have reſolved, that the ſame rates of Freight be charged to indi-
" viduals, and that the ſame terms and conditions do continue in force for goods, &c.
" laden on the extra Ships of *this Seaſon* out and home as were ſettled by the Court
" the 24th June 1803."

From the above paſſage it muſt appear evident, the Company only pledged themſelves that the goods imported on the extra Ships of the Seaſon outward 1804, ſhould be charged at the ſame rate as thoſe of the preceding Seaſon, viz. £. 14 per ton, and the introduction of the words " *this Seaſon*" proves that they ſtudiouſly avoided, as far as it is in the power of language, by preciſe and definite terms, to limit the pledge to the Seaſon 1804 only; and the Court are at a loſs to conceive how words ſo plain and definite could poſſibly have been miſunderſtood, or how a paſſage which limits the Rate to one Seaſon could be ſuppoſed to extend to the enſuing one.

The Court, in their late Letter, ſtated their ſurpriſe that gentlemen, accuſtomed to mercantile tranſactions, could have entertained an idea that the rate of Freight fixed for one Seaſon was to govern the rate to be charged in the enſuing one, particularly during a period of war, when naval equipments are ſubject to ſuch rapid increaſe as muſt moſt materially affect the rate of Freight: and as the Court's directions to increaſe the rate of Freight on the Ships of the outward Seaſon 1804, arrived in India previous to even the departure from England of the Ships on which it is now ſolicited there ſhould be a reduction of Freight, it is difficult to conceive that the Court's intentions of advancing the Freight could have been unknown to the Proprietors of the goods, after their inſtructions had been received ſo many months in India, more particularly as in the year 1806 one Ship from Fort St. George, and ſeven from Bombay, were actually laden with a very conſiderable quantity of privilege goods, under agreements to pay £. 20. per ton, which was charged accordingly. Or if the Proprietors were unacquainted with the intended increaſe (in which caſe it might have been natural that they ſhould have made ſome enquiry) ſtill they could not have been ignorant that the general rate of Freight had increaſed, and that as the Company muſt pay more it was equitable they ſhould charge more. Not a ſhadow of evidence has been given that they were not aware of theſe circumſtances, or that they provided goods upon a confidence that there would be no change in the Freight. If the argument ſtood thus, the amount of it would only be, that with a conviction of the real riſe in the rate of Freights the Merchants refuſe an increaſe to the Company, becauſe of a preſumed failure of a formality in notifying it to them, but the very terms of the notification, already quoted, limiting the time to the Seaſon 1804, deſtroys this plea.

But the aſſertion contained in your Letter, that it is probable the larger part of the goods would never have been provided, or would have been ſold in India, if the Proprietors had received any intimation of the intended increaſe of Freight, demands ſome further remark. The Court are ſure they may appeal to the Pro-

prietors themſelves, whether they could have procured Freight in India at £. 14 per ton? and if they were not ſenſible, that it was impoſſible for the Company, in the nature of things, to continue to provide them, as the war advanced, with tonnage at any ſuch rate of Freight? If they are ſenſible of this truth, then they are contending with the Company for the carriage of their goods at a rate at which it was not practicable for private Merchants to have brought them.

When the Court alſo advert to the nature of the goods which have been principally imported, and find that they conſiſted for the moſt part of indigo, raw ſilk, cotton wool, and other goods of a valuable deſcription, they cannot conceive that the difference of the rate of Freight could have been materially felt, nor could poſſibly have operated in any degree in preventing the importation of ſuch articles.

The Court have alſo directed me to ſtate, that although the Proprietors have thought proper ſo ſtrongly to object to the Freight charged on the extra Ships, yet it appears, on reference to the Bengal Proceedings, that ſome of theſe very Gentlemen had, in their capacity of ſhip owners, actually let their Ships at Calcutta to the Company in 1803 (the firſt year of the preſent war) at £. 18. 10*s*. and £. 19 for heavy goods, and £. 20 per ton for light goods, although in 1806, when marine equipments were ſo much higher than in 1803, they complain of the Company not having ſupplied them with tonnage at £. 14 per ton.

The Court therefore cannot entertain a doubt, but that when the Proprietors of goods come to be furniſhed with copies of the Court's Letters, they will ſee that it is impoſſible for the Court to afford them the ſolicited reduction of Freight, conſiſtent with the duty they owe their Conſtituents; and under theſe circumſtances, although the Court are at all times open to receive the appeals of any party who may think themſelves in any way aggrieved, and are particularly anxious to afford every facility and protection to the private traders of India, yet as this ſubject has been ſo frequently brought under the Court's conſideration, they hope, unleſs any new fact (of the exiſtence of which they have no conception) can be brought forward, that the preſent communication will be conſidered as their final determination.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
William Ramſay, Secretary.

Meſſrs. Bruce de Ponthieu, Bazett, & Co.
&c. &c. &c.

Eaſt India Houſe,
the 14th June 1810.

PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Rate of Freight charged for Private Trade.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
15*th June* 1810.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of all the Proceedings of the Court of Directors, and of the Court of Proprietors; on occasion of declaring the DIVIDEND, Midsummer 1810, and Christmas 1810-11.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, 13 June 1810;

THE Court, taking into consideration, what may be proper to be offered to the General Court, to be held the 20th Instant, respecting the Company's Dividend;

IT was, on the Question,

Resolved Unanimously,—That, in pursuance of an Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. It be recommended to the General Court, to be held on the 20th Instant, to declare a Dividend of 5 ¼ *per cent.* on the Capital Stock of this Company; for the half-year, commencing the 5th January last, and ending the 5th July next.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 20th June 1810;

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is appointed at this Court, to consider of a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the 5th January last to the 5th July next; and that the Court of Directors have come to a Resolution thereon.

The said Resolution, being as follows, was read:

> "At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday, the 13th June 1810;
>
> "Resolved Unanimously,—That, in pursuance of an Act of "the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52.—It be recommended "to the General Court, to be held on the 20th Instant, to declare "a Dividend of 5 ¼ *per cent.* on the Capital Stock of this Com- "pany; for the half-year, commencing the 5th January last, and "ending the 5th July next."

The Chairman then moving the Court;

IT was, on the Question,

Resolved Unanimously,—That the Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company for the half-year, commencing the 5th January last, and ending the 5th July next, be 5 ¼ *per cent.*

AT a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday, 18th December, 1810;

THE Court, taking into consideration what may be proper to be offered to the General Court, to be held to-morrow, respecting the Company's Dividend;

IT was moved, and, on the Question,

Resolved Unanimously, That, in pursuance of an Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. it be recommended to the General Court, to be held to-morrow, to declare a Dividend of 5 ¼ *per cent.* on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th July last, and ending the 5th January next.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; held at their House in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday the 19th December, 1810;

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is appointed at this Court, to consider of a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, from the 5th July last to the 5th January next; and that the Court of Directors had come to a Resolution thereon.

The said Resolution was then read; viz.

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 18th December, 1810;

"Resolved Unanimously,—That, in pursuance of an Act of the 33d "of His present Majesty, cap. 52.—It be recommended to the General "Court, to be held to-morrow, to declare a Dividend of 5¼ *per cent.* "on the Capital Stock of this Company; for the half-year, com- "mencing the 5th July last, and ending the 5th January next."

IT was then moved, and, on the Question,

Resolved Unanimously,—That the Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th July last, and ending the 5th January next, be 5¼ *per cent.*

East India House, the 8th March, 1811. } *W. Ramsay*, Secy.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNT of DIVIDEND, and the RATE *per Cent.* on the Capital Stock of the East India Company; as declared Midsummer 1810, and Christmas 1810-11.

	AMOUNT of DIVIDEND.	RATE per CENT.	CAPITAL STOCK.
Midsummer - - - 1810.	£. 315,000.	£. 5. 5.	£. 6,000,000.
Christmas - - 1810-11.	315,000.	5. 5.	6,000,000.

East India House, 7th March 1811. } Errors excepted.

Chas Cartwright, Accountant General.

PAPERS relating to INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

No. 1.

Statement of all the Proceedings of the Court of Directors, and of the Court of Proprietors; on occasion of declaring the DIVIDEND; Midsummer 1810, and Christmas 1810-11.

No. 2.

Statement of the AMOUNT of Dividend, and the RATE *per Cent.* on the Capital Stock of the East India Company; as declared, Midsummer 1810, and Christmas 1810-11.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
15 *March* 1811.

AN ACCOUNT

of the

Net Proceeds of the Eaſt India Company's

SALES OF GOODS AT HOME;

With the Duties and Allowances ariſing from

PRIVATE TRADE,

And all other PROFITS of the ſaid Company, in *Great Britain*;

After providing for the Payment of Bills of Exchange accepted by the ſaid Company, as the ſame have become due; and for the Current Payment of other Debts, Intereſts, and other Outgoings and Expences of the ſaid Company (their Bond Debt always excepted);—from the Year 1793 to the preſent time;

Diſtinguiſhing each Year;—and ſpecifying

HOW much of the ſaid Net Proceeds have been applied, in each Year, in payment, Firſt, of a Dividend of £. 10. per centum per annum on the Capital Stock of the ſaid Company; Secondly, of £. 500,000. per annum for the reduction of the Company's Debt in India to the Sum of £. 2,000.000. ſterling; Thirdly, of a Sum of £. 500,000. per annum into the Receipt of His Majeſty's Exchequer; and, Fourthly, in further reduction of the ſaid Company's Debts, in India and at Home; in augmentation of the ſaid Company's Dividend; in providing a Sum of £. 12,000,000. as a Guarantee Fund for the Company's Capital Stock; and what Surplus thereof after ſuch Payments aforementioned, have been paid into His Majeſty's Exchequer, and placed to the account of the Conſolidated Fund, as the Property of the Public in full right, according to the words and proviſions of the Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 52. ſection 111.

Ordered, by The Houſe of Commons, *to be printed*,
29 *March* 1811.

An ACCOUNT of the NET PROCEEDS of the EAST INDIA Company's SALES of Goods at Home; with the Duties and Allowances arising from PRIVATE TRADE, and all other Profits of the said Company, in *Great Britain*; after providing for the Payment of Bills of Exchange accepted by the said Company, as the same have become due; and for the Current Payment of other Debts, Interests, and other Outgoings and Expences of the said Company (their Bond Debt always excepted):—from the Year 1793 to the present time;—distinguishing each Year;—and specifying,

HOW much of the said Net Proceeds have been applied, in each Year, in payment, First, of a Dividend of £. 10. per centum per annum of the Capital Stock of the said Company; Secondly, of £. 500,000. per annum for the reduction of the Company's Debt in India to the Sum of £. 2,000,000. sterling; Thirdly, of a Sum of £. 500,000. per annum into the Receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer; and, Fourthly, in further reduction of the said Company's Debts, in India and at Home; in augmentation of the said Company's Dividend; in providing a Sum of £. 12,000,000. as a Guarantee Fund for the Company's Capital Stock; and what Surplus thereof after such Payments afore-mentioned, have been paid into His Majesty's Exchequer, and placed to the account of the Consolidated Fund, as the Property of the Public in full right, according to the words and provisions of the Act 53 George III. cap. 32. section 111.

RECEIPTS.

	Sales of Company's Goods.	Sale Price on Board of Ordnance.	Charges and Profit on Private Trade.	Indigo Concessions.	Interest on Annuities.	Pensions returned from India.	Government for Stores, Supplies to Troops and Ships &c.	Chinchoah Cash.	Loyalty Loan.	Bullion from China.	Total Receipts.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793/4	6,580,418	-	795,490	-	429,623	-	-	-	-	-	7,805,531
1794/5	5,570,466	12,500	620,439	-	382,227	-	-	-	-	-	6,585,632
1795/6	6,031,894	62,000	1,584,477	-	382,227	8,000	-	-	-	-	8,068,598
1796/7	6,570,077	-	1,586,577	-	382,226	62,000	-	58,045	-	-	9,658,925
1797/8	5,940,268	626,413	1,113,828	-	382,227	-	334,626	-	937,183	-	9,756,629
1798/9	7,764,404	-	1,574,939	-	382,226	62,000	109,439	-	1,114,464	-	11,106,932
1799/1800	7,609,893	402,627	1,022,984	15,563	382,226	64,500	402,000	-	-	-	9,899,793
1800/1	7,580,849	102,000	1,334,468	-	382,226	-	-	-	-	-	9,399,543
1801/2	6,136,639	62,000	935,587	-	382,226	62,500	62,500	-	760,851	-	8,736,314
1802/3	6,077,417	-	1,174,474	-	382,227	62,000	-	-	84,008	-	7,492,124
1803/4	5,986,874	62,000	1,096,587	-	382,225	-	1,208,000	-	1,194,676	-	10,029,379
1804/5	5,730,133	-	909,533	-	382,227	62,000	1,208,000	-	1,194,676	-	9,486,569
1805/6	6,631,535	62,000	1,310,892	-	382,227	250	1,208,000	-	-	-	9,595,004
1806/7	5,996,164	62,000	1,834,453	-	382,227	62,500	1,208,000	-	-	-	9,615,344
1807/8	6,566,473	124,000	1,190,443	-	382,227	625	1,208,000	-	-	-	9,471,768
1808/9	5,725,940	124,000	1,190,443	-	382,227	62,500	(*) 1,208,000	-	-	-	8,693,110
1809/10	6,054,400	124,000	1,190,443	-	382,227	62,500	(*) 1,208,000	-	-	-	9,021,570
1810/11	5,886,174	62,000	1,190,443	-	382,227	-	(*) 1,208,000	-	-	113,400	8,842,243
	109,210,203	1,942,040	24,178,833	15,563	6,654,118	512,875	8,792,565	58,045	4,285,858	113,400	156,264,500

(*) For the purchase of Hemp.

PAYMENTS.

	Cottons.	Freight and Demurrage.	Goods and Stores Exported.	Bills of Exchange. India.	Bills of Exchange. China.	Bullion Exported.	Charges General.	Government for Troops, &c.	Chinchoah Cash.	Sundry Purchases of Teas, Raw Silk, &c.	Interest on Annuities and Bonds.	Indigo Concessions.	Creditors on Goods of Asiatics and Lascars, Lapse of Tanjore.	Payments on Loyalty Loan.	Pay to Officers on Furlough.	Captains of Ships wages, &c.	Total Payments.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793/4	611,234	797,224	1,073,879	1,314,746	1,134,216	104,878	465,443	-	560	-	184,961	13,180	-	-	-	-	5,716,120
1794/5	595,064	826,721	1,006,283	202,830	469,193	27	465,036	-	-	416,996	830,112	17,108	-	-	-	-	4,262,570
1795/6	677,056	1,191,351	1,227,633	1,134,611	774,023	263	634,864	(*)75,000 (*)[illegible]	180,056	52,667	784,051	10,283	-	-	-	-	6,007,860
1796/7	675,326	831,252	1,191,203	(*) 1,630 1,204,315	476,284	103,326	831,252	-	-	310,716	551,721	1,099	40,820	100,000	-	4,500	5,820,051
1797/8	1,040,228	1,164,213	1,227,633	1,210,611	1,206,670	215,274	685,339	267,163	356,820	-	83	492,230	2,694	82,693	1,253,000	25,223	8,230,290
1798/9	1,764,404	-	1,574,939	-	414,464	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	334,355	-	-	60,720	2,252	32,032	-	32,163	6,829,631
1799/1800	2,109,893	402,627	1,022,984	1,134,611	1,206,670	1,134,611	1,134,611	734,183	743,721	-	-	94,119	-	-	33,815	70,445	8,866,629
1800/1	1,580,849	102,000	1,334,468	-	-	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	763,068	-	-	-	-	-	32,493	68,300	5,790,072
1801/2	1,136,639	62,000	935,587	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	749,337	-	-	-	-	-	49,601	64,114	8,059,809
1802/3	1,077,417	-	1,174,474	-	84,008	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	74,504	2,840	6,619,753
1803/4	1,986,874	62,000	1,096,587	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	74,504	-	7,613,524
1804/5	1,730,133	-	909,533	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	80,883	-	6,978,125
1805/6	2,631,535	62,000	1,310,892	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	98,669	12,494	8,963,146
1806/7	1,996,164	62,000	1,834,453	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	118,434	-	8,408,607
1807/8	2,566,473	124,000	1,190,443	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	118,537	-	8,604,013
1808/9	1,725,940	124,000	1,190,443	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	118,537	-	8,604,013
1809/10	2,054,400	124,000	1,190,443	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	118,537	-	8,604,013
1810/11	1,886,174	62,000	1,190,443	-	1,208,000	1,204,382	1,204,382	1,204,382	776,410	-	-	-	-	-	118,537	-	8,604,013
	29,910,203	3,542,215	24,178,833	13,767	16,654,118	13,038	14,877,210	11,540,110	10,144,364	780,379	2,350,928	693,739	45,766	214,725	2,013,076	301,079	156,264,500

(*) Charge for selling Stores for Government.

(*) Bullion, on account of Hemp.

(*) Cape of Good Hope.

ABSTRACT

Total Receipts	£. 121,541,619
Total Payments	107,370,031
Surplus Receipts	13,741,107
Dividends on Capital Stock	11,265,371
Remaining Surplus Receipts	£. 2,475,736

THE Dividends on the Company's Capital Stock are at the rate of £. 10. 4s. per cent. per annum, viz. £. 10. per cent. according to the Provision of the 12th Section of the Act of the 53d, and 10s. per cent. the original Dividend of the Company's Guinea Fund, specified in the 49th Section of the same Act. No augmentation of Dividend has taken place; no payment has been made towards providing a Sum of £. 12,000,000. as a guarantee Fund for the Company's Capital Stock; and no Surplus has been paid into His Majesty's Exchequer, on account of the Consolidated Fund.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,
29th March 1811.

(Errors excepted.)

Char Cartwright, Acc^t General.

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to 1st *March* 1811; *containing*

The AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZES of *The East India Company* in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; together with an Eſtimate of the ſame for the Current Year;—and, STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of ſuch Intereſt; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treaſury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat.

AMOUNT of PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandizes in *Great Britain*, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the ſeveral Heads thereof; with an Eſtimate of the ſame, for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS: - - - - - - - - - - - PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
CASH in the Treaſury, 1st March 1810 (Morning) including the Tea Duties	654,167	5	8	CUSTOMS	151,541	18	—
Company's Goods ſold	5,866,572	6	3	Freight and Demorage	2,259,361	13	3
Honble Board Ordnance, for Saltpetre	180,927	12	6	Goods and Stores exported	1,934,202	—	5
Private Trade Goods ſold	2,209,059	5	10	India Debt	1,035,561	—	—
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	192,896	5	10	Bills of Exchange, from India	733,572	2	4
Cuſtoms - - - on - - Dº	66,408	12	11	- - - Dº - - - - - China	389,492	18	6
Freight - - - - on - - Dº	105,056	8	7	Charges, General	744,097	13	5
One Year's Intereſt received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	15	10	Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	874,278	5	3
				Proprietors of Private Trade	2,118,980	8	5
				Almshouſes at Poplar	5,375	3	2
				Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	183,055	19	7
Duty on Tea, received	3,552,449	19	10	Duty on Tea, paid	3,665,713	—	—
Commiſſioners Navy; on Account of Hemp to be provided for Government in India	80,000	—	—	Creditors of Nabob of Arcot	3,215	1	7
Government, for a Loan in Exchequer Bills	1,500,000	—	—		14,098,447	3	11
Bullion from China	115,420	5	2	BALANCE in Favour on 1st March 1811	460,737	14	6
£.	14,559,184	18	5	£.	14,559,184	18	5

ESTIMATE of the ſame for the Current Year, from 1st March 1811 to 1st March 1812.

	£.		£.
CASH in the Treaſury 1st March 1811 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	460,738	CUSTOMS	93,677
Company's Goods ſold, and to be ſold	5,045,695	Duty on Tea	512,544
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	275,000	Freight and Demorage	1,775,537
Private Trade Goods ſold before 1st March	831,000	Goods and Stores exported	1,830,828
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	150,000	Bills of Exchange from India and China	3,512,358
Freight - - - - - on - Dº	100,000	Charges, General, including Supra Cargoes Commiſſion, and Intereſt on Loans, &c.	738,000
Hemp imported, on account of Government	100,000	Dividends on Stock, and Intereſt on Bonds	875,000
One Year's Intereſt at £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226	Bonds advertiſed to be paid off	15,417
		Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	180,000
	6,998,659	Warrants paſſed the Court, unpaid	56,000
BALANCE deficient on 1st March 1812	3,531,673	Buyers of Tea returned	971
		Proprietors of Private Trade	940,000
£.	10,530,332	£.	10,530,332

A STATEMENT

A STATEMENT of the BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, of The
The State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects, appertaining

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt at £.5. per Cent.	£. 4,900,000
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt	15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from China	94,537
To - - - - Ditto - - - India	4,294,006
To Cuſtoms and Excise on Goods sold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unsold	586,764
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold, at £.4. per Cent. per Annum	709,000
To Ditto, for a Loan on Bond at £.4. per Cent. per Annum	100,000
To Ditto, for Intereſt on the above Loans	10,666
To Government, on Loan issued on Exchequer Bills, bearing Intereſt at 3*d.* per Cent. per Diem	1,500,000
To Freight and Demorage	76,500
To Supra Cargoes, Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	134,830
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	940,000
To Almshouses at Poplar	66,527
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons	67,400
To Ditto, to the Warehouse and other Contingent Funds	22,272
To Warrants passed the Court unpaid	56,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and resold	971
To Intereſt on Bonds	125,723
To Dividends on Stock	68,269
	£. 13,759,882
BALANCE in Favour	242,417
£.	14,002,299

✠ THE SUM of £.960,000. stated to be due from Government, is the Balance remaining after the last Payment on account of the Company's Claims in the year 1808; and does not contain any Disburse on account of Government, in consequence of the last Expenditure made by the Company for Expeditions from India to the Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, &c.

East-India House,
the 27th March 1811.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,

Accountant General.

East India Company; with the Rates of Intereſt they reſpectively carry, and the Amount of such Intereſt; and to The Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1st day of March 1811.

BY what due from Government to the Company	£. 1,207,560
By Caſh, its Balance on 1st March 1811	460,738
By the Amount of Goods ſold and not paid for	1,148,695
By the Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	175,707
By the Value of Goods in England unsold	5,316,297
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the dates of the several Quick Stocks	1,771,958
By Exports, paid for, exclusive of Bullion	1,103,621
By Impress and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	503,810
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those ſtationed Abroad	76,090
By the Value of the Eaſt India Houſe and Warehouſes	1,131,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majeſty's Troops	960,000
By Ditto, on Account of Hemp from India	127,128
By what owing from ſundry Perſons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	19,695
£.	14,002,299

ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED Salaries and Penſions, from the 1st March 1810 to 1st March 1811.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SALARIES.	Inſpector of the Military Stores, increaſe per annum	400 — —	
	Additional Writer in the Inſpector's Office	120 — —	
	Examiner of Journals of Company's Ships	200 — —	
	Lecturer on Diſeaſes incidental to warm Climates	105 — —	
	Additional Porter, Examiner's Office	60 — —	
	Profeſſors at Eaſt India College and Military Seminary	615 — —	
	Increaſe of Salary to junior and other Clerks in Houſe and Warehouſes	4,012 16 4	
			5,512 16 4
ANNUITIES & PENSIONS.	The late Freight Accountant	200 — —	
	The late Pepper Warehouſe Keeper	200 — —	
	Private Trade Do	200 — —	
	Widow of Mr. Bouchier, formerly Governor of Fort St. George	200 — —	
	Widow and Children of the late J. P. Hobſon, Accountant at Prince Wales' Iſland	100 — —	
	Captain Montague, late of the Company's Marine Service	200 — —	
	J. Griffiths, formerly of the Marine Eſtabliſhment	260 — —	
	Sundry ſmall Annuities to Widows of Clerks and Porters, &c. late in the Houſe or Warehouſes	583 4 3	
	Widow and Children of the late Captain Wales, of the Bombay Marine	160 — —	
			2,103 4 3
		£.	7,616 — 7

2.

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. sect. 126; requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The *East India Company*, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

THE non-arrival of the Accounts from *Bombay*, renders it impossible to prepare the Statements required by the Act above-mentioned.

East-India House,
April 29th, 1811.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(East-India Revenues.)

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to 1st March 1811,

CONTAINING,

The AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the SALE of Goods and Merchandizes of The *East India* Company in Great Britain, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof;—Together with an Estimate of the same for the current Year;—and, Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest;—and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to The Company in Great Britain and Afloat.

2.

RETURN to the ACT of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. section 126;—requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The East India Company, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
9 *May* 1811.

(East-India Board of Controul.)

1.

Copy of a MEMORIAL from the Clerks and other Officers of The BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR THE AFFAIRS OF INDIA; dated 7th October 1805:—Together with, MINUTES of the Board, or of the President thereof, of the 5th February, 15th July, and 24th September 1806; and 4th April 1807; on the subject of the said Memorial:—Also, Copy of a further REPRESENTATION from the said Clerks and other Officers, dated 29th April 1811.

Whitehall, 7th October 1805.

To the Right Honourable Lord CASTLEREAGH,
President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

THE Gentlemen of the India-Board Office, take the liberty respectfully to solicit Lord Castlereagh's attention to a brief ſtatement on the subject of their Allowances.

A reluctance to obtrude upon the notice of his Lordſhip, any matter which related merely to their own personal concerns, has hitherto reſtrained them from offering to his consideration the propriety of an increase of their Salaries in some degree proportioned to the increased expenses of living, which has, of late years, taken place. But knowing that several other Departments have obtained an augmentation of their salaries, and having reason to think that further arrangements of the same kind are in contemplation, the Gentlemen of the India-Board Office are therefore apprehensive, that a longer silence on their part might lead to an idea that they did not feel the inadequacy of the Allowances attached to their different situations.

By a reference to the Scale of Allowances, as at present eſtabliſhed in the Office, it will be seen by Lord Caſtlereagh, that they are considerably inferior to those enjoyed by the Officers of Departments not ranking (as they flatter themselves) higher than that to which they have the honour to belong.

It is also thought proper to observe, that in several of such Departments, in addition to the nominal Salaries, other pecuniary advantages are derived from Fees or Gratuities;—they have reason to believe this to be particularly the case in the Eaſt-India House; and in the Departments of the State more nearly analagous to the Indian Department, they believe it frequently happens, that separate Appointments or Agencies, not inconsiſtent with other official duties, are beſtowed, either as rewards for services, or as a means of rendering the emoluments of the reſpective individuals adequate to the duties required of them.

No advantages of this kind are experienced by the Gentlemen of the India Office, many of them too, it may not be improper to mention, have spent the beſt part of their lives in the Service; and notwithſtanding, that from the number of vacancies which have taken place, either by deaths or removals, their promotion has been much more rapid than in the ordinary course of things could have been expected, they nevertheless find the Salaries annexed to their situations, such as to prevent them from forming any comfortable settlement in life.—They also submit to Lord Caſtlereagh, that their prospects are hardly less unfavourable than their actual situations, the very higheſt poſt to which they are entitled to succeed, being inferior, in point of pecuniary consideration, to those of subordinate Clerks in several other Offices; and there are but few, who can, from the number in the regular line of the Eſtabliſhment, indulge a rational expectation of ever attaining to that situation.

They have now ſtated their case to Lord Caſtlereagh, and they hope in an unexceptionable manner. It's natural and close connexion with their personal intereſts, will, they also hope, plead as their apology for having at all troubled his Lordſhip with a ſtatement of it. And they further beg leave to express (what they really feel, and what they truſt Lord Caſtlereagh will allow them to declare to him) their perfect confidence, that, if his Lordſhip ſhould deem their application juſt and reasonable, he will not be wanting in a disposition to take the same into his favourable consideratiou.

Whitehall, 5th February 1806.

THE President, Lord Caſtlereagh, communicates to the Board, a Representation which he some time ago received from the Gentlemen employed in this Department, on the subject of their Allowances. His Lordſhip ſtates, that under a conviction that the claim therein preferred was juſt and reasonable, it was his intention to have consulted the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to the means of obtaining such an addition to the Funds allotted by the Act of 1793 for the support of this Eſtabliſhment, as might appear sufficient for the purpose of placing the Salaries and Allowances of the several Officers on a scale more suited to the circumſtances of the times, and more nearly corresponding with those enjoyed by Officers in similar departments of His Majeſty's Government. Lord Caſtlereagh further ſtates, that the execution of this design has from time to time been poſtponed, and being now impracticable, his Lordſhip submits to the Board the propriety of recommending the claims of their Officers to the favourable consideration of their Successors.

The Board, fully coinciding in the opinion expressed by the President, It is agreed to recommend to the favourable consideration of their Successors, the Representation addressed by the Officers of the Board to Lord Caſtlereagh on the subject of their Allowances; and the Assistant Secretary is directed to lay the same, together with a Copy of this Minute, before the new Board.

And they feel it due to the zealous and unremitted exertions of their Assistant Secretary, whose efforts in discharge of his duty have never been confined to the usual Office-hours whilſt any business before the Board was undisposed of, to recommend his case to their peculiar and favourable consideration, in any Arrangement that may take place.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.
T. WALLACE.
CLANCARTY.

Whitehall, 15th July 1806.

THE President feels it to be his duty, and a duty in which he takes a very lively intereſt, to draw the attention of his Successor, and of the Board at which he will preside, to the Minute left by Lord Caſtlereagh and the Board which then exiſted, relative to the Salaries at present enjoyed by the Assistant Secretary and the other Gentlemen of the Office. A reference to that Minute, which is dated the 5th February 1806, and to the Representation of the Gentlemen of the Office, and other Documents on which it was founded, will leave no doubt that the present Eſtabliſhment has fallen below that scale which the circumſtances of the times require, both for an adequate remuneration of the Officers themselves, and for the relative Rank and Consideration of the Office, when compared with other Public Departments. That the rapid and very sensible change in the value of money, and modes of life, induces a necessity of relieving from time to time those whose labours are rewarded, and whose support and comforts are provided for by ſtated Salaries, from the hardſhip and mortification of seeing their condition in life gradually declining in proportion to the length of their services, is a principle so obvious and so generally admitted, that it has in all times been acted upon, and has occasioned in particular a recent Augmentation of Emoluments in a number of the Public Offices.

The

The Preſident begs leave to refer, on this head, to several Documents annexed to this Minute, which will also present a comparative view of this Eſtabliſhment with several others, not ſuperior either in the rank or the importance of their functions. On this latter point, it muſt be felt by every one who reflects on the subject, that from the particular nature and conſtitution of the powers committed to this Board, nothing which in any way affects its rank and consideration, in the eſtimation of those over whom its authority extends, or in that of the Public at large, can be indifferent. And in the moment of quitting his seat, the President is not reſtrained by personal delicacies, which may have suppressed the same sentiments at an earlier period, from expressing a wiſh, that whenever circumſtances ſhall appear favourable to the consideration of a subject so essential to the public intereſts, a ſtill more extenſive revision of this Eſtabliſhment may take place, with a view of adding, by every suitable improvement of consideration and dignity, to the efficiency and authority of its important functions.

The President cannot refuse himself the satisfaction of bearing his warm and sincere teſtimony to the diligence, ability, and exemplary conduct of the Officers of this Board; and he ſhould do injuſtice to the very diſtinguiſhed merits of the Assistant Secretary, whose talents, application, and assiduity cannot be surpassed in any ſtation, if he did not second with great earneſtness, the wiſh expressed by his Predecessor, that in any new arrangements his claims may be peculiarly attended to.

It is with equal pleasure that he takes the liberty of recommending to the favourable notice of his Successor, the juſt expectations of Mr. Wittwer, the Accountant, that the provision for his Wife, if ſhe ſhould survive him, ſhould be secured, agreeably to the assurances which induced him to accept an office, the duties of which he discharges so ably.

It will be felt, that during the ſhort period in which the President has had the honour of being connected with the Board, a variety of obſtacles have ſtood in the way of any measures that could be founded on the sentiments conveyed in this Minute; and that he could promote the objects alluded to, in no other way than by submitting them in this form, as he now presumes on the indulgence of his Successor and the Board for doing, to their judgment and consideration.

(Signed) MINTO.

Whitehall, 24th September 1806.

SHORT as the term is, during which the President has remained at the India Board, he thinks it due to the Officers of that Department, to record at the Board his teſtimony to their fair merits in the execution of their several functions, and his opinion of the propriety of bringing forward some proposition for considering of a more adequate remuneration of their services. The very few weeks which the President has passed in this Office, could not allow him to carry into execution his intention of pursuing the details of the improved arrangement, which it might be deemed expedient to propose; but he cannot conſign over to his Successor the accompanying Papers, without endeavouring to engage his attention to the early consideration of them, upon the motives so well detailed in the Minute of Lord Minto, and supported by the teſtimony of Lord Caſtlereagh. With those Noble Persons, his predecessors in office, the President does moſt entirely concur, and moſt especially in the cases of the Assistant Secretary, and that of Mr. Wittwer, which the President presumes muſt be thought to require the early attention of the Board of Controul.

(Signed) THOMAS GRENVILLE.

Whitehall, 4th April 1807.

Mr. TIERNEY, the President, and the other Members of the Board of Controul, would feel that they were neglecting an indispensible duty, if, in retiring from this Office, they omitted to recommend, in the moſt earneſt manner, to the conſideration of their Succeſſors, the juſt claims of the Officers and Clerks in this Department.

They deſire to call the attention of the New Board to the decided opinions expreſſed and recorded by three ſucceſſive Boards, of the extreme inadequacy of the Salaries of the Aſſiſtant Secretary, the Accountant, and of the other Gentlemen in the Office; and to the ſtrong teſtimonials given in thoſe documents, to the unremitting attention and induſtry, with which they have always diſcharged their reſpective duties. On theſe points, the preſent Board feel that they cannot in too marked a manner expreſs their concurrence; and particularly, as coming more immediately under their obſervation, they think themſelves bound to expreſs their ſenſe of the laborious and valuable ſervices of the two Officers before ſpecially adverted to, who, from their talents, long experience, and exemplary diligence, have ſo much facilitated the execution of the buſineſs of the Board.

On comparing the emoluments of the Officers and Clerks in other departments of State, with thoſe received at the India Board, it will be found, that the latter bear no ſort of proportion to thoſe of any of the former. In moſt of theſe, very conſiderable additions have lately been made, founded partly on the increaſed price of every article of ſubſiſtence, and partly on the increaſed labour ariſing from the augmentation of public buſineſs.

Both theſe conſiderations undoubtedly afford an equal claim on the liberality and juſtice of Government, to the Officers of the India Board, whoſe labours have particularly of late years been rendered much more inceſſant and ſevere, from the extenſion of territory, the conſequent enlargement of correſpondence, and from other cauſes equally obvious.

The Preſident and Members of the Board have anxiouſly wiſhed for a proper opportunity of acting up to the impreſſion which they have uniformly felt on this ſubject; and they had it under their conſideration to take ſteps for carrying them into effect; but circumſtances having prevented them from accompliſhing this object, they cannot too earneſtly recommend it to the attention of their Succeſſors.

(Signed) GEORGE TIERNEY,
MORPETH,
JOHN SULLIVAN,
J. H. ADDINGTON.

Whitehall.

Whitehall, 29th April 1811.

To The Right Honourable ROBERT DUNDAS,
President of The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

IT is not without much reluctance, that the Gentlemen of The India-Board Office venture again moſt reſpectfully to call Mr. Dundas's attention to the ſubject of their Allowances. They are thoroughly ſenſible of the kind conſideration which their former Memorial, preſented to the Board in October 1805, received from Mr. Dundas ſoon after he came into office; and they are equally ſenſible that nothing but exiſting impediments prevented him on that occaſion from permanently ſettling their Salaries on a ſcale that ſhould be ſuitable to the reſpectability of that Department of the Public Service to which they have the honour to belong, and to the nature of the duties which they have to diſcharge.

They preſent themſelves to Mr. Dundas's notice at this time, on a ſuppoſition that the general reviſion of the Eaſt-India Affairs, to which they have long looked forward with anxious expectation, as an event involving their own intereſts, is not likely to come before Parliament during the current Seſſion; and that the diſcuſſion of this important queſtion may poſſibly be poſtponed till the period when the Company's Charter ſhall have expired. They truſt, therefore, that under the particular circumſtances of their caſe, on which they refrain from enlarging, as being already known to him, Mr. Dundas will not deem them too importunate in reſpectfully entreating that he will be pleaſed to take into his conſideration, whether it be not practicable to augment the Funds appropriable to the Expences of this Eſtabliſhment, ſo as to place it on a ſimilar footing with the other principal Offices of Government. They beg leave to aſſure Mr. Dundas, that a great proportion of the Eſtabliſhment, more eſpecially the junior Clerks, and thoſe who have families, ſeverely feel the effects of the progreſſive depreciation of money on limited incomes, and that their continuing for two or three years longer on their preſent Allowances would involve them in much embarraſſment and inconvenience. In order the better to enable Mr. Dundas to form a judgment on the merits of their preſent application, they take the liberty to annex a STATEMENT, in which their Salaries and Allowances are compared with thoſe of other Offices analagous to that in which they ſerve.

They have only to add the expreſſion of their hopes, that Mr. Dundas will pardon this intruſion, and their aſſurances, that if he ſhall have the goodneſs to grant the prayer of their Memorial, it will be their conſtant ſtudy to prove that they are not undeſerving of ſuch a mark of his favour.

STATEMENT OF THE

THE INDIA-BOARD OFFICE, compared with the Eſtabliſhments of the

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT.			If placed upon the FOOTING of the - - -		
	Years of Service.	Salary and Allowances.	Eſtabliſhed Salary.	Additional for Length of Service.	TOTAL.
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Aſſiſtant Secretary -	27.	1,000.	—	—	—
Accountant - - -	15.	900.	—	—	—
Chief Clerk - - -	25.	700.	1,000.	- - -	1,000.
2d Clerk - - - -	26.	400.	650.	400.	1,050.
3d D° - - - - -	21.	400.	450.	400.	850.
4th D° - - - - -	20.	400.	300.	400.	700.
5th D° - - - - -	19.	350.	200.	300.	500.
6th D° - - - - -	18.	350.	160.	300.	460.
7th D° - - - - -	16.	200.	140.	300.	440.
8th D° - - - - -	11.	170.	130.	200.	330.
9th D° - - - - -	10.	160.	120.	200.	320.
10th D° - - - - -	9.	160.	110.	80.	190.
11th D° - - - - -	nearly 9.	160.	100.	80.	180.
12th D° - - - - -	6.	130.	80.	80.	160.
13th D° - - - -	5.	130.	80.	80.	160.
14th D° - - - - -	3.	130.	80.	—	80.*
15th D° - - - - -	1.	100.	80.	—	80.

* IT is to be obſerved, that ſome of the junior Clerks would be injured rather than benefited by this plan, unleſs the allowance enjoyed in lieu of Gazettes were taken into conſideration.

Many of the Gentlemen in the Secretary of State's Office, and alſo in the Treaſury, hold Colonial and other appointments in addition to their Clerkſhips.

ESTABLISHMENT of

Offices of the SECRETARIES of STATE, and the TREASURY.—29th April 1811.

SECRETARY of STATE's Office.	£.	If on the FOOTING of the TREASURY.		£.
After 5 years £.1,250.	1,400.	Chief Clerk	If under 20 years	1,000.
			above 20 years	1,400.
Above 5 and under 10 years, £.80 per annum in addition to the eſtabliſhed Salary.	800.	Senior Clerks	If under 15 years	600.
	800.		above 15 & under 20 years,	700.
	800.		above 20 years	800.
	700.			
- - 10 and under 15 years, £.200.	700.			
- - 15 and under 20 — 300.	500.	Assistants	If under 7 years	300.
- - 20 — — — 400.	400.		above 7 & under 10 years,	350.
	350.		above 10 & under 15 years,	400.
	300.		above 15 years	500.
	200.			
N.B. Each Clerk also receives an additional Allowance of £.75 per annum, in lieu of Gazettes.	150.	Juniors -	If under 3 years	120.
	150.		above 3 years & under 7,	150.
	150.		above 7 years	200.
	150.			

THE Appointments at the Eaſt-India House are many of them of far greater emolument than the higheſt of those above ſtated, and there is good reason to believe that in general the advantages of that Service are not inferior to those of any Public Department.

2.

An ACCOUNT of the Salaries, Allowances and other Charges, in the Office of The COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of INDIA; for the year 1810.

		£. s. d.
Salaries of the Commissioners		5,000 — —
Salaries and Allowances of the Secretaries, Clerks, and other Officers		9,159 13 9½
Counsel and Solicitor		500 — —
Pensions to a retired Clerk and Messengers, and Allowances to two Widows		390 9 7
Tradesmens' Bills, and other Contingent Charges		1,855 10 7
	£.	16,905 13 11½
Deduct—Received from His Majesty's Exchequer by Warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, on account of Expense incurred by removing to the new Office in Dorset House	£. 691 6 6	
D° — Received as above, in repayment of Fees on passing a new Commission	180 14 6	872 1 —
	£.	16,033 12 11½
Amount of Bills due to sundry Tradesmen	£.	1,108. 9. 9.

Whitehall,
8 May 1811.

JN° WRIGHT,
Chief Clerk.

(East-India Board of Controul.)

1.

Copy of a

MEMORIAL

From the Clerks and other Officers of The BOARD of COMMISSIONERS for the Affairs of INDIA; dated 7th October 1805:——Together with MINUTES of the Board, or of the Prefident thereof, of the 5th February, 15th July, and 24th September 1806, and 4th April 1807; on the fubject of the faid Memorial:—

Alfo, Copy of a further REPRESENTATION from the faid Clerks and other Officers, dated the 29th April 1811.

2.

An ACCOUNT of the Salaries, Allowances, and other Charges, in the Office of the Commiffioners for the Affairs of India; for the year 1810.

Ordered, by The Houfe of Commons, *to be printed,*
10 *May* 1811.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES,

&c.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of all GOODS sold at the *East India* Company's SALES; from 1st March 1810, to 1st March 1811.

COMPANY'S GOODS.		
TEAS	£.3,896,290	
Bengal Piece Goods	266,193	
Coast and Surat ditto	671,095	
Raw and Organzine Silk	381,407	
Pepper	89,818	
Saltpetre	229,578	
Spices	125,587	
Drugs, Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, &c.	317,090	
		£.5,977,058
PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.		
Teas	£.266,614	
Piece Goods	124,378	
Raw Silk	207,193	
Saltpetre	2,176	
Spices	50,382	
Pepper	55,218	
Sugar, Drugs, Indigo, Cotton	2,553,939	
		3,259,909
NEUTRAL PROPERTY and PRIZE GOODS.		
Piece Goods	£.2,399	
Raw Silk	3,777	
Nankeens	305	
Saltpetre	2,512	
Pepper	14,755	
Spice	72,709	
Sugar, Drugs, Indigo, &c.	238,941	
		335,398
		£.9,572,356

East-India House,
27 March 1811.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

No. 2.

Dr. --- STOCK per Computation of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, (exclusive

TO Bonds bearing Intereſt			£.4,900,000
To Bonds not bearing Intereſt			15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid from China			94,537
To --- Ditto -- from India			4,294,006
To Cuſtoms and Excise on Goods ſold, and Cuſtoms on Goods unſold			586,764
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be ſold per Act 1788			700,000
To -- Ditto, for a Loan on Bond			100,000
To - Ditto, for Intereſt on the above Loans to 8th March			10,666
To Government on Loan			1,500,000
To Freight and Demorage			76,500
To Supracargoes Commiſſion on all Goods ſold and unſold			134,830
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods ſold			940,000
To Almſhouſes at Poplar			66,527
To what owing for Exports of former Seaſons			67,400
To -- Ditto to the Warehouſe and other Contingent Funds			22,272
To Warrants paſſed the Court unpaid			56,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-ſold			971
To Interest on Bonds			125,723
To Dividends on Stock			68,269
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bengal, made up to 30th April 1810	S. R^{s} 11,28,21,286		
ADD Debts included in the Home Account, Egyptian Expedition, &c.	S.R. 1,62,80,389		
Sun and Hemp for Government	12,58,344		
	S.R^{s} 1,75,38,733		
DEDUCT Dutch Captures, improperly charged as a Credit	10,94,020		
		1,64,44,713	
	S. R^{s} 12,92,65,999		
	C. R. 14,99,48,559		
ADD the Sum given for conſtituting a Military and Contingent Fund	C.R. 11,50,720		
Cargoes diſpatched ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock	46,876		
		11,97,596	
	15,11,46,155 a' 2/3		
	£. 17,003,942		
DEDUCT Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock	£.1,997,765	1,665,034	
Bills of Exchange re-inveſted	332,731		
			15,338,908
To BALANCE of Quick Stock againſt the Company at Bombay, made up to 31st January 1810	B. R^{s} 2,03,51,857		
ADD Cargo diſpatched to England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock	15,813		
	B.R^{s} 2,03,67,670		
DEDUCT Balance of Supplies from Bengal between January and April 1810	8,47,492		
	B.R^{s} 1,95,20,178		
	£. 2,440,022		
Bills of Exchange drawn on England ſince the cloſe of the Quick Stock	£.456,711	430,911	
Bills of Exchange re-inveſted	25,800		
			2,009,111
		£.	31,107,901

East India Houſe,
the 27th March 1811.

(Errors excepted.)

CHA^{s} CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

- of Their CAPITAL STOCK;)—as drawn out on the 1st day of March 1811 - - Cr.

BY what due from Government to the Company - - - - - - -		£.1,207,560
By CASH, its Balance on 1st March 1811 - - - - - - - -		466,738
By the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for - - - - - - -		1,148,695
By the Honourable Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre - - - - -		175,707
By the value of Goods in England unsold - - - - - - - -		5,316,297
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Fort St. George, made up to 30 April 1810 - - - - Pags 1,79,74,369		
ADD—Amount of Invoices of Provisions supplied several Ships, not included in Quick Stock - - - - - 8,853		
	1,79,83,222 a' 8/.	
	£.7,193,289	
Bills of Exchange drawn on England since the close of the Quick Stock - - - - - £.397,627	382,624	
Deduct Bills of Exchange re-invested - - - 15,003		7,575,043
By BALANCE of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Bencoolen, made up to 30 April 1810 - - - - - S. Ds 1,011,111 a' 5/.		252,777
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Prince of Wales' Island, made up to 30 April 1809 - - - S. Ds 897,624 a' 5/.		224,406
By Balance of last Books at St. Helena, in favour of the Company, made up to 30 Sept. 1809 - - - - - - - - - £. 147,629		
ADD Bills of Exchange drawn on England since the close of the Books - - - - - - - £.29,278	34,349	
Supplies sent from the Cape in January 1810 - 5,071		181,978
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at the Cape of Good Hope, 31 Aug. 1810 - - - - R. Ds 279,995 a' 4s. & 20 per ct		46,666
By Balance of Quick Stock in favour of the Company at Canton, made up to 24 Feby 1810 - - - - - - - Tales 3,581,960 a' 7s. 2d.		1,285,177
By Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the dates of the several Quick Stocks - - - - - - - - - - -		1,771,958
By Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion, season 1810-11 - - - - -		1,103,621
By Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		503,810
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad		76,000
By the Value of the East India House, and Warehouses - - - - -		1,131,000
By what the Company paid for their Dead Stock in India - - - - -		400,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops		✠ 960,000
By ditto - - - - ditto - on account of Hemp from India - - - -		127,128
By what owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England - - - - - - - - - - - - -		19,695
	£.	23,969,216
BALANCE against - - -		7,138,685
	£.	31,107,901

Memorandum:

IN the above Account the Article of Dead Stock is valued at £.400,000; which includes Buildings and Fortifications, Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores, and other Articles of Dead Stock, according to Lord Godolphin's Award in the year 1702: Whereas the whole of the Sums of Money expended in Buildings and Fortifications, by the latest Advices from the Company's several Settlements, for the Acquisition and Maintenance of their Possessions, and the nearest estimated Value of other Articles of Dead Stock is as follows:

	Buildings and Fortifications.	Plate, Household Furniture, Plantations, Farms, Sloops, Vessels, Stores, &c.	TOTALS.
	£.	£.	£.
At Bengal - - - -	4,905,284	1,342,461	6,247,745
Fort St. George - - -	1,884,569	462,923	2,347,492
Bombay - - - -	1,251,858	343,507	1,595,365
Fort Marlbro' - - -	242,997	71,657	314,654
St Helena - - - -	43,635	95,961	139,596
Fort Cornwallis - - -	66,629	18,643	85,272
£.	8,394,972	2,335,152	10,730,124

✠ The sum of £.960,000, stated to be due from Government, is the balance remaining after the last payment on account of the Company's Claims in the year 1808, and does not contain any disburse on account of Government, in consequence of the last expenditure made by the Company for Expeditions from India to the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SALES, &c.

No. 1.

An Account of the Amount of all GOODS sold at The East India Company's Sales; from 1st March 1810, to 1st March 1811.

No. 2.

STOCK per Computation of the East India Company (exclusive of their Capital Stock); as drawn out on the 1st day of March 1811.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
23 *May* 1811.

AN ACCOUNT

OF THE

NET PROCEEDS to the Credit of each DUTCH SHIP and CARGO,

and likewise to the Debit of each productive Ship and Cargo,

OF THE

DUTCH EAST INDIA SHIPS AND PROPERTY,

Taken under the Direction and Management of the

ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Pr AFRICAAN.

TO Customs			£.	1,555	7	—	
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges				3,646	19	8	
				5,202	6	8	
To Balance				68,990	14	3	
			£.	74,193	—	11	

BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	74,193	— 11

Pr ABLASSERDAM.

TO Customs			£.	63,114	19	7	
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges				6,912	14	4	
				70,027	13	11	
To Balance				68,226	10	8	
			£.	138,254	4	7	

BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	138,254	4 7

Pr BLITTERSWYCK.

TO Customs			£.	9,954	16	9	
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges				5,787	17	8	
				15,742	14	5	
To Balance				97,278	4	7	
			£.	113,020	19	—	

BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	113,020	19 —

Pr CROMHOUT.

TO Cuſtoms			£.	2,225	17	5	
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges				2,713	11	11	
				4,939	9	4	
To Balance				49,316	18	1	
			£.	54,256	7	5	

BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	54,256	7 5

Pr DORDTWYCK.

TO Customs - - -	£.	1,641	7	7	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	47,868 3 2
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		2,399	7	11			
		4,040	15	6			
To Balance - - - -		43,827	7	8			
	£.	47,868	3	2			

Pr DELFT.

TO Customs - - -	£.	2,556	11	3	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	67,529 6 6
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		3,430	7	9			
		5,986	19	—			
To Balance - - -		61,542	7	6			
	£.	67,529	6	6			

Pr ENKHUISER MAAGD.

TO Customs - - -	£.	10,514	7	8	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	126,545 14 9
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		6,363	3	7			
		16,877	11	3			
To Balance - - -		109,668	3	6			
	£.	126,545	14	9			

Pr MACASSER.

TO Customs - - -	£.	2,212	12	6	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	72,988 12 9
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		3,651	—	3			
		5,863	12	9			
To Balance - - - -		67,125	—	—			
	£.	72,988	12	9			

Pr MENTOR.

TO Customs - - -	£.	1,525	9	—	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	39,512 9 6
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		1,990	12	11			
		3,525	1	11			
To Balance - - -		35,987	7	7			
	£.	39,512	9	6			

Pr MEERMIN.

TO Customs - - -	£.	571	4	3	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	2,250 4 5
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		100	12	9			
		680	17	—			
To Balance - - -		1,569	7	5			
	£.	2,250	4	5			

Pr NAGELBOOM.

TO Customs - - -	£.	5,163	—	2	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£. 147,220 1 3
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		25,253	10	4		
		30,425	10	6		
To Balance - - -		116,793	10	9		
	£.	147,220	1	3		

Pr SCHELDE.

TO Customs - - -	£.	5,033	4	2	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£. 144,960 17 1
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		25,189	14	—		
		30,222	18	2		
To Balance - - -		114,737	18	11		
	£.	144,960	17	1		

Pr VROUW AGATHA.

TO Customs - - -	£.	4,064	15	7	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£. 69,116 14 6
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charge		3,456	19	1		
		7,521	14	8		
To Balance - - -		61,594	19	10		
	£.	69,116	14	6		

Pr ZUYDERBERG.

TO Customs - - -	£.	3,719	15	3	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£. 136,466 8 9
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		24,434	19	11		
		28,154	15	2		
To Balance - - -		108,311	13	7		
		136,466	8	9		

Pr CONCORDIA.

TO Customs - - - -	£.	—			BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£. 6 15 4
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		1	7	1		
		1	7	1		
To Balance - - - -		5	8	3		
	£.	6	15	4		

Pr ESSEX.

TO Customs - - - -	£.	—			BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£. 8 5 —
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges		1	13	—		
		1	13	—		
To Balance - - - -		6	12	—		
	£	8	5	—		

Pr HENRY.

	£.					
TO Customs - - - - -	£.	—				
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges -	—	14	4			
	—	14	4	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	3 11 9
To Balance - - - - -	2	17	5			
	£. 3	11	9			

Pr JOHANNA MARIA.

	£.					
TO Cuſtoms - - - - -	£.	—				
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges -	—	15	7			
	—	15	7	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	3 18 —
To Balance - - - - -	3	2	5			
	£. 3	18	—			

Pr LA CONCORDE.

	£.					
TO Cuſtoms - - - - -	£. 34	10	1			
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges -	9	11	8			
	44	1	9	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's sales	£.	191 13 8
To Balance - - - - -	147	11	11			
	£. 191	13	8			

Pr MINERVA.

	£.					
TO Cuſtoms - - - - -	£.	—				
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges -	2	6	7			
	2	6	7	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	11 12 9
To Balance - - - - -	9	6	2			
	£. 11	12	9			

Pr NIEUVE EXPEDITIE.

	£.					
TO Customs - - - - -	£.	—				
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges -	3	12	4			
	3	12	4	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	18 1 7
To Balance - - - - -	14	9	3			
	£. 18	1	7			

Pr PACIFICK.

	£.					
TO Cuſtoms - - - - -	£.	—				
To 5 pr cent. Company's Charges	2	11	8			
	2	11	8	BY produce of Goods sold at the Company's Sales	£.	12 18 6
To Balance - - - - -	10	6	10			
	£. 12	18	6			

GENERAL STATEMENT of the preceding ACCOUNTS.

Customs	-	-	-	£. 113,887	18	3	
5 p^{r} cent Company's Charges				115,382	4	4	
				229,270	2	7	
Balance	-	-	-	1,005,169	18	7	
				£. 1,234,440	1	2	

Produce of Sale	-	-	£. 1,234,440	1	2

Memorandum.

IN adjusting the Accounts of Sales, the Sum of £. 28,810. 9. 8. was claimed by the Commissioners for Interest accumulated on the Sums received by the Company, calculated at the Rate of 4 p^{r} cent. p^{r} ann. from the prompt days of the respective Sales to the time of Payment made to the Commissioners. On the other hand, the Sum of £. 1,852. 9. 6. was claimed by the Company, in addition to the above Charges, for supplying Bags for the Cargoes of Pepper, as also the Sum of £. 99. 8. for Fees paid at the Exchequer on paying in £. 250,000. on Account of Dutch Property; the result, making the Sum of £. 26,858. 12. 2. in addition to the above Balance, or making upon the whole the Sum of £. 1,032,028. 10. 9. the Net Balance paid to the Commissioners.

The Value of the Ships does not come under the Direction and Management of the East India Company.

East India House,
28th May 1811.

(Errors excepted)

Chas Cartwright, Acc^{t} General.

(Dutch Prizes.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Net Proceeds to the Credit of each

DUTCH SHIP AND CARGO,

and likewise to the Debit of each productive

Ship and Cargo, of the

Dutch East India Ships and Property taken under

the Direction and Management of the

ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
30 *May* 1811.

(East India Company.)

A RETURN OF THE

EXPORTS to INDIA, whether of BULLION or MERCHANDIZE, on the account of The Company; from the Year 1757 to 1793; distinguishing each Year.

SEASONS.	BULLION.	MERCHANDIZE.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.
1757—8 - - -	246,750	252,974	499,724
1758—9 - - -	72,834	299,154	371,988
1759-60 - - -	19,989	283,438	303,427
1760—1 - - -	38,058	413,482	451,540
1761—2 - - -	- - - -	406,154	406,154
1762—3 - - -	18,751	372,511	391,262
1763—4 - - -	39,151	382,410	421,561
1764—5 - - -	95,497	362,466	457,963
1765—6 - - -	20,636	423,553	444,189
1766—7 - - -	- - - -	441,663	441,663
1767—8 - - -	- - - -	409,221	409,221
1768—9 - - -	- - - -	446,220	446,220
1769-70 - - -	9,792	376,450	386,242
1770—1 - - -	9,774	326,957	336,731
1771—2 - - -	- - - -	327,727	327,727
1772—3 - - -	40,385	343,084	383,469
1773—4 - - -	11,736	348,058	359,794
1774—5 - - -	10,134	352,042	362,176
1775—6 - - -	10,008	378,222	388,230
1776—7 - - -	20,050	410,420	430,470
1777—8 - - -	10,828	362,988	373,816
1778—9 - - -	10,657	383,670	394,327
1779-80 - - -	9,939	434,698	444,637
1780—1 - - -	14,874	244,432	259,306
1781—2 - - -	- - - -	524,588	524,588
1782—3 - - -	- - - -	440,966	440,966
1783—4 - - -	- - - -	285,357	285,357
1784—5 - - -	- - - -	241,267	241,267
1785—6 - - -	20,058	259,060	279,118
1786—7 - - -	54,872	305,787	360,659
1787—8 - - -	19,901	399,185	419,086
1788—9 - - -	19,783	371,064	390,847
1789-90 - - -	72,845	453,723	526,568
1790—1 - - -	532,705	387,610	920,315
1791—2 - - -	152,872	400,958	553,830
1792—3 - - -	10,943	351,042	361,985
	£. 1,593,822	£. 13,202,601	£. 14,796,423

East India House, the 12th May 1812. } Errors Excepted.

Chas Cartwright,
Account^t Genl.

(East India Company.)

A RETURN OF THE

EXPORTS to INDIA, whether of BULLION or MERCHANDIZE, on the account of The Company, from the Year 1757 to 1793; distinguishing each Year.

(Presented 22 May 1812.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
8 *February* 1813.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

The East India Company's Charter; &c.

VIZ:

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between the PRESIDENT of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Court of Directors of The East India Company;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES:—As laid before the Proprietors of East India Stock, at their General Court, on the 25th of March 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 14 *April* 1812.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 5th October 1808.

READ a Letter from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to The Chairs, dated the 30th September; desiring to ascertain the opinion of the Court, as to the propriety and expediency of bringing forward, in the next session of Parliament, the subject of renewing the Company's Charter.

The Committee having deliberated thereon, agreed on the substance of an Answer, to be further considered at their next meeting.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen, Melville Castle, 30th September 1808.

THE propriety and expediency of applying to Parliament for a renewal of the privileges of exclusive trade enjoyed by the East-India Company, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary, and for the continuance of the system of government in the British Territories in India on its present basis, but with such amendments, also, as the experience of its effects may appear to demand, having lately been the subject of frequent consideration and discussion, you will probably concur with me in opinion, that it is advisable now to ascertain, whether the Court of Directors are desirous of agitating the question at present, and of submitting it, in all its details, to the early consideration of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) *Robert Dundas.*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 12th October 1808.

Agreed to the following draft of an Answer to the letter of the 30th ultimo, from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas.

(Secret.) East-India House, 12th October 1808.

Sir,

WE now propose to do ourselves the honour of replying to your letter of the 30th of last month.

From the communications we have at different times had with the Members of the Court of Directors, we are well assured it is the general sense of that Body, that it will be for the interest of the Public and the Company, that the Charter should be early renewed. Convinced that this is their opinion, and apprehensive lest inconvenience might be produced, by setting this important subject afloat before it was in some degree matured, we have not thought it necessary formally to resort to the Court for a declaration of their judgment upon the question you are pleased to propose to us; but we have, in order to obtain what we conceive to be, with the knowledge we before possessed, sufficient warrant to us to give an answer to your preliminary enquiry, laid your letter before a Secret Committee of Correspondence: and we are authorized to state it to be their opinion, as it is our own, not only that the interests of the Public, as well as of the Company, will be best consulted, by continuing the present system of Indian administration, but that it is material the Charter should be speedily renewed.

With respect to any modifications which you or His Majesty's Government may have in contemplation to propose, we shall be happy to be made acquainted with them, and to bring them under the most serious consideration of this House. We can at present only state, that we trust there will be no disposition to introduce any change, that would alter or weaken the main principles and substance of the present system, which, in the opinion of the Company, is essential to the due management and preservation of British India; and that, with respect to minor points, as far as they may be really compatible with those essential objects, the Court will not be influenced by any partial views to withhold from them the fair consideration due to them.

Glad that you have seen it proper to bring forward this weighty subject, and desirous to be favoured with your further communications upon it, as soon as may suit your convenience,

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Edward Parry*,
Charles Grant.

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 7th December 1808.

The Chairman laid before the Court:—Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, held the 5th October last; Letter from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairs, dated the 30th September last, referred to in the Minutes above-mentioned; Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, held the 12th October last; and draft of a Letter from the Chairs to Mr. Dundas, dated the same day.

It was then, on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the proceedings of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, of the 5th and 12th October, and the Letter to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas of the last-mentioned date.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 16th December 1808.

Minutes of the 7th instant were read and approved.

Draft of a letter from the Chairman and Deputy to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, offering some suggestions of a general nature, as the principal foundations on which a new agreement between the Public and the East-India Company may be placed, was read and unanimously approved, being as follows; *viz.*

Sir, East-India House, the 16th December 1808.

IN consequence of a conference which we lately had the honour to hold with you, we have laid before the Court of Directors the letter which you were pleased to write to us, under date the 30th September last, on the subject of renewing the Company's Charter, together with the answer which we returned to that letter, on the 12th October following; and we are now instructed by the Court to state to you, that they approve of that answer, and are ready to enter with you, through the medium of their Committee of Correspondence, into a consideration of the various objects to which it may be proper to attend, in bringing forward so important a measure.

At the present moment it would, in the opinion of the Court, be premature in them, to proceed to any detailed specification of those objects, to which it may be proper, on part of the Company, to attend, or to anticipate any discussions, which it may be the wish of His Majesty's Ministers to propose; but the Court beg leave to offer some suggestions of a general nature, as the principal foundations on which a new agreement between the Public and the East-India Company may be placed.

1st. The system by which the Legislature has continued to the Company the government of the territories acquired by it in the East, with a regulated monopoly of the trade, has been held by the most eminent persons conversant with that quarter and its affairs, to be most expedient, both for the foreign and domestic interests of this country. Under it, those territories have been improved, and the security and happiness of the vast population they contain have been signally increased. It is also a system which establishes salutary checks for the exercise of the authority lodged in this country over the Indian administration, and for all the local details of that administration, in its political, judicial, financial, and commercial departments; and provides with singular felicity for a succession of a body of able and honourable European servants, who yield in general character and utility to no class of public functionaries under the Empire. In like manner, the constitution of the Indian army has proved itself calculated to produce a body of officers of high military spirit, and of very distinguished skill and conduct. The Court, therefore, trust that no material change in this system;—no change which would affect its principles or impair its efficiency, will be proposed.

2d. In this case, it will be unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the right of the Company to the territorial possessions; a right which they hold to be clear, and must always maintain, as flowing from their acquisition of those territories, under due authority, and after long hazards and vicissitudes, and great expense.

3d. The

3d. The situation of the Company is, at this time, very different from what it was at the last renewal of the Charter, in 1793. European war, with hardly any intermission, through the whole of the period that has since elapsed, has exceedingly increased the expenses, and reduced the profits of the Company at home; and has likewise enlarged the scale of expenses abroad; where, moreover, wars with the Native Powers have been repeatedly carried on, to the vast accumulation of the Indian debt, now advanced from eight millions sterling, at which it stood in 1793, to about thirty-two millions. Without meaning at all to advert, in this place, to the question concerning the policy of some of those wars with the Princes of India, it is safe and proper to affirm, that they were not, in any degree, directed by the Executive Body of the Company, but proceeded from causes which that Body could not controul. As, in consequence of all the events which have happened since the year 1793, the benefits intended to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, by the Charter then passed, have not been realized; so the Court trust, that in the formation of a new Charter, due care will be taken to secure their proper share of advantage in any future amelioration of the Company's affairs, and especially that no measure will be adopted, which can have the effect of reducing the value of their capital stock. The dividend on that stock, which is only equivalent to the legal interest of money, is all that the Proprietors have ever received from the united sources of Indian revenue and Indian commerce, whilst the country has been enriched by the long-continued influx of private wealth, and raised in the scale of nations by the political importance of the Indian empire.

4th. The liquidation of the Indian debt is, on all hands, agreed to be a measure of indispensable necessity. From the magnitude to which the debt has now risen, and the circumstances of the present unexampled time, the aid of the Public will probably be necessary to the attainment of this most desirable object. For the aid that may thus be afforded, the Court conceive that sufficient means of reimbursement from the Indian territory and revenue may be found; and the arrangement of a plan, for these purposes, might, as the Court conceive, form a very material part of the provisions of the new Charter.

5th. To apportion duly between the Public and the Company the military expenses of the Indian empire, is another measure now become unavoidable. For wars growing out of the Indian system, or out of sources purely Indian, the revenues and other means of the Company were long made to suffice, including even the charges of occasional attacks upon the Indian settlements of European nations; but the influence of European war has, in the present protracted period of hostility, extended itself more and more to India, occasioning the expense of various distant expeditions, and the increase of the military establishment, particularly in the European troops of His Majesty, which from being twenty years ago only a very few regiments, now amount to above twenty thousand men, and those of the most expensive description of troops composing the military force of British India: nor is it at all improbable, that from the avowed design of France to invade our Indian possessions with great armies by land, it may be necessary still largely to augment our European force in that quarter. For a war of this description the Indian revenues, if unincumbered with debt, would be very inadequate. It would be an European war for European objects; a struggle between Great Britain and France, on the soil of India, for the maintenance and support of their power in Europe. For such an object, to which the national funds only are commensurate, the national funds undoubtedly ought to provide; and as we know that, in this, we state only what your own mind has already perceived and approved, we the more confidently hope, that in the new Charter proper attention will be paid to the due regulation of so important a concern.

6th. As the early renewal of the Charter will serve to strengthen the hands of the Company in the transaction of their affairs, and improve their credit, so its renewal, for the like period as the present one runs, and from the time of its expiration, would conduce to the same ends; and the Court are not aware of any objection to the proposition of this term.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Edward Parry,*
Charles Grant.

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 13th January, 1809.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, dated the 28th December last, to the Chairman and Deputy, in reply to their letter of the 16th December, was read; *viz.*

Gentlemen, Downing Street, 28th December 1808.

IN submitting to your consideration such observations as have occurred to me on your letter of the 16th instant, it is necessary that you should understand them to be merely preliminary, in contemplation of future discussions, and by no means as the result of any plan or projected system, matured in concert with His Majesty's confidential Servants. It will depend on the judgment which the Court of Directors may form on the propriety or necessity of adhering to the present system of their Indian trade and administration in all its parts, whether I shall be enabled to hold out to them any expectation, that their application to Parliament for a renewal of the Company's Charter will meet with the concurrence of Government.

I shall follow the order adopted in your letter, in respect to the subjects which you have particularly mentioned, and shall offer some additional remarks on any other important branches of the present system, in which alterations may probably be deemed indispensably necessary.

1st. Concurring in substance with the proposition contained in the first article, I shall not enlarge upon its details. I have not yet heard or read any arguments against the continuance of the system under which the British Possessions in India are governed, of sufficient weight to counterbalance the practical benefits which have been derived from it, in their increased and increasing prosperity, and the general security and happiness of their inhabitants. It is possible that the same effects might have been produced under a government immediately dependent on the Crown; but for the attainment of those objects, the experiment is, at least, unnecessary, and it might be attended with dangers to the Constitution of this Country, which, if they can be avoided, it would be unwise to encounter. Any alteration, therefore, which may be suggested in this part of the system, will probably be only in its details. It may, however, be deemed advisable, to extend the controuling authority of the Board of Commissioners to such proceedings of the Court of Directors in England, as are immediately connected with the government of revenues of the Company's territorial possessions in India, more especially if the suggestion contained in your fourth Article should be adopted.

2d. In the view which I have already taken of the proposition contained in the preceding article, it is certainly unnecessary to discuss the question of the Company's right to the permanent possessions of the British territories in India. It is impossible that this right should be relinquished on the part of the Public, or that a claim can be admitted on the part of the Company, to the extent which has sometimes been maintained, and to which you seem to have adverted in the second article.

3d. It is equally impossible to acquiesce in *all* the reasoning, though I am perfectly willing to concur in the conclusion deduced from it in the third article. I think it very desirable, that no measure should be adopted, in the renewal of the Charter, which would have the effect of reducing the value of the capital stock of the East-India Company, and that due care should be taken to secure their proper share of advantage, in any future amelioration of their affairs; but as the law has regulated the mode in which those affairs, at home and abroad, should be administered, I cannot enter into the distinction which is stated in this article, and which I have met with on other occasions, as to the equitable claim of the Company to any rumuneration from the Public, or other benefit, on account of wars, or other events which, as represented in your letter, did not originate in "the Executive Body of the "Company, but proceeded from causes which that Body could not controul."

It would be premature, in this stage of the discussion, to enter into any details, as to the proportion of benefit to be derived by the Company or the Public, respectively, from any future amelioration in the state of your finances; and any contingent expectation of that nature must, at all events, be postponed, till a large portion of the Indian debt has been discharged.

4th. The liquidation of that debt is undoubtedly a measure of indispensable necessity, not only to the Company but to the Public. If we were now called upon to discuss the right of the Public to the territorial revenues which have been obtained in India, either by cession or conquest, it would be impossible to relieve the question from the fair claims of the Company and their creditors to a reimbursement of the expenses which have been incurred, and the discharge of the debts which have been contracted, in the acquisition and maintenance of those possessions. Entertaining that opinion, and convinced that the liquidation of the Indian debt, in the most speedy and effectual mode, would be a measure of mutual interest and advantage, I do not suppose that your suggestion in the fourth article would be objected to by Government, provided the necessity, or at least the expediency of such an interference, on the part of the Public, is made obvious and apparent, and provided, also, that sufficient security is afforded for the punctual payment of the interest, and of an adequate sinking fund, for the liquidation of the principal of any sums advanced for that purpose. I need not remind you, however, that any such aid from the Public will be unavailing, and the relief afforded by it will be temporary and delusive, unless by the zealous exertions of your Governments abroad, and the minute and detailed investigation and unremitting attention of the Court of Directors, the ordinary expenditure in India, including the interest of debt, shall be brought within the limit of your annual income. The most sanguine expectations of a result even more favourable, and of a large surplus revenue above your ordinary expenses in time of peace, have recently been conveyed to you by Lord Minto; but I trust that the Court of Directors will not be induced by those hopes, however well founded, to relax in their exertions. Every item of those, or any other estimates, which the Court may exhibit, must be strictly scrutinized and compared with the actual results of former years, and with the detailed account of any reductions which may have been ordered or carried into effect.

5th. I can have no hesitation in acceding, with some limitations, to the principle for which you contend in your fifth article. It is absurd and unreasonable to suppose, that the East-India Company, out of their own revenues, can long maintain a contest against the power of France, aided by the greater part of Europe and a large portion of Asia. If the principal theatre of the war between European nations is to be transferred to Hindostan, it must be supported, to a considerble extent, by European resources; and if our empire in India is an object worth preserving, this country must contribute to its defence, against any

attack

attack of the description which we have been taught to expect. The extraordinary expenses incurred in the necessary preparations for such a warfare, or in the actual contest, ought not, in justice, to be imposed as a burthen on the Company alone, even if they were able to sustain it.

6th. I am not aware of any reason for extending the duration of the Charter beyond such a limit, as, with the unexpired term, will be equal to the period granted in 1793; but I state this merely on the first consideration of the subject: and if the general question is to be discussed, I shall pay due attention to any suggestions which the Court may think it right to offer on that particular point.

Having thus adverted, at greater length perhaps than was necessary, to the various topics introduced into your letter, I shall proceed to state such observations as appear to me necessary to be submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors, for the purpose of enabling them finally to decide, whether, under the circumstances of the present situation of the Company's affairs, and of the expectations which will probably be entertained by the Public, and sanctioned by Government, they will adhere to their intention of applying now to Parliament for a renewal of the Company's Charter.

It will readily occur to the Court, that whenever an opportunity is afforded of deciding in Parliament on the propriety of continuing in the Company any privileges of a commercial nature, it will be important to consider, whether the system established by the Act of 1793, for the trade of private individuals between Britain and India, has answered the expectations, or fulfilled the intentions of the Legislature. It is wholly unnecessary for me, at present, to enter into any detail of the various discussions which have taken place on that subject. The arguments on both sides of the question must be familiar to the Court, and the opinions of those persons who have turned their attention to it have, in all probability, been long since fixed and settled: it is fit, therefore, that the Court should now understand distinctly, that I cannot hold out to them the expectation, that His Majesty's Ministers will concur in an application to Parliament for a renewal of any privileges to the East-India Company, which will prevent British merchants and manufacturers from trading to and from India, and the other countries within the present limits of the Company's exclusive trade the dominions of the Empire of China excepted), in ships and vessels hired or freighted by themselves, instead of being confined, as at present, to ships in the service of the Company, or licensed by the Court of Directors. In the detail of any legislative provisions which it might be expedient to enact on this subject, it would be absolutely necessary to guard against the abuses which would arise, from facilities thus afforded to persons attempting to settle and reside in the British territories, without a license from the Company, or without the sanction or knowledge of the local Governments.

There are various other points to which it would also be necessary to pay due attention, not only as important to the Company and to the general trade of the country, but essential to the security and easy collection of the public revenue. It would obviously, however, be premature, on this occasion, to enter into any further detail, and I have confined myself to a mere statement of the general proposition.

Another point, which would probably be deemed indispensable, is an alteration in the military system in India, for the removal of those jealousies and divisions, which have unfortunately been too prevalent, between the different branches of the military service in that quarter, and which must, at all times, be highly prejudicial to the public interest; and for the correction of the anomalous system of divided responsibility, which prevails at present in this country, in every thing that relates to the military defence of India. The only effectual remedy for these evils will, probably, be found in arrangements for consolidating your Indian Army with the King's troops, founded upon the plan so strongly recommended by Lord Cornwallis, with such modifications as the actual constitution of your service may render expedient or necessary. These arrangements need not be attended with any alteration in the system of promotion now in operation among the officers of the native branch of the service, or with any diminution (they might more probably produce an increase) of any other professional advantages which those officers now enjoy; neither would they, in any degree, interfere with the general authority now possessed by the Court of Directors and the Governments in India over all His Majesty's forces serving in those parts, or with their controul over all disbursements of a military nature. I am, moreover, not aware of any reason against continuing in the Court of Directors the nomination of all cadets, destined to hold commissions in the Indian army.

Having thus stated to you, for the consideration of the Court of Directors, the principal points to which I was desirous of drawing their attention upon this occasion, I have only to assure you, that it will be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government, to suggest to Parliament such a system only, as shall be conformable to the principles on which the regulations of 1784 and 1793 were founded, as will secure to this kingdom all the benefit that can practicably be derived from its trade with our possessions in India, and to the natives of those countries a government, and an administration of laws, suited to their customs, habits, and prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which shall also be strong and efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the authority of the Executive Government at home, or increasing, to any dangerous extent, the influence of the Crown.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Robert Dundas.*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

Draft of a proposed letter, in reply, prepared by the Committee of Correspondence, was also read.

Resolved, That the said draft be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday, the 17th January 1809.

The draft of a proposed letter to Mr. Dundas, which was read the 13th instant, being again read;

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said letter.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Sir, East-India House, 13th January 1809.

THE letter which you did us the honour to address to us, on the 28th of last month, on the important subject of a renewal of the Company's Charter, has received the most serious consideration of the Court of Directors, and we are, by their unanimous resolution, instructed to submit to you the following answer to it.

The Court having, in the letter which we had the honour to address to you on the 16th of last month, thought it sufficient to sketch the outlines of those principles and propositions which should, in their opinion, form the basis of a new Charter, and the reply you have been pleased to make to it, declaring the same intention of stating observations merely preliminary, and "not the result of any plan, or projected system, matured in concert with "His Majesty's confidential Servants," our present letter will abstain from any discussion of minor points, those especially relating to the proceedings of the Court of Directors with servants of the Company returned from India, to which article your letter is understood to allude; and likewise from some other points, connected with the exercise of their authority at home, which may be found to require revision and modification. Neither can it be necessary to go now into the subject of Indian Expenditure, although it is impossible, after the notice taken of it in your letter, to omit saying, that the Court feel with the liveliest solicitude, how indispensable it is to reduce that article far below the income, and are determined to act accordingly.

The attention of the Court will, therefore, be confined, at present, to two propositions of the highest importance, contained in your letter; the one suggesting such an enlargement of the trade of individuals with British India, as shall admit into it indiscriminately the merchants and the ships of this country; and the other, the transfer of the Company's Indian army to His Majesty. If the propositions had not been accompanied by the declaration with which your letter concludes, they would have filled the Court with the deepest concern; but you are pleased to close the whole of your observations with an assurance, "that "it will be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government to suggest to Parliament such a "system only, as shall be conformable to the principles on which the regulations of 1784 "and 1793 were founded, as will secure to this kingdom all the benefit that can practicably "be derived from its trade with our possessions in India, and to the natives of those coun- "tries a government and an administration of laws, suited to their customs, habits, and "prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which shall also be strong and "efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the authority of the Executive Government at "home, or increasing, to any dangerous extent, the influence of the Crown." Satisfied, by this declaration, that His Majesty's Government understand the interests of this country and of British India too well, to intend any alteration that would subvert or endanger the system by which those vast possessions have been acquired, governed, and improved, and by which alone they can be held, to the mutual benefit of their immense population and of the paramount state, the Court must, of course, believe, that the propositions which have just been quoted, are supposed to be compatible with the continuance of that system, or reducible to a consistency with it. These suppositions the Court are now called upon to examine, and they will endeavour to do so with the respect due to the authority with which they have to treat, with the duty which they owe to their constituents, and with that regard for the interests of their country, which they do not intend, nor feel themselves required to sink, in supporting the integrity of the present Indian system.

If either of the two propositions, respecting the Indian trade and the Indian army, were to be acted upon, in the sense which the terms of it seem obviously to convey, the Court have no hesitation in declaring their decided conviction, that it would effectually supersede and destroy, not merely the rights of the East-India Company, but the system of Indian administration, established by the Acts of 1784 and 1793; and with respect to the latter proposition, for the transfer of the native army, it appears to be incapable of any modification, which would not still make the overthrow of the present system the certain consequence of it. The Court will take the liberty to state the reasons on which these opinions are founded, with as much fulness as the bounds of a letter, and the dispatch necessary at this period, will permit, premising only, that in the time and space to which they must now confine themselves, many things, belonging to the consideration of both subjects, must be omitted.

With respect to the Private Trade, the Company are not governed by narrow considerations of commercial profit or commercial jealousy; and, in fact, the Indian trade, as an object of gain, has gradually ceased to be of importance, either to the Company or to individuals.

individuals. The admission into it already accorded to British residents in India, with the prodigious increase of the cotton manufactures of Europe, the changed circumstances of the European Continent, and the almost incessant wars which have prevailed for the last sixteen years (wars still without any near prospect of termination) have reduced the value of that trade to a very low point. The Court are actuated by a thorough persuasion, that the unlimited freedom, for which some persons have, of late years, contended, would have political consequences more injurious to the power of this country and of British India, than the advantages anticipated by sanguine minds, from an enlargement of the commerce, could compensate, if those advantages were to be realized; and that, moreover, the expectation of such advantages is unfounded, resulting from general presumptions, which are contradicted by the nature of the Indian people, climate, and productions, and by the experience of more than two centuries.

In any scheme of intercourse, purely commercial, between this Country and India, the leading objects must be to export as many as possible of our home manufactures, and to import those commodities, which would either beneficially supply our own consumption, or the demand of other countries, European or Transatlantic: and it is, no doubt, imagined by many persons, that if the trade to India were perfectly free, these objects could be attained, in a degree extending far beyond its present scale. The ardour of individual enterprize, it will be thought, could find out channels, which the settled routine of a Company cannot explore, and carry on commercial operations more economically and expeditiously than suits with the habits of monopoly, whilst our most active rivals in the Indian trade would thus be best counteracted. The present times, it will also be said, peculiarly demand new attempts and discoveries in commerce, and His Majesty's Government may very naturally wish, at such a crisis, to procure for the country every possible facility for the exertion of its commercial spirit, and the employment of its commercial capital. But before a change in its principle altogether novel, and obviously connected with national interests of the highest importance, is adopted, it ought to be seen, not only on what rational grounds the expectation of advantages entertained from it rests, but to what consequences so material a change might expose the country and its Indian dependencies.

Now, with respect to the benefits supposed to be derivable from opening the trade with India, it is, in the first place, to be observed, that no material enlargement, if any enlargement at all, is to be expected in the exports of our manufactures to that quarter. The records of the Company, for two centuries, are filled with accounts of their endeavours to extend the sale of British products in India, and of the little success which has attended them. The French, Dutch, and other European nations trading thither, have equally failed in introducing the manufactures of Europe there. This was not owing to their trading chiefly in the form of Companies: the Americans, who within the last twenty years have entered into the Indian commerce, and traded largely, not as a Company, but by numerous individuals, each pursuing his own scheme in his own way, in which course no part of the East is left unexplored, carry hardly any European manufactures thither, their chief article for the purchase of Indian goods being silver; and such has been the state of the trade from Europe to India since the time of the Romans. This state results from the nature of the Indian people, their climate, and their usages. The articles of first necessity their own country furnishes, more abundantly and more cheaply than it is possible for Europe to supply them. The labour of the great body of the common people only enables them to subsist on rice, and to wear a slight covering of cotton cloth; they, therefore, can purchase none of the superfluities we offer them. The comparatively few in better circumstances, restricted, like the rest, by numerous religious and civil customs, of which all are remarkably tenacious, find few of our commodities to their taste, and their climate, so dissimilar to ours, renders many of them unsuitable to their use; so that a commerce between them and us cannot proceed far upon the principle of supplying mutual wants. Hence, except woollens, in a very limited degree, for mantles in the cold season, and metals, on a scale also very limited, to be worked up by their own artizans for the few utensils they need, hardly any of our staple commodities find a vent among the Indians; the other exports which Europe sends to India being chiefly consumed by the European population there, and some of the descendants of the early Portuguese settlers, all of whom, taken collectively, form but a small body, in view to any question of national commerce.

What is here said does not relate only to those parts of India where the Company have settlements or factories, but to all the shores that embrace the Indian Seas, from the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia to the Eastern Archipelago. Many advocates for a free trade may suppose, that in so vast a range, numerous positions, favourable for the vent of European commodities, are still unexplored; but they are not aware, that in the British settlements, which themselves extend on the west to Cambay, and on the east to China, there are a number of merchants, native and European, who carry on what is called the coasting trade of India, with great spirit, sending their ships to every mart, insular or continental, where any profitable commodities can be either sold or bought. At all those marts, European commodities have been tried by the enterprize of individuals. The little demand that has been found for them has been supplied; and residents, settled in India, can carry into such parts the trade in European commodities, which it is now open to them to receive from this country, with more facility and advantage than merchants settled in England.

To these facts and observations, arising from the nature and circumstances of the people and countries of India, one remarkable argument may be added, furnished by our own

experience at home. In the Charter of 1793, provision was made for the export of British manufactures to India, by any individuals who might choose to embark in that trade. The Company were required to find them tonnage to a certain extent, which has always been allotted at a rate of freight cheaper outward, as well as for the returns, than the Company themselves pay, or as the Court think, than private ships could furnish it. But, in all the time that has elapsed since, very few applications, and these to a small extent, have been made, for leave to export the woollens, metals, and other staples of this country, on private account, the chief applications having been for the freight of wine, for the consumption of Europeans: and this is not properly a British production, nor is it so much an increase in the trade, as a transfer of it to the private merchants from the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, part of whose advantage used to arise from being the carriers of this commodity.

All these circumstances, to which other corroborations might be added, the Court trust will fully evince, that the entire opening of the Indian trade to the merchants of this country, would not, in reality, extend in any considerable degree, if at all, the consumption of British manufactures.

Let it be inquired, in the next place, whether the adoption of so great a change in our Indian system, would be followed by the discovery of such new and valuable productions of the East, as would serve materially to augment the trade of this country with the Continents of Europe and America; for, with regard to the supply of our home consumption of Indian commodities, it cannot be asserted, that the importations already made by the Company and individuals do not abundantly suffice for it, or may not, at any time, be extended to the exigencies of the market; in which, it may be noted, that a preference is given to the cotton and silk manufactures of our own country, and to some of the tropical productions brought from our West-Indian Colonies. Nor can it be asserted, that new adventurers in the Eastern trade, fitting out from Great Britain, could, with any profit to themselves, furnish the home consumption on cheaper terms than it is now supplied; for both the Company, and British individuals resident in India, must have an advantage over such adventurers in the provision of goods there (British residents in the freight also), and yet, of late, the great Indian staple of cotton piece goods has been a losing article in this country.

Now, as to the productions of India valuable for foreign commerce, the trade of Europeans, of different nations, to all parts of it, in the course of the last three centuries, may well be presumed to have left little for discovery in that way. The Portuguese, who, in their early time, spread themselves along all the shores of the East, explored every considerable part of it, and they were followed by the Dutch, English, and French Companies, with their numerous establishments, some of which extended inland to the Upper India. But the modern European merchants, resident in the East, who have long been the chief navigators and adventurers in what is called the coasting trade, have become well acquainted with the commercial capacity of every region washed by the Indian Seas; so that many countries supposed here to be little known, because little visited by the ships of Europe, are familiar to them, and whatever articles those countries furnish, valuable for the commerce of the West, are already conveyed, through the medium of private or foreign trade, to Europe.

The chief commodities suited to the European market, which India has hitherto been found to produce, are spices, pepper, drugs, sugar, coffee, raw-silk, saltpetre, indigo, raw-cotton, and above all, cotton manufactures of singular beauty and in endless variety. These last have, as already intimated, formed, from time immemorial, the grand staple of India; but from the rise and excellence of similar manufactures in Europe, particularly in our own country, and from the general impoverishment which wars and revolutions have brought upon the Continent of Europe, with the obstructions opposed, in much the greater part of it, to our commerce, the consumption of the fine fabricks of India has considerably decreased, and it is not likely that it can be restored to its former standard. Spices, sugar, and coffee, have been furnished chiefly from the Moluccas and Java, Dutch islands not in our possession, nor in a commercial view, worth the expense of conquering and keeping them. The cinnamon of Ceylon, now ours, may be brought, in sufficient quantity for the supply of all Europe, in one or two of the Company's Ships. Pepper is a very losing article. Sugar has been, of late, imported from our territories; but the necessary expense of conveyance from so great a distance, prevents it from being profitable, and it can be much encouraged only at the expense of our West-India colonies. Raw-silk and indigo, now produced in great perfection in Bengal and its dependencies, have been brought to that state, by the expense incurred, and the support afforded by the Company. Both are articles occupying little space, in proportion to their value. The factories where the former is collected and prepared are in the hands of the Company, who have, in the course of many years, established them with great labour and expense. They can furnish not only all the raw-silk this country requires, but much for the consumption of the Continent, if it was possible to bring it there into competition with the raw-silk of Italy, and the tonnage already employed by the Company is quite sufficient for its importation from India. The indigo produced in Bengal and the adjacent Provinces is equal, probably, to three-fourths of the demand of all Europe, and may easily be raised to the whole demand; but the manufacture of this article is entirely, and the trade in it chiefly, in the hands of individuals, who need and require no shipping from this country, except what the Company provide, to convey to Europe, all that Europe can consume of it. Saltpetre, furnished only from Bengal, is,

for

for political reasons, prohibited to foreigners, and exported exclusively in the ships of the Company: for the same reasons, it could never be prudent to allow the private ships of this country to carry it away at pleasure. Where then is the scope for the admission of new shipping and new adventurers, without limitation, into the trade of India with Great Britain? In general, it may be observed, that the commodities which have hitherto come from that country, in a state prepared for use, such as the great staple of cotton piece goods, being articles of luxury, can have only a limited consumption, and that the demand for them could not be increased, at all in proportion to the number of new competitors that should enter into the trade. The same may be said of all kinds of spices and drugs, which, from their nature, have a limited consumption; and, with regard to the important articles of raw-silk and indigo, which require a further preparation before they are used, there is already abundant provision made for their importation, to the utmost extend of demand.

There remains then to be considered, of all the commodities above enumerated, only the raw material of cotton; and to this may be added another, of high importance, which India is in time likely to produce abundantly, namely, hemp. Now, with respect to the former of these, the Company have formerly imported it, and permitted private merchants to do so; but it was found, that the cotton of India could not enter into competition with that produced nearer home, in the Brazils, the West Indies, and North America. Of late, since the interruption of our trade with the last mentioned country, the Company have themselves commissioned cotton from India, and have been willing to encourage individuals to export it from thence; but that it can support a competition with the cotton of Georgia, when the American embargo is taken off, or become an article of extensive demand in this country, supplied with it from so many nearer quarters, is not very likely. The culture of hemp in India is yet in its infancy. A change in the circumstances of Europe may check it; but if it is not checked, years must elapse, before the quantity produced can form a considerable article of exportation. And with regard to both these commodities of cotton and hemp, it is to be observed, first, that cargoes for Europe cannot be composed of them only, some other, more ponderous for its bulk, being necessary for dead weight, and sugar, almost the only article of this nature that India can supply, must generally be rather a losing one: secondly, it is to be observed, that the private ships ready to be employed in India, must be abundantly sufficient for the supply of all the tonnage that can be required for these articles, which could hardly absorb any very large amount of capital. Thus, then, it is also apparent, that the country and productions of India afford no new field of importance for the commercial enterprize of the merchants of Great Britain.

But were it indeed otherwise, where, in the present circumstances of the European Continent, could new commodities, imported into this country from India, find a vent, when many of those already made, and of articles which the Continent used to take off, remain in our warehouses? And hence may appear the inapplicability of that argument, which has sometimes been urged in favour of enlarging, or rather opening the Indian trade to individuals, "that they should be allowed to bring home *the surplus produce of India* which the "Company did not require." There can be no room for additional importations, when the ordinary scale proves too large. But in the use of this plausible plea, respecting *surplus produce*, there was always a great fallacy. It seemed to imply, that there was a stock of commodities in India which continually remained undisposed of, whereas nothing is more evident, than that the productions of any country will be regulated by the demand, and that no agriculturists or manufacturers will go on from year to year to produce that for which they have no sale. The term, as connected with the Company, might also convey the idea, that *they* were the only purchasers in the country; whereas, at that very time, British residents and foreign nations had the privilege of exporting the goods to the western world, and there was a great coasting and internal trade from one part of India to another. But the argument for permitting individuals to export the surplus produce, included fully, though not professedly, the principle of transplanting British capital to India, in order to raise produce there; a principle which, it may be thought, this country has already carried sufficiently far in its other dependencies, and which could not be applied to India without political consequences.

But it has been alledged, that the refusal of the Company to make a concession, which appeared to them to be claimed on unsound premises, and to be pregnant with danger, threw that trade, which might have been brought into the Thames, into the hands of foreigners, particularly Americans, whose great progress in the Indian trade, of late years, has been charged to an erroneous policy on the part of the Company. Nothing can be more mistaken than the whole of this statement. Several European nations having from the native sovereigns of India the right of possessing settlements and carrying on trade there, a right which we had confirmed, we could not interrupt the exercise of it whilst they remained at peace with us; nor, therefore, divert from them whatever portion of the trade their means enabled them to embrace. And, with respect to the Americans, they owe their advancement and success in the Indian trade to the treaty made with them by our Government in 1794, to the belligerent state of Europe since that time, and, above all, to the neutral character they possessed, which enabled them to navigate more cheaply, more expeditiously, as well as more safely than our merchants or the Company could, and to supply many parts of the European Continent and of South America, to which our ships had no access. These, with the increase of the consumption of eastern commodities among themselves, are the true causes of the growth of the American trade with India; and even the abolition of the Company's privileges would not have transferred the share they acquired of it to our merchants, because it could not have lessened the advantages under which the Americans then carried it on, nor

have gained us either the supply of their internal demand, or admission to many ports which were open to them. What the Company could do, in the way of regulation, to reduce the inequality between the American traders and our own merchants, you know, Sir, was effected, as soon after the expiration of the treaty of 1794 as his Majesty's Government thought expedient.

Among the speculations of the present day, the idea may perhaps be suggested, of carrying the productions of India directly to the ports of Portuguese and Spanish America; and eagerness for relief from the pressure which our commerce now feels, may be ready to make so great a sacrifice of the navigation laws. But such a measure would essentially exclude the mother country from being the medium and emporium of our Indian trade; and whilst it served to enrich India, rather than Britain, would facilitate the progress of the former to independence. If, however, so dangerous an innovation were not adopted into our commercial code, it is altogether probable that English ships, admitted without limitation into the Indian seas, would take the liberty of sailing to those markets which would be thought the most promising; so that, in effect, the opening of the Indian trade would not be solely or chiefly for this country alone, but for other, perhaps for all parts of the world.

Having thus shewn, that the opening of the Indian trade to the subjects of Great Britain could not materially increase either the export of the manufactures of this country, or its commerce in the productions of India, it will next be proper to consider, what the effects of the proposed change would be upon the East-India Company and upon British India.

And, in the first place, it would, in substance and in form, entirely abolish the qualified monopoly which the Company still enjoys of the Indian trade. The admission of all private merchants at their pleasure, and of their ships, into that trade, would make it as perfectly free as the trade to our American or West-Indian Colonies. There would, as to India, be an end of all exclusive privilege of trade. This would not be any modification of the Act of 1793, but an essential departure from it. That Act permitted only the export of British manufactures, and intended only to provide for the returns to them, and for *the remittance, in goods, of British fortunes from India; both on the ships of the Company.* The proposed measure must, in the nature of it, make the trade from India not merely a vehicle for the remittance of fortunes acquired there, or the produce of British manufactures, but a general trade; and what is a still more radical change, instead of a limited amount of tonnage not incompatible with the Company's system, it admits all ships, without any limitation, or option on the part of the Company; it throws all India open to those ships, and thus sets aside the Company from being the sole channel and medium of the trade, through their own shipping, or shipping engaged by them, which completely divests them of the last remnant of exclusive privilege in that trade.

It would be no argument to say, that in a trade, by which they now gain little, they might admit, without much sacrifice, the rest of the commercial world to share. The loss of the Indian monopoly, such as it was left by the Act of 1793, would lead, by no slow process, to the entire subversion of the Company, both in their commercial and political capacity, and of that system which the Legislature has appointed for the government of British India, of which system the Company forms an integral and essential part.

If the Indian trade were thrown open, ships would, no doubt at first, swarm into it, and there would be a ruinous competition in the markets, both abroad and at home. Goods would be enhanced in cost there, as well as deteriorated in quality: the selling prices at home, already too low, reduced still lower, and the market overstocked. This was the effect, in some measure, produced by throwing open the trade in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who, after the experience of a few years, revived the Company. The same effect followed from the collision of the Old and New Companies, in the beginning of the last century, which forced them to unite, and their union received the sanction of Government. It is not sufficient to say, on this head, that increased demand abroad will produce increased supply, and the diminished price of goods at home increase the sales, so that things will, at length, in both countries, find their due level. From the nature of the Indians and their divisions into casts, it is not so easy among them, as in Europe, to meet an increased demand by increased production; and it is still less easy, when they can subsist by furnishing things of low or ordinary quality, to make them aim at excellence, which the supposition of increased sales at home would require. But of such an increase, in the present and prospective state of the trade in Indian imports, enough has been above said to shew the improbability; and before that supposition could, in any case, be realized, the ruin of the parties immediately embarked in the trade (a trade so distant, requiring large capitals, and making slow returns) might be completed, with the ruin also of the Company, whose establishments would have been deranged by this great change. If the change itself did not occasion the fall of the Company, the disappointments which the private adventurers could not fail to experience would, by them, be charged to the influence of the remaining privileges of the Company, and they would not rest until the whole were extinguished. But it may be observed, here, and it is an observation which might be urged more formally and fully, that although the Company have the justest claim to those territories, which the powers vested in them by the laws of this land, the ability of their servants, and the hazards they have encountered, have enabled them to acquire, and that this right was never questioned, until the acquisitions, and consequently the merit of making them, became great; yet that, in a more peculiar sense, all the principal marts and factories of British India are their property, acquired in their purely commercial period, either with their money or by grants from the native princes of the country, and that the power of admitting settlers and traders to them strictly belongs to the Company.

One part of the present system, and a beneficial one for all parties, is to have only one place of sale for Indian goods, that is London; to make all sales by public auction at stated periods, and these sales to be regulated and conducted by the Company. With the proposed enlargements, it would seem hardly possible to continue that practice. Different towns would have their own sales, at their own times. Individuals might frequently choose to dispose of their goods by private bargain. The general resort of buyers which the sales were wont to bring to London, a resort often productive of other commercial speculations, would thus be at an end; and the benefit derived from public auction, when that was the sole mode, would be lost, in the midst of many private sales and competitions: but to dispose of the goods of the Company by private negociation, might open a door to many abuses, which would render that mode totally unsuitable for their business. The Company, with such a competition, could not go on to purchase the goods of India. With the cessation of their Indian trade, their Indian subordinate factories, which have been reared in the course of more than a century, and which are the seats of the best manufactures produced in the country, must be abandoned, and all the commercial branch of their civil servants be thrown out of employ. Their purchases of goods at home, for the Indian market, must also cease, with the circulation of money which has enabled them to support their credit in England, and to provide for the payment of bills, which it has been long and necessarily the practice to draw on them from India; a practice which, under such a change of circumstances, could not be continued: and, in general, the great aid which the political affairs of British India have, at all times, derived from the commercial credit and resources of the Company, with the reciprocally beneficial co-operation of the different parts of the Company's system, must thus be destroyed. In like manner, the Company must cease to employ the numerous classes of excellent ships they have engaged for the Indian trade, ships constructed for warlike defence as well as for commerce, and rendered expensive only, by being necessarily destined and fitted for the performance of political services. Those ships the Company have contracted to employ for the term of their duration: there is a large capital embarked in them, and they can be employed in no other way than in that for which they were built. When they can no longer be kept up, the means of conveyance they have hitherto so well afforded for troops, and the large supplies of naval and military stores annually sent to India, must be lost.

But there is no reason to believe the evils would end here. The monopoly of the China trade, which it is proposed to continue, would not be safe. British ships, when permitted to range at pleasure through the Indian seas, however interdicted from that trade, would attempt to participate in it either by resorting to it as the country ships do, under colour of carrying on the coasting trade, or by other means obtaining teas, and the other productions of China, at the most convenient Indian ports. Love of gain, disappointments in other ways, the hope of impunity, would stimulate their conductors to break through restrictions imposed in this country. British subjects, who now navigate the Indian Seas, sail from some one of our established settlements there, and are amenable to the laws of it: it would not be so with men having no domicile in India. In ranging the numerous islands and coasts of the Eastern Seas, where they would be unknown, and whence they could not be followed to England by complaints, the probability of impunity might tempt them to commit upon the weak natives, accustomed to repose confidence in Englishmen, acts of injustice and licentiousness, which would wound the national character, raise complaints throughout India, and set the people against us. In this manner the Portuguese formerly rendered themselves odious in the East, and contributed to the downfall of their own power. In China, where the effects of such a spirit would be most to be feared, we could exercise no authority, sufficient to controul men not within the reach of the Indian Governments, or to defeat their schemes and associations for eluding the laws. Practice would embolden them, and time increase their numbers. It is hardly conceivable they would not venture upon irregularities which would offend the Chinese Government, who, whilst the delinquents escaped to England with impunity, would doubtless take satisfaction of the national factory; and the pride and jealousy of that government, alarmed by repeated instances of this nature, from the desultory visits of a new order of Englishmen, insubordinate to the representatives of the nation, might determine to dismiss the whole together. If this extreme case be not supposed, which however is too probable and too momentous in its consequences to be hazarded, can it be doubted, that whilst the duties on tea continue at even the fourth part of what they are at present, private English ships adventuring to the eastern seas will not, by means of country vessels and intermediate ports, if by no other means, procure teas, and revive the practice of smuggling them into this kingdom? The consequence seems inevitable, and the ships of our own country, especially if allowed to choose their port of discharge, as the proposed change seems to require, would have facilities, which those of foreign Europe or America could not command. In these ways, the China monopoly of the Company, reduced in its profits, would be rendered likewise insecure, and in the end untenable; and the noble fleet of ships, employed in that trade by the Company, must be also laid aside. How the immense revenue, now derived by Government from the very high duties on tea, could, under such circumstances, be realized, or a substitute found for them, may be an important, and, to all appearance, a most difficult subject of inquiry.

But a more serious consequence than all these would still remain. A free trade to India would, unavoidably, draw after it the residence of numerous and continually increasing Europeans there, whatever prohibitions might, at first, be opposed to their settling in the

country. When all restraint to the importation of ships and goods is taken off, men must be allowed to follow their property, and to remain at the place where they land it till they have disposed of it: they must be allowed to navigate the Indian Seas, and to return to the same place when their business calls them: they will thus, insensibly, and with hardly reasonable grounds for opposition, domiciliate themselves; nor would an unsuccessful trade prevent them, but many would seek to indemnify themselves on shore for their losses by the voyage. The instances of such settlements will be numerous, and it will be impossible for any police to follow up the cases of individuals, and continually to exercise a rigorous system of exclusion. This has not hitherto been done, though attended with comparatively little difficulty; and the attempt would soon, under the new order of things, be abandoned as hopeless. Colonization must, in such case, follow. Large communities of Europeans will struggle for popular rights: new feelings with respect to the mother country, new interests and attachments will then spring up; and in a region so remote, so rich and populous, and so accustomed to yield to the ascendancy of the European character, the tendency and process of these things cannot be difficult to conceive.

With the prospect of all these consequences, commercial and political, before the Court, it is impossible that they, as faithful guardians of the interests committed to their care, or as men truly solicitous for the welfare of their country, which they profess themselves to be, can advise their constituents to seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which would despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them from performing, for themselves and the nation, the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system. Such a further enlargement of the Indian trade, in favour of individuals, as may be compatible with the preservation of these essential objects, the Court will, in present circumstances, certainly be disposed to recommend. They will be ready to enter into a serious inquiry concerning the concessions which may be made, without trenching upon the principles established by the Act of 1793; and they trust that the justice and wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers will not require the Company to make essential sacrifices, for the sake of giving to the Public what would, after all, be more an ideal than a real benefit, and be, in other respects, productive of incalculable disadvantages.

The other important proposition which is next to be considered, is the transfer of the Indian Army to the King. The reasons assigned for this proposition are, that an end may be put to the jealousies and divisions which have too much prevailed, between the officers of His Majesty's army and those employed by the Company, and that the responsibility in the country, of providing for the military defence of India, may be ascertained and strengthened.

The Indian army is the main instrument by which the Company have acquired and retained the territorial possessions they have added to the British Empire. The people of those countries submitted more easily to an authority exercised by means of a body formed from among themselves. We fought battles and governed provinces as the native powers did; and our new subjects, undisgusted with the sight of a foreign conquering army, supposed the government to continue substantially the same, and the principal change to be in the individuals who exercised it. The constitution and character which this Indian army has acquired, have been the subject of just admiration. These have been owing, essentially, to the happy mixture of bravery and generosity, of firmness and kindness, exercised towards the Sepoys by their European officers. The superior lights and energy of the European character have directed the powers and conciliated the prejudices of the native troops; but it was because the officers knew the people and their prejudices well. These officers had been trained up among them from an early age: the nature, the usages, and the language of the natives, were become familiar to them; and the natives, remarkably the creatures of habit, in return, from being accustomed, became attached to them. Without such knowledge, however, on the part of the officers, they might every day have revolted the minds of so peculiar a race, and have alienated them from our services and government.

An Indian military education, from an early age, is essential to the formation of a good Sepoy officer, and gradual rise in the service by seniority, is no less indispensable. In this way, the Indian army has been constituted and rendered eminently efficient; and all measures, tending to change or weaken the constituent parts of this fabrick, are to be deprecated. When, excepting a few regiments of European artillery and infantry, the whole military force of British India was composed of Sepoy corps, the officers of that army, of course, possessed entire the emoluments and advantages which the service afforded. The introduction of European troops from His Majesty's army into India altered this state of things. Young officers, of no Indian experience, who had obtained their commissions by purchase, took rank of men of long and tried service: the King's officers were thought to come in, also, for too large a share of employments and advantages. To redress the complaints which the Company's officers made of supercessions and partialities, and to give them a better share of the benefits of the service, was the leading object of Lord Cornwallis's Military Plan of 1794, and with him a principal motive for proposing to transfer the Indian army to the King, no other practicable means having then occurred to him. But the object was, in substance, attained by the Military Regulations of 1796, passed in concert with His Majesty's Government, without that transfer, of which his Lordship did not revive the idea on his last return to India, those regulations having given increased rank and retiring pay to the officers of the Company's army. The causes of complaint, however, did not entirely cease. To avoid the collision of authorities, the Company had adopted the usage of appointing

pointing the Commander in Chief of the King's troops, also their Commander in Chief; and one consequence of this has been, that the Company's officers, resident from early youth in India, possessing little influence in England, unknown to officers of high rank in His Majesty's service, have thought themselves treated with less favour and distinction, than younger officers of that service recently arrived, but better patronized. You know, Sir, that there have been instances of this sort, which the Court, with the sanction of your Board, have interposed to repress: but as long as the British force in India is made up of two armies, so differently constituted, with so large a portion of King's officers, the whole commanded by generals of His Majesty's service, there will, probably, be real or apprehended ground for the like complaints. They do not arise because one army has the honour to belong to His Majesty and the other serves the Company, but because the constitution of the two armies are radically different, and must continue so, whether the armies are under one head or two. The Indian army cannot be maintained without officers attached to it from an early age, and rising by seniority. Frequent changes of King's regiments serving in India, and the consequent frequent arrival of young men, promoted in them by purchase, cannot be avoided: the former class will be comparatively unknown to the King's commanders, the latter will have among them the connections of those commanders, or of men of influence in England. It is not difficult to see, therefore, to which side the exercise of military patronage will lean; and to prevent causes of complaint, and to keep the balance even, must be an important object in the Government of India. It does not seem the way to effect this, to put the Indian army wholly in the power of the Commander in Chief. It is of the partiality of that station of which the Company's officers have sometimes complained; and the Court see no reason whatever to suppose, that their jealousy and dissatisfaction would be removed, by putting them entirely under its controul: and, indeed, by placing two armies, of such different races and so differently constituted, under the same master, it would seem difficult to avoid attaching the idea of permanent inferiority to that which was Indian. Nor is it a thing to be taken for granted, that the Sepoys, so much, as already observed, under the influence of habit, would choose to be transferred from that service to which they have been always accustomed, to one of which they have little experience, and that experience not always of a conciliatory kind. To place the officers of the Indian army wholly under that authority of which they have hitherto complained, does not certainly appear to be the way to render them easy. It might, on the contrary, lead to serious discontent; and though the Court would be far from countenancing that spirit among their officers, or yielding to any irregular exertion of it, yet it must be said, on the other hand, that those officers are a body of men who have deserved too well of the Company and their country, to have real causes of discontent; and that it would be impolitic to adopt any system, likely to generate such causes, either among them or the men they command.

With regard to the other reason assigned for the proposed change, the Court beg leave to observe, in the first place, that they do not perceive the necessary connection between the inconvenience which is alleged, and the remedy suggested for it; since, if it were true that the question of responsibility in England, respecting the appointment of Commander in Chief, lay under an obscurity and uncertainty detrimental to the public service, it does not appear to follow that the Indian army ought to be transferred to the King, to remedy this defect. But, in the humble apprehension of the Court, no obscurity hangs over that question. The appointment of Commanders in Chief of the King's forces there rests with His Majesty, and the officer chosen by him will, by virtue of his commission, generally command the Company's army on service. The appointment of Commanders in Chief for the Company's army is placed, by law, in the first instance, in the Court of Directors, but with a power vested in His Majesty to annul such appointments. This necessarily points to an agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, in respect to those appointments, and the Court are not aware, that they have, on any occasion, used the share of power left them by this arrangement, for the exercise of which they feel that they are responsible, to the prejudice of the public service. They must, at the same time, humbly express their opinion, that the law, as it now stands, is wisely conceived, since it does not halve the responsibility, but double it, making both His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors fully answerable for the appointment of the Company's Commanders in Chief: and if it should still be said, that, in point of fact, the selection of a Commander in Chief for His Majesty's forces may be rendered difficult, by reluctance, on the part of the Court, to accept the same officer for the command of the Company's army, it may be justly replied, that they make a sacrifice to the public interest, in agreeing that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's shall also be the Company's; and when he is not only to command their army, but expects to be made a Member of their civil and political Government, it cannot be deemed unreasonable, that they should possess the right of satisfying themselves as to his competency for filling those high offices: neither is it, as they think, to be shewn from theoretical reasoning, or by an appeal to facts, that the service will suffer, or has suffered, by their assertion of this right.

But the strongest objections of the Court to the proposed transfer arise from political considerations. They conceive the continuance of the Indian army in the hands of the Company to be essential to the administration of the civil, financial, and political affairs of British India, according to the present system. The Company's Government has hitherto been respected, both by its own subjects and foreign powers, because it possessed a great military force. Organizing this force, enlarging or reducing it at pleasure, appointing its officers, rewarding merit, punishing the unworthy, providing for the comfortable retirement of the

veteran soldiery and officer, and, in short, exercising all the functions of a governing power over a very numerous body of men of high military spirit, it has possessed all the respectability and the benefit of their attachment and fidelity. Looking upon the Members of the civil Government and the body of civil servants as belonging to the same master with themselves, and as the first order in the state, they have paid a willing obedience to their authority, and have thereby upheld their internal administration and their consequence abroad. The introduction of certain King's regiments has been understood, as it was intended, to be merely in support of the public interest under the existing system: but if the Company were to be divested of the whole of their military force and power; if they were to be no longer masters of a single regiment, no longer capable of entertaining any soldiers nor of giving one subaltern's commission; if the immense body of men, who have so long looked up to them, were to be transferred from them, the people must consider their power as fallen and drawing rapidly to a close. Continuing still to their Governments a general controul over the employment of the army, and to their civil servants the internal administration of their affairs, would give the people no assurance to the contrary. Those servants, in the discharge of their different functions of judges, magistrates, collectors, could not expect the same respect and support, either from public opinion or the attachment of the native troops, as when all looked to the same head for protection, patronage, and reward. Indeed, to make so wide a separation of the military from the civil power; to take away the organization, the interior regulation, and with these, the patronage of the army, from the local Government; to place all those powers in the hands of the Commander in Chief, subject only, in the exercise of them, to an authority at the distance of half the globe, would throw the means and the temptation of a dangerous ascendancy into the scale of the military department, which constituted by His Majesty, might easily be led to slight the civil servants of a meaner master, and their chance of distant redress. Among the natives of India it has been usual to consider the military power, and those possessing it, as pre-eminent; and they see, in some examples of the present day, *that* power, under the idea of assisting the civil and political administration, actually controuling it. The Company's Government, in short, lowered and overshadowed in this way, would not, in the opinion of the Court, continue to possess the authority necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of that great empire; and it might then be conceived, that a further change only could supply what was defective.

But this is not the only way in which the measure in question appears to the Court to be pregnant with danger. It proposes to place in the entire disposal of the Crown, a regular army, amounting to one hundred and forty thousand men, commanded by above three thousand European officers, having a great variety of places of honour and emolument; and all the vast patronage attaching to such an army (saving the nomination of cadets) would, mediately or immediately, be under the influence or controul of some of the Members of His Majesty's Government. This would be a signal departure from the spirit and letter of the Acts of 1784 and 1793, a professed principle of which was, that the Indian patronage, civil and military, should be kept entirely out of the hands of the servants of the Crown. It is not for the Court to enlarge upon a proposition so momentous; but they beg leave, with the utmost deference, to state, that they would deem it a dereliction of their duty, to which no consideration could induce them to submit, to recommend any measure of this description to the adoption of their constituents. Knowing however, Sir, your concern for the promotion of the public interest, a concern which we have frequently witnessed, the Court still flatter themselves, that the consideration of the renewal of the Company's Charter, a measure which they believe to be for the interest of the nation as well as of the Company, will go on without your insisting on this proposition, or any further on the other which has been above discussed, than may be really compatible with the preservation of the present Indian system.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Edward Parry*, *Charles Grant*.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 28th February 1809.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman reported to the Committee, that in consequence of an invitation from the President of the Board of Commissioners, they had yesterday an interview with him, in which he discoursed with them on the present state of the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's Charter. He inquired, in the first place, whether the Company would have occasion to apply to the Public for pecuniary aid in the course of the present year. To this inquiry the Chairman and Deputy answered, that from an estimate lately made up of the Company's receipts and payments, till the month of January 1810, it appeared probable they might be able to do without any public assistance till that period; but that this could not be positively affirmed by the Chairs without further and more certain investigation. Mr. Dundas then said, that if the Company were not under a necessity of coming to Parliament this session on the score of their finances, he thought it would be expedient to delay the agitation of the subject of the Charter in Parliament till next session, because the Committee of the House of Commons for inquiring into the state of the Company's affairs, recently re-appointed, being about to examine into all the great branches of those affairs, which would necessarily engage the public attention on the renewal of the Charter,

Charter, it would be expected by the House, that the reports of that Committee should be submitted to them, before the question of the renewal was brought forward, and from the number and weight of the subjects to be investigated, it would be impracticable to report upon them, soon enough to afford sufficient time to the House to go through the consideration of them in the remainder of the session: it was, therefore, Mr. Dundas's opinion, that it would be advisable to postpone the agitation of the question until next session; but before he fixed his determination, he wished to receive the sentiments of the Chairs and the Committee of Correspondence on this important point, and those sentiments would probably influence him in shaping his answer to the last letter of the Court, dated 13th January 1809, on the renewal of the Charter. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman beg leave to state, that they, in reply, expressed their opinion to be clearly in favour of proceeding with the business of the Charter this session, if it should be practicable for the Committee of the House to make the requisite reports in due time.

The Committee having deliberated on this communication, are of opinion, first, that it will be necessary to form as accurate an estimate as possible of the home finances of the Company for the current year; secondly, that it is very desirable the renewal of the Company's Charter should be brought forward in Parliament this session, even if the Company should stand in need of no pecuniary aid; but, thirdly, that if the Select Committee cannot prepare their reports in due time, and His Majesty's Ministers deem it proper to wait till next session, the Court must, of course, acquiesce; yet in the wish and hope, that if any circumstances should occur in the course of the present session, favourable to the agitation of the measure, it may still be brought forward; and if not in this session, as early as possible in the next; to which end the Committee will be very ready to proceed with the President of the Board of Commissioners in the discussions already commenced.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, 5th December 1809.

Read and approved draft of a letter to the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, proposing that the discussions between him and the Court, on the subject of the Charter, be resumed, from the point at which they were left by the letter from the Chairman and Deputy, dated 13th January last.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, noticed in the preceding Minute.

(Private.)

Sir, East-India House, 5th December 1809.

FROM the conference the Chairs had the honour to hold with you on the 13th of February, on the subject of a renewal of the Company's Charter, we were given to understand, that although His Majesty's Ministers did not deem it expedient to bring that subject under the consideration of Parliament, in the session then preceding, it might, in their opinion, be proper to prepare for the agitation of it in the next following one.

We now, therefore, by the authority of the Committee of Correspondence, whom the Court of Directors have empowered to conduct the details of negociation on the subject in question, beg leave to state to you, that, in their opinion, it is desirable the discussion concerning the renewal of the Charter should be brought on in the ensuing session, both on account of the general situation of the Company's affairs, and also on account of the particular pressure on their finances (arising chiefly from the transfer of certain sums of the Indian debt to England) which we have already had the honour to represent to you and to Lord Harrowby, and which renders necessary such an application for public aid, as may, of itself, be expected to lead to a general consideration of the Company's affairs.

We therefore take the liberty to propose, that the discussions between you and the Court, on the subject of the Charter, be resumed, from the point at which they were left by the letter the Chairs addressed to you, under date the 13th January last.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) *Charles Grant*,
William Astell.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 3d January 1812.

The Chairman laid before the Court, copy of a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairs, dated the 17th of last month, upon the subject of continuing to the East-India Company, for a further term, their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India, in which his Lordship adverts to his letter addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the 28th December 1808, and to their reply, dated the 13th January 1809; and adds, that if the Court of Directors are willing that the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, may be admitted into the trade with India, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, he shall be ready to discuss with the Chairs all the other details of the system: and his Lordship alluding to two points of considerable importance, adverted to in the above-mentioned letters, viz. the first relating to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, upon which subject circumstances may possibly suggest

the expediency of adopting other measures, for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army in India; and the second point, being the Indian debt, upon which subject his Lordship observes, that the period he should hope is arrived, for providing, out of the Company's own resources, without any pecuniary aid from the Public, the means of enabling them to satisfy all the claims of their Indian creditors.

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee of Correspondence, to consider what reply it may be right and proper to make to the letter from Lord Melville, now read; and to report their opinion thereon to the Court.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 17th December 1811; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen, India Board, 17th December 1811:

UNDERSTANDING from you, that it is the wish and opinion of the Court of Directors, that a proposition should be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next session, for continuing to the East-India Company, for a further term, their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India; it will be necessary, before I can proceed with you to the discussion of that question in all its details, that certain preliminary matter should be again brought under your consideration.

In a letter which I addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the 28th December 1808, the outlines of such a system, in regard to the trade between this country and the East Indies, were stated, as His Majesty's Government at that time were willing to propose to Parliament. In a reply to that letter, dated the 13th January 1809, detailed reasons were urged, for the Court of Directors declining to "advise their constituents to "seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which" (as asserted by the Chairman and "Deputy Chairman) "would despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of "their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them for performing for themselves and "the nation, the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system."

I do not feel it requisite, in this stage of the business, to enter upon a minute examination of the arguments from which that conclusion was drawn. Many of them have reference to possible dangers, which might arise from a system of trade wholly unrestricted; against which dangers, however, it was expressly admitted in my letter, that it would be essentially necessary to guard. A considerable portion of their reasoning, also, would lead to the inference, as a general proposition, applicable to all cases of foreign and distant trade, that a monopoly was more beneficial to both countries than an unrestrained commerce; and that the facilities intended to be afforded to private trade with India, by the Act of 1793, were inexpedient and impolitic. There are several statements in the letter, in which I fully concur; but it is unnecessary to advert to them at present, because, if the Court of Directors adhere to the above-mentioned determination, I cannot hold out to you the least expectation, that His Majesty's Government will be disposed to depart from the proposal contained in my letter, or that they will concur in any application to Parliament, for the continuance of a system of trade, conducted under all the restraints now imposed upon it, and for the permanency of which the Court of Directors have so strenuously contended. If they are willing, on the other hand, that the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, may be admitted into the trade with India, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, I shall be ready to discuss with you all the other details of the system.

There are two points, however, of considerable importance, which are adverted to in the above-mentioned letters, and on which it may be advisable that I should state to you shortly what occurs to me.

The first relates to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown; a measure which has been frequently suggested by persons intimately acquainted with the military concerns of the Company, and whose opinions are entitled to great consideration. It is impossible, however, not to admit, that several weighty objections to such a change are stated in the letter of the 13th of January 1809. Events which have since occurred, must also have an influence in deciding this question, and may possibly suggest the expediency of adopting other measures for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army in India. Further discussion on this subject may be deferred till a future opportunity, and any arrangements which may be deemed proper can be carried into effect, without having recourse to special legislative enactments.

The other point to which I allude, is the proposition for enabling the Company to meet the heavy demands which were then expected, and which, to a certain extent, have since come upon them, by the transfer of their Indian debt to this country. All uncertainty, as to the possible amount of those demands, is now removed; and the period, I should hope, is arrived, to which, during some years, we have looked forward with anxiety, for providing out of the Company's own resources, without any pecuniary aid from the Public, the means of enabling them to satisfy all the claims of their Indian creditors. The sanction of Parliament will probably be necessary for carrying into effect any arrangement for that purpose; and if the Court of Directors are willing that these discussions, on the renewal of the Charter, shall proceed, in so far as relates to the question of the trade, on the principle to which I have adverted, I shall be ready to receive from you any suggestions you may have to offer on the subject of the debt, and on the mode by which you propose that funds for its liquidation shall be provided.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Melville.*

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 28th February 1812.

The Chairman for the Committee of Correspondence laid before the Court the draft of a reply to Lord Melville's letter of the 17th of December last, which was read:

Ordered, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Saturday, the 29th February 1812.

The Court proceeded to take the proposed draft of a reply to Lord Melville's letter into consideration.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Monday, the 2d March 1812.

The draft of the proposed reply to Lord Melville's letter, of the 17th December last, was unanimously approved.

Resolved, That a deputation of this Court be appointed to wait on His Majesty's Ministers, in consequence thereof; and that the said deputation do consist of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Charles Mills, Esq. the Honourable William Elphinstone, and Edward Parry, Esq.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, with its Enclosures; noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord, East-India House, 4th March 1812.

WE duly received and laid before the Court of Directors your Lordship's letter of the 17th of December last. We trust that the great importance of the matter contained in it will explain, in a satisfactory manner, to your Lordship and to His Majesty's Government, why an answer has not been prepared at an earlier period.

By that letter we think it is to be understood, that His Majesty's Ministers have made up their minds, not to hold out to the East-India Company an expectation of their being disposed to concur in an offer to Parliament of any proposition for the continuance of the present system of trade with India, at the close of the term limited by the Act of 1793, which is now nearly expiring, without a previous consent, on the part of the East-India Company, as the basis of such concurrence, that the trade with India shall be extended to the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary: but that His Majesty's Ministers are of opinion, with respect to the subject of the Indian army, that the idea which was held out in your Lordship's letter of the 28th December 1808, relative to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, will not be contended for; and that, upon these grounds of understanding, your Lordship will be prepared to receive from the Court of Directors any suggestions which they may have to offer on the subject of the Company's debt, and upon the mode by which the Court propose that funds for its liquidation should be provided.

From the terms in which the first proposition, respecting the trade with India, has been brought to the notice of the Court, they conceive that it is intended, on the part of His Majesty's Government, to preclude the Court from any further agitation of a question already so fully discussed. The Court, indeed, cannot avoid considering this as the obvious interpretation of your Lordship's letter, respecting a point upon which, perhaps, it might be out of their power to offer any arguments, not contained in the letter of the Chairs to your Lordship, of the 13th of January 1809.

Whatever opinion, therefore, the past experience and daily observation of the Court may have justly induced them to form upon this subject, or however incontrovertible they may believe many of the arguments to be, that are made use of in the letter of the Chairs to your Lordship, to which they have referred, they think it their duty to state, that if this alteration be made an indispensable condition, on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, of their proposing to Parliament the renewal of the Company's privileges, the Court will, though reluctantly, offer this measure to the consideration of the Proprietors, with whom alone the power rests of consenting to such a fundamental change in the constitution of the Company. But they must, at the same time, beg leave, in the most unequivocal manner to declare their conviction, that though this alteration may, and probably will, be attended with many serious inconveniences to the whole frame of that Government, which, whatever opinion may have been formed of its imperfections, has, beyond all dispute, acquired and maintained for Great Britain a paramount, and almost undisputed sovereignty in the East, it will not give to the nation those commercial advantages, which it has been the habit of many of the commercial interests of this Country to contemplate.

The Court, however, hope it will be understood by your Lordship, that they have entertained this opinion, not upon the narrow, and now justly exploded ground, which they are sorry to see has been imagined by your Lordship to exist, that the Company have ever considered a monopoly to be more beneficial, in all cases of "*foreign and distant trade, than*

"*an unrestrained commerce*," but upon the conviction with which they have been impressed, that an exclusive trade with India is the only one really applicable to the maintenance of the public interests with that country, interwoven as that trade is with the very frame and integrity of those possessions, and resting, as it does, upon many highly important considerations, which are, in no wise, applicable to other commercial establishments.

In support of these opinions, the Court beg leave to enclose abstract copies of the Accounts (A and B), which have been called for, and laid before the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons upon East-India Affairs, established in 1808, and continued to the present time, which they imagine will afford a fair representation of the trade in bullion and in goods carried on with India, as well by individuals as by foreign nations; and these Accounts will, they trust, establish, in a conclusive manner, the correctness of the sentiments entertained by the Court respecting this trade.

In communicating, however, those sentiments of reluctance, by which the determination of the Court to submit the proposition in question to the Proprietors of East-India Stock is accompanied, the Court hope it will be clearly understood, that this determination arises from a presumption, that such military powers as are now vested in the Company will be left unimpaired, which can alone induce them to entertain an expectation of their being able in a manner satisfactory, either for the Company or the Public, to perform the part which has hitherto been assigned to the Company in the Government of a distant empire; and also, that such regulations will be adopted, as will prevent the highly dangerous intercourse of Europeans with the East; and that such arrangements will be made, in respect to pecuniary matters, as will enable the Company to meet with confidence the present state of their affairs. The Court also hope, that in the extension of the trade which the Company now enjoy, His Majesty's Ministers have not had in view the hazardous experiment of dispersing, over all the ports of England and Ireland, a trade now brought, with so much advantage, both to the Company and the Public, to the single port of London.

If the private intercourse with India should, in future, be extended, it may naturally be expected, that upon the return of peace, a number of British seamen will be thrown out of employ; and the Court are apprehensive that such an intercourse, carried on through the medium of Indian ships and Indian sailors, relaxing as it would do the spirit of the navigation laws, which have always been considered to be the basis of the maritime strength of this country, may be viewed by the nation with extreme alarm, and will probably give rise to many disorders. The Company's papers and offices might furnish material information, by which the relation of the Indian trade with the navigation system could be appreciated, and the Court, if it should be thought likely to be of public utility, are ready to have that information collected; but without such call, and without pressing their reasons at length, either upon your Lordship or the other Members of His Majesty's Government, they will content themselves with the declaration they have already made of their opinion upon this subject.

The Court are desirous of taking this opportunity to offer some remarks, and to answer, in a cursory manner, part of those public accusations, which have been so assiduously urged against the East-India Company, and against the further continuance of a system, which, they hope, will appear to rest, not upon the grounds of individual interest, but upon the firm basis of national advantage.

Whatever opinions the Court may deliver, upon a subject in which they are manifestly interested, will doubtless be received with circumspection; but the Court think, that they may be allowed, and with justice upon the present occasion, to assert, that the leading disposition of their minds is, to preserve the empire obtained in India to the parent state.

The first, and the most prominent of the charges, which have, at various times, been brought against the Company, is the repeated calls which they are accused of having made upon the Public, for money for the prosecution of ruinous concerns; as if they had dissipated large sums in useless and improvident undertakings. Upon this head it may be sufficient for the Court to observe, that their commercial affairs (and to those alone was the Company's management restricted) have been invariably attended with success, as they are prepared to shew, if the proof should be called for; and that these advantages have been sufficient to allow of a moderate dividend to the Proprietors of East-India Stock. Over and above this dividend, a surplus sum has been applied, arising from this source, towards the extension of that territory, the acquisition of which has been under the immediate direction of His Majesty's Ministers.

But the Court are persuaded, that the magnitude of the affairs which the Company have had to manage, has been little known and little attended to, otherwise it would, at once, have been seen, that one of the principal difficulties with which the Company have had to contend, is a capital, not in any respect equal to the great extent, variety, and importance of those affairs.

The disbursement of the Company upon the single article of commerce in goods and wares, &c. or of articles necessary for its management, a disbursement of sums going from and returning to the Company, from one moment to another, was, at the close of the year 1811, not less than about - - - - - - - - - £. 14,847,678

To this must be added, the amount of advances in India and at home, for stores of various kinds, applicable to the purposes of Government, and in constant use for military equipments, &c.; of cash, arms, &c.; and of debts due to the

Company

Company from various states and princes, &c.; and other articles, making, at the close of the Indian year 1810, about - - - - - - 21,282,279

If to these sums be subjoined the absolute expenditure made by the Company, for the acquirement of a territory, with forts, ammunition, &c. and the actual purchase of many factories and territories, building of docks, purchase of forests, &c. including a considerable sum which has been paid by them, at various times, to the Public, or disbursed for expeditions, and the maintenance of captures afterwards surrendered up to the enemy, *viz.* - - - 15,052,170

They form altogether an aggregate of - - - £. 51,182,127

The capital of the Company is:

In money advanced by the adventurers, about - - -	£. 7,780,000	
And they receive from the aid of bonds at home - - -	7,000,000	
And from other contingent credits, at home and abroad, about	7,787,953	
Together		22,567,953
Leaving a balance of - - -		£. 28,614,174

Constituting, at this moment, a permanent debt in India and in Europe. (See C.)

This aggregate of £. 51,182,127, a part of which sum only has been employed upon the territorial acquisitions of the Company, forms an outlay, beyond the capital of the Company, of so large an amount, as to make it more matter of wonder how the Company have hitherto been able to carry on the concern at all, than to render it extraordinary that they should have been constrained, respectfully and at various times, to represent the urgency of their affairs, and to press upon the Public for the mere return of those sums, which had been fairly expended by the Company abroad for the public service; a return which has never yet been granted to the Company, to the extent to which in justice it ought to have reached. In every war which has taken place since the Company became possessed of the territorial acquisitions, large sums of money have been expended in capturing the settlements of the French, Dutch, and Danes, and heavy expenses incurred in keeping the same, till the political views of the Public occasioned these settlements to be restored, in return for other objects, in which the Company had no particular interest. The Company have also been compelled to pay part of the expense of capturing and maintaining an island, afterwards reserved for the exclusive benefit of the Crown; to disburse a considerable sum for a force, of which the Public have derived all the benefit at home; and even to contribute to the Egyptian expedition, the whole of which expenses the Company have always thought ought to have fallen upon the State.

This large and necessary outlay in fact now constitutes the source of the Company's embarrassment. A considerable part of the money raised in India upon periodical loans to meet this outlay, has (as your Lordship well knows) by the terms of these loans, which made them payable, if required, in England, and in consequence of a general reduction of interest from eight to six per cent. been at once thrown upon the Company for immediate payment in Europe; a sum which, without the aid of Parliament, it is impossible for the Company to discharge.

Of this large expenditure, sanctioned, and in many cases specifically directed by the Ministers of the Crown, it may with justice be asked, what part has been incurred for the partial or exclusive advantage of the Company?—It is evident, that the whole concern has been begun and continued by private exertions alone; nor have the Proprietors received by any means an adequate recompence for those exertions; they have scarcely derived more benefit than the common interest of money. And if India be an object of regard to the world, the Company may have the satisfaction of thinking, that they, at their own risk and expense, have rescued it from contending nations, and may claim the merit of having laid it at the feet of their country; acquired and preserved, it is true, at a great pecuniary expense, and by such abilities and such exertions, both civil and military, as not only to reflect the highest credit upon the East-India Company, but also to raise, as the page of history will testify, the national character. They venture to hope, that when all the great political relations of this acquisition are considered, the price paid for it will not be deemed as out of proportion to its intrinsic value.

The wisdom of Parliament will, the Court make no doubt, be applied to preserve what has been so acquired, and finally do justice to those, at whose risk it has been obtained; and not be induced to barter positive, and very large immediate advantages, against speculative notions and theoretical plans.

In the second place, it has been often urged, that the Company have been favoured, during these exertions, with an exclusive trade, and that the nation has thereby lost an opportunity of extending their commercial enterprizes over a large quarter of the globe. It is true, that the Company have been favoured with this exclusive trade; but it may fairly be asked, would India have belonged to Great Britain if this exclusive trade had not existed? That this trade would have been of greater magnitude in the hands of individuals, is yet a matter that remains to be proved: but it is obvious, that during part of the above period, viz. from the year 1768 to 1812, the Public have received, in direct contributions from the Company, a sum not falling short of £. 5,135,319. as will appear by the accompanying Account (D).

With respect to the immediate produce of this trade to the Public, the Court believe it will bear a comparison with that arising from any other distant possession. It produced

last year to the Public the large sum of £. 4,213,425 (E), *viz.* in customs £. 759,595, and in excise £. 3,453,830; and though this return to the Public be larger, as the Court have reason to think, in respect to the capital employed, than the return from any other trade, it has, at the same time, been collected with a facility unknown to other concerns; an advantage which has been obtained, partly by the progressive enactment of regulations the fruit of many years experience, and partly by the concentration of the trade in a single port, and the prevention of smuggling, which has been the consequence of it.

But what has never yet been fairly estimated in the existence of the East-India Company is, that the whole of these returns have been brought into the exchequer of the Public, without the Public having been called upon for any direct contribution for the preservation of the source from whence they have had their rise, whilst the possessions of the Crown, in every quarter of the globe, have drawn from them a considerable sum for their support in troops. What has been saved to the State has thus, the Court conceive, been gained by the Public, and would amount, as the Court are satisfied, in only twenty years, to a sum of a very great magnitude. From the Navy, indeed, the East-India Company have received important assistance; but such assistance, it must be recollected, has been afforded to them only in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects.

That the trade of the Company has been highly beneficial to the Public, in affording a nursery for seamen in time of war, and employment for them in time of peace, and that the Company's maritime service has contributed materially towards those benefits, cannot, the Court apprehend, be doubted; nor that the fortunes of individuals, acquired either in the service of the Company, or by their industry and exertions under the Company's protection, have gradually contributed to the accumulation of that public stock of national wealth, which has enabled this country to stand, almost alone, against the united exertions of nearly all Europe.

Having offered these cursory observations upon matters of such obvious importance, we are directed by the Court to state, that as the pecuniary arrangements necessary for the support of the Company cannot, with propriety or with effect, be made the subject of correspondence, they beg to refer these points, as well as all those of inferior detail, of which there are a great many, to a personal conference between your Lordship and the Deputation of the Court, which had the honour to wait on your Lordship this morning.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
Hugh Inglis.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville,
&c. &c. &c.

A.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Total Amount of the Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from British India (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, for Six Years, *viz.* from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

	TOTAL of the IMPORTS into INDIA.			TOTAL of the EXPORTS.
	Bullion.	Goods and Stores.	Total.	Of Goods only.
London:	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
By the East India Company -	4,939,128	5,547,501	10,486,629	8,108,897
By Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships -	179,756	2,640,000	2,819,756	1,939,000
By British Private Traders -	1,167,460	1,832,980	3,000,440	5,681,740
Americans - - - -	4,543,662	667,654	5,211,316	4,803,283
Foreign Europeans - -	2,051,093	1,072,960	3,124,053	2,437,752
Total Imports and Exports - £.	12,881,099	11,761,095	24,642,194	22,970,672

Memorandum.—There has been a small quantity of Bullion exported from India to Europe and America, to the extent of Sicca Rupees 1,75,316, but which is not material to the present Account.

Note.—The value of the Company's Imports into India is taken from the invoices of the ships as they arrived in India, with the addition of ten per cent. upon the invoice price outwards. The value of the British Private Trade, as also the American and Foreign European, is the Indian official value, and which appears to correspond pretty nearly with the market prices in India. In order to make a just comparison between the amount of the Company's and the Private or Foreign Trade, the goods should be exactly reduced to the same denomination of value; but this is not strictly practicable.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) *Robert Wissett.*

East-India House, 4th March 1812.

B.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Amount of the Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from British India (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, on an average of six Years, *viz.* from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

	ANNUAL Average of the IMPORTS into INDIA.			Annual Average of the EXPORTS.
	Bullion.	Goods and Stores.	Total of Imports.	Merchandize only.
London:	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
By the East-India Company -	823,188	924,583	1,747,771	1,351,483
By Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships -	29,959	440,000	469,959	323,167
By British Private Traders -	194,576	305,496	500,072	946,956
Americans - - - -	757,277	111,275	868,552	800,547
Foreign Europeans - - -	341,849	178,826	520,675	406,292
Total average Imports and Exports - - £.	2,146,849	1,960,180	4,107,029	3,828,445

The proportions of which are:

Exported to England - - - $\frac{63}{100}$, or upwards of $\frac{5}{8}$ths.
D° - - to America - - - $\frac{21}{100}$, or less than - $\frac{2}{8}$ths.
D° - - to Foreign Europe $\frac{11}{100}$, or less than - $\frac{1}{8}$ths.

The exports of individuals from Britain are:	£.	£.
Bullion - -	194,576	
Goods - - -	305,496	
		500,072
The imports of ditto into Britain - - - - - - - -		946,956
Difference, per annum,		446,884

being not a trade but a remittance, deducting the amount of the profit on exports.

Errors excepted,

East-India House, 4th March 1812. (Signed) *Robert Wissett.*

C.

OUTLAY, Commercial and Territorial, of the East-India Company at Home and Abroad, made up, in respect to the Indian Accounts, to the 30th April 1810, the Home Accounts to the 1st March 1811.

COMMERCIAL OUTLAY.

No. I.	£.	£.	£.
Cash - - - - - - - - -	460,738		
Value of goods sold and unsold - - -	5,053,417		
Value of goods afloat - - - - -	3,379,389		
House and warehouses - - - - -	1,207,090		
Balance of property at China and Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - -	1,240,652		
Cash, goods, and debts, commercial department India - - - - - - - -	3,071,637		
		14,412,923	
Balance of property at Bencoolen and St. Helena: the Outlay at these places being of an anomalous nature, it is stated separately - - - - - - - - - -		434,755	
Total Commercial Outlay - - -			14,847,678

	Brought forward - - -		£.14,847,678
TERRITORIAL OUTLAY, INDIA; *viz.*			
No. II.			
Cash in the several departments, 30th April 1810:	£.		
Bengal, S. R. 4,11,38,439, at 2s. per C. R. -	4,772,058		
Madras, Pags. 1,16,24,307, at 8s. - -	4,649,723		
Bombay, B. R. 53,58,932, at 2s. 3d. - -	602,879	£.	
		10,024,660	
Debts owing to the Company:			
Bengal, S. R. 1,33,49,444, at 2s. per C. R. - - - - -	£. 1,548,535		
Madras, Pags. 94,93,034, at 8s.	3,797,214		
Bombay, B. R. 54,01,917, at 2s. 3d. - - - - -	607,716		
	5,953,465		
Stores, &c.:			
Bengal, S. R. 97,82,114, at 2s. per C. R. - - - -	£. 1,134,725		
Madras, Pags. 33,16,927, at 8s.	1,326,771		
Bombay, B. R. 38,31,083, at 2s. 3d. - - - - -	430,997		
	2,892,493		
		8,845,958	
Balance of property at Prince of Wales's Island - - - -		224,406	
Indian Territorial Outlay - - - - - - -		£. 19,095,024	
Debt due from Government, the balance of the original debt of £.4,200,000 - -	£. 1,207,560		
Debt due from Government, the balance of the account for troops, stores, supplies, &c. -	960,000		
Advances to several persons in India, to be repaid - - - - - - - - -	19,695		
		2,187,255	
Total Territorial Outlay - - - - - - -			21,282,279
			36,129,957
No. III.			
The expenditure at home and abroad, for the acquisition of territory, &c. being the balance of the stock account, 1st March 1811 - - -			15,052,170
Sum total of Capital necessary to carry on the concern - - - -			£.51,182,127
No. IV.			
The capital advanced by the Adventurers - - - -		£.7,780,000	
The capital raised by bond - - - - - - -		7,000,000	
			14,780,000
Other capital, being a floating debt generally due on various accounts:	£.		
Borrowed of the Bank - - - -	700,000		
Estimated commercial floating drafts -	600,000		
Sundry sums owing to individuals in England - - - - - - -	2,155,922		
		3,455,922	
Debts, deposits, arrears of interest, and allowances and loans, not bearing interest:	£.		
Bengal - - - - - - -	2,843,134		
Madras - - - - - - -	1,017,238		
Bombay - - - - - - -	408,792		
		4,269,164	
Debts in India, commercial - - - - -		62,867	
			7,787,953
Total of Capital, without the Bond-debt of India - - - - -			£.22,567,953
No. V.			
Difference, being the balance necessary to remain in permanent loans, for the purpose of carrying on the concern - - - - -			28,614,174
			£.51,182,127

Errors excepted,

(Signed) *Charles Cartwright*,
Accountant General.

East-India House,
4th March 1812.

D.

STATEMENT of the Contributions from the East-India Company to the Public, from the Year 1768 to the Year 1812.

	£.
Paid from 1768 to 1775, in consequence of an agreement concerning the territorial possessions, (7 Geo. III. cap. 57, and 9 Geo. III. cap. 24.) -	2,169,399
Paid from 1769 to 1773, for indemnity on tea - - - - - -	483,050
Paid in 1779, bounty for seamen raised for the service of Government -	13,653
Paid in 1780 and 1781, three ships of the line presented to Government -	95,349
Paid in 1781 and 1787, per agreement for a new Charter in 1781 - -	400,000
Paid in 1789 and 1790, for victualling the navy, and charges of His Majesty's troops in India - - - - - - - - - - -	500,000
Claim of the Company for subsistence of French prisoners of war, and other expenses incurred by the Company on account of Government, written off in 1793 per Act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 127 - - - - -	443,632
Paid in 1793 and 1794, for participation, pursuant to the Charter Act of 1793 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	500,000
Paid in 1795 and 1796, expense of 3,000 seamen raised for the service of Government - - - - - - - - - - - -	57,000
Paid in 1803 and 1804, armed ships, hired for the service of Government, and employed in defence of the country - - - - - - -	67,330
Loss, from 1793 to 1811, by saltpetre supplied to Government at less than prime cost, as per obligation of the Charter - - - - - -	405,906
	£. 5,135,319

Errors excepted,
(Signed) *Charles Cartwright*,
East-India House, 4th March 1812. Accountant General.

E.

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties of Customs and Excise received on Goods imported and exported by the East-India Company, in the year ending January 1811.

Customs on Tea - - - -	£. 219,322	
- - - - other Goods - -	498,901	
Export Duty - - - -	17,653	
Tonnage Duty - - - -	23,719	
Total Customs - - - -		759,595
Excise - - - - - - - - -		3,453,830
Total Customs and Excise - -		£. 4,213,425

Errors excepted,
(Signed) *Charles Cartwright*,
East-India House, 4th March 1812. Accountant General.

MINUTE of a Meeting of the Deputation, the 3d March 1812.

THE Deputation appointed by the Court to confer with the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India assembled this day, in consequence of their appointment of the 2d instant.

The Chairman laid before the Deputation, Minutes of a conference which the Chairs had with Lord Melville, on the 20th February, and also with his Lordship, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Long, on the 24th February; likewise several Accounts, shewing the present and prospective situation of the Company's pecuniary affairs.

The Chairman then suggested certain propositions, as hints, to be submitted to Lord Melville, which after full deliberation the Deputation resolved to adopt, and to wait upon his Lordship to-morrow, at half past ten, for the purpose of offering them to his consideration.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 6th March 1812.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Deputation appointed the 2d instant had waited on Lord Melville, with a paper containing Hints for his Lordship's consideration, which had been approved by the Committee of Correspondence.

The Chairman gave some general explanations, as to what passed at the conference; and added, that Lord Melville's opinion, on the various propositions submitted to him by the Deputation, would be stated by his Lordship in writing, and should be communicated to the Court as early as possible.

HINTS approved by the Committee of Correspondence, and submitted to the consideration of the Right Honourable Lord Melville; noticed in the preceding Minute.

THAT the renewal of the Charter shall proceed upon the basis of the Act of 1793, and that no greater extension of the trade shall be granted than what was allowed by that Act; but the Deputation are ready to recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately to the Court of Proprietors, to admit such modifications as may be deemed necessary to give greater facilities to the private trader.

1st. No British or Indian ship to sail, directly or circuitously, from a British port in Europe to China.

2d. No British subject to be permitted to reside in China, without the Company's licence.

3d. No goods, the growth or produce of China, to be imported into any of the ports of the United Kingdom, except by the East-India Company.

4th. The power of levying duties in India upon British subjects, and the subjects of foreign nations, to be continued to the Company, upon the footing on which it at present exists; and the same power, with respect to British subjects, to be extended to the districts within the jurisdiction of the courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island.

5th. Saltpetre to be considered as a political article, and to be confined exclusively to the Company.

6th. The whole of the Indian trade to be brought to the port of London, and the goods sold at the Company's sales, and to be, as at present, under the Company's management.

7th. The three per cent. now paid to the Company by the private traders, for the warehousing and management of the private trade, to be increased to five per cent.

8th. No private ship to be permitted to sail for India, except from the port of London.

9th. No ship to be permitted to sail, except under a licence from the East India Company. Ships obtaining this licence, to deliver one copy of their journals at the East-India House; and the licence to contain such clauses, as may be likely to prevent an unlimited or improper intercourse of individuals with India.

10th. Fire-arms, military and naval stores, to be prohibited articles.

11th. Existing restrictions, with respect to the article of piece goods, to be continued.

12th. It being desirable, as well for the Public as for the Company, that the quality of the silk grown in India should not be deteriorated, it is submitted that this article be confined to the Company.

13th. The ships of private persons to be subject to the same regulations, in respect to convoys, &c. as those belonging to the Company.

14th. No private ship to be permitted to sail, either from Great Britain to India, or from India to Great Britain, of a less burthen than four hundred tons.

15th. The Company to be subject to no obligation with respect to Exports to India, except in common with the private traders.

16th. The Lascars and Chinese sailors brought home in private ships, to be placed under proper regulations. Not, upon any account, to be suffered to wander about the streets of London. Good treatment to be secured to them, and the Company to be enabled, by some summary process, to recover the expenses to which they shall be subjected, in the event of neglect on the part of the owners of such ships in these respects.

17th. The Company to be indemnified for their unexpired engagements for extra shipping, provided for the accommodation of the private traders.

18th. An unrestrained intercourse with India to be prevented, and the existing restrictions, with respect to residence in India, to be continued.

19th. The number of His Majesty's forces in India to be in future maintained by the East-India Company to be now fixed, and any troops sent beyond that number (except at the express requisition of the East-India Company) to be at the charge of the Public.

20th. The Company to be released from any future account with the Pay Office, and to be henceforward charged, either so much per regiment of a given force, or so much per man.

21st. The present heavy current and postponed demands of the Pay Office against the Company to be arranged upon some footing of general equity, and some advertence in settling this account made to the share which the Company have been obliged to bear in foreign captures not retained by them, and to their having been constrained to maintain an European and native force, larger than what was required for the defence of the Peninsula, and other heavy expenses.

22d. The Proprietors to be secured, as at present, in the receipt of their dividend of ten and a half per cent, upon the faith of which dividend the capital in 1793 was raised.

23d. The whole of the surplus of the East-India Company to be appropriated to a diminution of their debts until their debts be reduced to the sum of ten millions sterling.

24th. The sums required by the East-India Company to liquidate the debt transferred from India to Europe, and becoming payable in 1812 and 1813, to be funded by the Minister,

nister, the interest of which shall be regularly paid into His Majesty's Exchequer by the Company, together with any such per centage, for the gradual liquidation of the capital or redemption of the fund, as shall be deemed proper by His Majesty's Ministers.

The twenty-fifth article did not form a part of the propositions submitted to Lord Melville, but is now introduced by the Committee of Correspondence, and is as follows; *viz.*

25th. That, in order to give the utmost possible extension to the commerce of private merchants, and at the same time to secure the Company's exclusive trade to and from China, private ships be not permitted to go farther eastward than Point Romania, at the entrance of the China Seas, and to the northward, not beyond the equinoctial line.

N.B. Should it be the intention of Government that private traders shall be excluded from the Spice Islands, the limits ought then to be for them not to go to the eastward of the Straits of Bally, nor to the northward of the Line.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 18th March 1812.

The Chairman acquainted the Committee, that the Deputy and himself had yesterday waited on Lord Melville, and that his Lordship had appointed to-morrow, at one o'clock, for a conference with the Members of the Deputation.

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Court to-day, that the Quarterly General Court, to be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, be made special, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the Communications which have taken place between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, respecting the renewal of the Company's Charter.

It was also

Resolved, That the Papers containing the said communications be printed for the information of the Proprietors, and under the superintendence of the Assistant Secretary.

Draft of a Letter to Lord Melville, to be signed by the Members of the Deputation, requesting that a longer term than that which was fixed in 1793, may be granted for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, was read and approved.

The Chairman calling the attention of the Committee to the correspondence which had passed between Lord Castlereagh and the Chairs at a former period, as to relieving the Proprietors of East-India Stock from the payment of the Income-tax on their dividends,

The same was read; *viz.*

Letters from the Chairs to Lord Castlereagh, dated the 2d December 1803 and 7th July 1804; and

Letters from his Lordship to the Chairs, dated 20th December 1803 and 12th September 1804.

Draft of a letter to be signed by the Deputation and addressed to Lord Melville upon that subject; and also submitting to his Lordship's consideration, the expediency of providing that the additional dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid on the Company's stock under the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, may be paid out of the general profits of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, noticed in the preceding Minute.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chirman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, East-India House, Dec. 2d, 1803.

WE have waited until we had obtained a distinct legal opinion from the Company's law adviser, with respect to the power possessed by the Company of paying the Property-tax out of the profits of the Company, previous to the declaration of a dividend to the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

But that opinion having been lately returned to us in a shape unfavourable to our hopes and expectations, we have received the injunctions of the Court of Directors to submit this opinion to your Lordship's consideration, and at the same time, to express their hopes, that your Lordship and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers will think it just and advisable, that the power to which we have above referred should be granted to the Company by some legislative provision.

Upon this occasion we have to observe to your Lordship, that as the law at present stands, the Company are obliged to deduct the full amount of the tax in question from all the dividends payable to foreigners or other persons, however small the amount of their capital stock may be; although it is fairly questionable, how far the former is legally chargeable to this tax, in respect to those profits that may be presumed to arise from the Company's foreign possessions, and whether the latter, in some cases, may not be entitled to a partial, and in others to an entire return of the tax so retained, in respect of the smallness of the proprietors incomes. We must also submit, that as the greater part of the other public Companies possess the power, and, as we understand, are disposed to exercise the means of discharging this tax out of their surplus profits, it must appear doubly irksome to the

Proprietors of East-India Stock to seem an almost solitary exception to this general practice, particularly when they advert to the disposition which has, at all times, been evinced by them, cheerfully and voluntarily, to come forward for the service of the State, even when their own immediate interests have thereby been placed at stake.

We feel the more freedom in pressing this point, because we, in common with your Lordship, have entertained an expectation, that the Public (after a war which has existed almost since the last renewal of the Company's exclusive trade) would have been placed in possession of the share of the Company's profits, secured to them by the Act of 1793, if the enormous taxes which the necessities of the State have rendered it necessary to impose upon teas and the other articles of the Company's Trade, and the inevitable expenses of another war, had not placed a bar to those expectations, which we think might otherwise reasonably have been formed.

We therefore venture to express a sanguine hope, that under a proper consideration of all the circumstances of the present case, under a review of the very large sums annually paid to Government out of the Company's trade, amounting to not less than £. 3,200,000, as appears by the enclosed account, and which, in fact, ought in part to be considered as an anticipated partition of the Public out of the Indian revenues, since nothing short of a surplus in India would, we conceive, have enabled the Company to support them to the extent they are now imposed;—that, under a due attention to the benefits which even the Public themselves (when we advert to their interest, in the ultimate prosperity of the Company) may derive from an increased value to the price of the Company's stock, which may be affixed by such a measure, in case a commerce, extended beyond its present amount (an event not at all improbable), should hereafter demand additional funds to carry that commerce on;—and, finally, that under a consideration of what is due to the known and experienced liberality of the Company's efforts in the public service, your Lordship's interference, with the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, will be given, to assist what, we hope, may be considered in the light of the neither unjust or the unreasonable pretensions of the Court of Directors, in behalf of the Body they represent upon the present occasion.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
John Roberts.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh,
&c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 20th December 1803.

I HAVE to acknowledge the honour of your letter of the 2d instant, on the subject of which I have had a very full and deliberate discussion with Mr. Addington.

We should both feel anxiously disposed to lend our aid to the accomplishment of any measure which had a tendency to accommodate the holders of East-India Stock, but under all the circumstances of the present case, regard being had to the existing appropriations under the Act of 1793, the degree in which the funds at home and abroad may be affected by the peculiar circumstances of the present year, and the difficulty that must necessarily attach to the proposition, whether it be considered in the light of relieving from the tax a particular description of income arising from property, by throwing the same on other funds, or in that of a temporary and special increase of dividend to the Proprietors, we do not feel ourselves warranted in advising the Court to submit a Bill for this purpose to Parliament.

We are further of opinion, that the relief sought by the measure is not of that magnitude, which should induce the Company to solicit this indulgence from Parliament, under the difficulties above stated; nor are we persuaded if, in point of fact, other corporate bodies have so relieved themselves from the tax, that the proceeding, on their part, however warranted by law, affords a precedent, which, in principle, the East-India Company, with an enlarged view to their own interests, should be solicitous to follow.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) *Castlereagh.*

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, East-India House, the 7th July 1804.

IT is in consequence of the instructions of a General Court of Proprietors which lately assembled, to take into consideration the tax levied, in virtue of the 43d of the King, on the dividends payable on East-India Stock, that we now take the liberty to address your Lordship again on that subject.

Notwithstanding the answer returned by your Lordship to the application which our predecessors in office made to you, under date the 2d December last, for the aid of His Majesty's Ministers, in order to relieve the holders of the Company's Stock from the payment of the Property-tax out of their dividends, the Proprietors still think, that whether regard be had to the design and spirit of the Act of 1793, to the general state and circumstances of the Company, or to the peculiar situation of the Stockholders, they are aggrieved by the operation given, in their case, to the Act imposing a tax on property.

It

It was after a full consideration and adjustment of the interests of all parties, the Public, the Company, and individuals, that on the renewal of the Charter, the dividend of the Stock-holders was fixed at ten and a half per cent. per annum. The law then made, in allowing it to rise to that rate, forbad it to go higher; and the reduction of it below that rate was left to the discretion of the Proprietors themselves. This was, therefore, understood to be the fixed certain income assigned to the Members of the Company, out of all its funds, territorial and commercial. And hence, we think, it may fairly be argued, that such a deliberate formal settlement cannot justly be disturbed, but by a proceeding equally direct and appropriate; and that no mere measure of taxation, having only a general aim, without any cognizance of the peculiar circumstances under which this arrangement was concluded, ought to defeat it, because if the contrary principle be once admitted, whilst the Public is still immensely benefited by Indian revenue and trade, and all the other classes of subjects connected with them continue to derive the advantages provided for them, the Proprietors of that Stock, which has been the foundation and support of the whole, may absolutely be divested of all the dividend they were to receive from it. We think, therefore, it may be contended, that conformably to the spirit of the Act of 1793, the Property-tax should not operate upon the dividend, but be a charge upon the general funds of the Company.

This will appear more reasonable, if it be considered that very many of the Proprietors of India Stock, who have held that Stock long, receive no more on the cost of it than the common interest of money, namely five per cent. whilst their property is exposed to the influence of all the adverse contingencies to which the Company's affairs are liable; and whilst the Company, that is to say, those Proprietors in their collective capacity, serve as the channel, or medium, by which immense advantages are diffused through the nation, in its commerce, its revenues, and the wealth of all the successive races of British subjects, employed in or connected with their territories and affairs. These just observations acquire now a peculiar force, when, in duties and customs alone, the Eastern commerce pays to the State £.3,226,000 per annum, and when the receipts of the Company, for the last twelve months, are diminished near a million sterling, in consequence of the new and excessive duties imposed on their trade.

We are unwilling to urge the liberality which the Company has on all occasions manifested, to aid, according to its means, the exertions of the State; but the duty imposed on us by our Constituents, requires that liberality should be noticed on the present occasion. By subscribing for two millions of the Loyalty Loan in 1797, the Company lost the sum of £.206,000. The three complete and effective regiments of volunteers, which they have maintained for a number of years past, have cost them very large sums; and the last aid given by them in shipping, on the particular suggestion of Government, is a new instance of the promptitude and alacrity with which they devote their funds to the support of the public interest.

After all these contributions, it has appeared ungracious to the Proprietors, that whilst other public bodies, which had not given so largely to the wants of the State, were allowed to defray the Property-tax out of their general funds, the Proprietors of East-India Stock were required to charge the modicum they received for the use of their own money, and for being the agents in such vast concerns, with a tax, hard upon them, though unimportant in its amount to the Public, and from which, they conceive, the Act of 1793 ought to protect the dividend then accorded to them.

When our predecessors in office mentioned a reference to Parliament, they probably had no more in view than some supposed necessity of a modification of the Property-tax; but we humbly apprehend that, in order to exonerate the Proprietors, individually, from the payment of the tax, no such reference is necessary, since for engaging in the Loyalty Loan, for forming the three regiments of volunteers, and for the late aid of shipping, it was thought sufficient that His Majesty's Ministers should consent to the defraying of the charges arising from these measures, out of the general funds of the Company.

Wishing to state nothing upon this subject, but what appears to us naturally to grow out of it, we shall only add, that the effect of the imposed tax upon the value of the Company's Stock must be very obvious, since the dividend receivable upon any public fund is, in fact, the measure of its value in the market, and every reduction, by whatever means, effected in the produce of any stock, is in reality a reduction in the worth of the capital; and accordingly we find that the Stock of the India Company, compared with that of the Bank, sells at a price disproportionably low.

Upon all these grounds, with those which have been before urged, we cannot but request and hope, that as the determination of the point which our Constituents, not from interest only, but from various other motives, have so much at heart, seems not to depend upon any revisionary proceeding of Parliament (which however, if necessary, we should still urgently desire), but upon the acquiescence of His Majesty's Ministers, we cannot but earnestly request and hope, that it will seem expedient to your Lordship to add your own recommendation to this representation, and that you will have the goodness to submit both to the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *W. F. Elphinstone*; *Charles Grant*.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gentlemen, India Board, 12th September 1804.

IN compliance with the desire of the Court of Proprietors, as expressed in your letter of the 7th July last, I have reconsidered, with the most earnest disposition at all times to promote their wishes, the opinion which I before presumed to express, on the propriety of their dividends being discharged from any deduction on account of the late tax upon property, by causing the same to be paid out of the general funds of the Company, and I have also communicated with Mr. Pitt on this subject.

Notwithstanding the very ingenious reasoning contained in your letter, we are clearly of opinion, that a payment of this nature, directed to the individual emolument of the Proprietors of India Stock, and not in any respect to the public service of the Company, cannot be issued, under the existing appropriations affecting their funds, without the express sanction of Parliament.

Had the tax been directly imposed on income, as under the former law, we apprehend it never would have suggested itself to the Court of Proprietors, that income derived from the dividends of the Company should enjoy any partial exemption. The policy of the Legislature has recently been, to apply the tax to the sources of income, rather than to levy it, as formerly, upon the statement of the possessor. It does not appear to us, that this change in the mode of assessment can justify a claim to personal relief from the tax itself. If not, the proposition resolves itself either into an increased dividend, or into a new appropriation of the net proceeds, enabling the Company to charge the tax on their funds generally, as some other Corporations have done, who are sole proprietors in such funds. This opens so large a question *in principle*, and for *so small* an object, either as it affects the interest of the Public or the individual Proprietors, that I should conceive, under all the circumstances, the Court will not feel disposed to press it at such a moment upon the attention of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company. (Signed) *Castlereagh.*

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 18th March 1812.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laying before the Court draft of a letter to Lord Melville, to be signed by the Deputation, requesting that a longer term than that which was fixed in 1793 may be granted for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, the same was read and approved; as was also

Draft of a letter to his Lordship, to be signed by the Deputation, submitting to his consideration the expediency of providing, that the additional dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid on the Company's Stock, under the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, may be paid out of the general profits of the Company; and also, that authority may be given to make the Property-duty on the dividends a charge on those profits.

LETTER from the Deputation to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville; noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord, East-India House, 18th March 1812.

ALTHOUGH we are aware that this may not be considered the proper time to discuss the term of years for which the exclusive privileges of the Company should be renewed, yet, under the prospect of your Lordship's soon leaving the India Board, we are anxious to avoid any delay, in requesting your Lordship's attention to that point.

On reference to the negotiations in 1793, we observe that the principal ground on which the Company founded their application for a renewal of their privileges for a long term, was, that sufficient time might be allowed for the liquidation of their debts at interest in India, the amount of which, at that period, was seven millions sterling. The term then granted was twenty years, from the 1st of March 1794, including the usual notice of three years, this term being considered adequate to the object in view.

The Company's debts at interest in India are now supposed to amount to twenty-five millions sterling, exclusive of the debt in Europe; we trust, therefore, it will be evident, that a longer term than that which was granted in 1793 is indispensable, to admit of the gradual reduction of the present debt, and the effectual operation of any measures which may be determined on for that purpose.

Without mentioning any particular term, we take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the Act of the 3d of George II. cap. 14, to shew that a longer period than that granted in 1793 has been conceded; and as, under every view of the subject, considering the contingencies of the war, or other interruption, we are convinced of the necessity of a more extended term, for the purposes of liquidating debts of such magnitude, and of restoring the Company's affairs to that state of prosperity, which is essential to both them and the Public. We rely with confidence on your Lordship's concurrence in the opinion we have submitted. We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
Hugh Inglis,
W. F. Elphinstone,
Edward Parry.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Melville, &c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Deputation to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville; also noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord, East-India House, 19th March 1812.

IN addition to the subject on which we had the honour to address your Lordship yesterday, there are two points to which we are very desirous of calling your attention, before your Lordship leaves the India Board.

The first point, which is mentioned in the Hints submitted to your Lordship on the 4th instant, is the dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid to the Proprietors, under the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, from the separate fund of the Company.

When it was in contemplation to increase the capital stock of the Company in 1797, it was found that the payment of this dividend to the Proprietors of the new stock would have exhausted the separate fund, previous to the expiration of the present term of the Company's exclusive trade. To guard against this, a clause was inserted in the Act of 37th of His Majesty, cap. 31, authorizing the payment of a dividend of ten shillings per cent. to the Proprietors of the increased stock, from the annual profits of the Company's trade.

The additional stock has not been raised, and the separate fund has been found adequate to the payment of the dividend of ten shillings per cent. upon the existing capital hitherto, and will continue to be so until the year 1819, when it will be nearly exhausted.

As the Proprietors have derived from the dividends little more than five per cent. on the capital, it appears to us that, on the renewal of the Company's privileges, they may entertain a reasonable expectation of continuing to receive this addition of ten shillings to the usual dividend of £.10 per cent.; and as the separate fund will not, as stated above, be sufficient for the purpose, during any probable term, for which the renewal may be granted, we take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration the expediency of providing for the additional dividend, out of the general profits of the Company.

The other point to which we request your Lordship's attention is, the payment of the Property-duty on the dividends. The Court of Directors and the Proprietors have always considered it a hardship, that this duty was not allowed to be paid from the profits of the Company; we have the honour to enclose copies of letters on this subject, which were addressed to Lord Castlereagh in 1803 and 1804, and we flatter ourselves that the arguments they contain will induce your Lordship, when the question of renewing the privileges of the Company is under discussion, to recommend that authority may be given to make the Property-duty on the dividends a charge on the general profits of the Company.

As the profits of the Company were specifically appropriated by the Act of 1793, some difficulty may possibly, from that circumstance, have occurred in conceding this point; but as, in any new arrangement, the subject of appropriation will necessarily undergo considerable modification, we should hope that the objection formerly urged may easily be obviated.

If it should be finally determined, that the surrender of any considerable proportion of the exclusive privileges of the Company is to be made, it appears to be the more necessary, that some boon should be held out to the Proprietors in alleviation of the sacrifices to which their consent may be required; we hope, therefore, we may be permitted to indulge a confident expectation of your Lordship's favourable consideration of the points now submitted.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
Hugh Inglis,
W. F. Elphinstone,
Edward Parry,
Charles Mills.

The Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Melville,
&c. &c. &c.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday, the 24th March 1812.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laid before the Court a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy, dated the 21st instant, stating his sentiments in reply to their letter of the 4th instant, and enclosing a paper containing "Observations on the Hints suggested by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, 3d "March 1812."

The Chairman also laid before the Court a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy, dated the 23d instant, in reply to the two letters which the Deputation from the Court of Directors addressed to his Lordship on the 18th and 19th instant.

The same were read.

The Chairman then moving the Court,

Ordered, That the several Papers now read, together with the other Correspondence, which has passed, respecting the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, be laid before the General Court to be held to-morrow, and printed, as speedily as possible, for the information of the Proprietors.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen, India Board, 21st March 1812.

I HAVE delayed answering your letter of the 4th instant (received the 6th) until I could transmit to you, at the same time, replies to the several propositions brought forward by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, at our conference on the 4th instant.

In submitting to you these observations, however, I beg to be distinctly understood, as conveying to you only the present sentiments of His Majesty's Government on the several points to which the propositions relate. Public discussion on such an important question, may possibly produce an alteration of opinion on some of the details; and though the subject has been fully considered, it may be deemed necessary, in the further progress of the measure, to propose, on some points, regulations of a different description from those which are suggested in the enclosed observations.

The Court of Directors are perfectly correct in supposing that it is now, as it has been for a considerable time past, the fixed intention of His Majesty's Government, to withhold their concurrence from any proposition which might be submitted to Parliament for continuing to the East-India Company their privileges of exclusive trade on their present footing. It is unnecessary now to discuss whether the provisions of the Act of 1793 (by which the Company's monopoly was so far relaxed, as to admit the goods of private merchants to be conveyed in the Company's ships) have in any degree fulfilled the expectations or intentions of the Legislature. It will not be denied, that the facilities granted by that Act have not been satisfactory, at least to the merchants, either of this country or of India. They have been the source of constant dispute, and they have even entailed a heavy expense upon the Company, without affording to the Public any adequate benefit from such a sacrifice. You will do me the justice to recollect, that in all our discussions on this subject, both recently and on former occasions, the admission of the ships of merchants in this country into the trade of India, in concurrence with those of the Company, has never been urged as a measure, from which much immediate benefit would, in my opinion, be derived, either to the country or to the individuals who might embark in the speculation; and I certainly am not without considerable apprehension, that, at least on the first opening of the trade, the public expectation, as to the British territories in India affording any considerable outlet for British manufactures, beyond the amount of our present exports, may be disappointed. On that admission, however, and on the necessity of guarding against the unrestrained intercourse of Europeans with the territories of the Company, or of the native States in India (in which also I fully concur), nearly the whole of the arguments adduced by the Court of Directors against any opening of the trade are founded. But it must be recollected, that in determining the question, as to continuing the whole or a part of the Company's monopoly, it will be the duty of Parliament to consider, not merely whether it may be safe to prolong it, but whether it may be unsafe to abridge or abolish it. As far as relates to the trade with India, and several other countries included within the limits of the Company's Charter, the Court do not appear to have succeeded in establishing the proposition, that any detriment will arise to the public interest, either in this country or in India, or ultimately even to the interest of the Company themselves, from the introduction of private adventurers. If the Company carry on their trade more expensively and with less activity and industry than private individuals, it is unjust to the country as well to the inhabitants of British India, that the exclusive monopoly should be continued; and in such a state of things, the trade is more likely to be advantageous to the country, and beneficial to the individuals in their hands, than in those of the Company: but if the latter shall conduct it with skill and enterprize, and with due and unremitting attention to economy, the extent of their capital, and the superior facilities which they must continue to possess, of providing their investment in India at the cheapest rate, will undoubtedly afford them the means of successful rivalship with all other competitors.

In adverting, in your letter of the 4th instant, to the statement contained in mine of the 17th December, on the proposed transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, you do not appear to have understood accurately the purport of my suggestion. I entertain no doubt, as to the expediency of continuing to the Company's Government in India the supremacy of their military, as well as civil authority: but though various regulations may possibly be necessary, with a view to promote the discipline and efficiency of the army in India, I am not aware, that any legislative enactments are requisite, except as to the amount of force which His Majesty may be empowered to maintain in India, at the expense of the Company, and perhaps also some provisions, in regard to the relative powers of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors.

In your letter of the 4th instant, you advert to the question as to how far it may be expedient to admit into the trade with this country, ships built in India and manned with Indian seamen. This is undoubtedly an important consideration, as it involves in it, to a certain extent, a departure from the principles on which the navigation system of this country has hitherto been conducted. As far as the East-India Company is concerned, it will probably be necessary to leave the matter on its present footing, during the continuance of the war; but if the trade with India is to be opened to all British ships, in the manner already pointed out, there seems to be no sufficient reason for breaking in upon the system of our navigation laws, by permitting any other than British ships, with a due proportion of British seamen, to import colonial produce into the United Kingdom.

I have

I have not thought it requisite, in this letter, to trouble you with any observations on several points adverted to in yours of the 4th instant, which are also noticed in the enclosed paper of hints and of replies to the several propositions. I shall abstain also from any remarks on the calculations detailed in your letter, and which are introduced more with the view, as I conceive, to vindicate the Company in their past management of the exclusive trade to India and the government of their territorial possessions, than to any practical results to be derived from your statement, in relation to the matters at present in discussion between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors. The Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs have already submitted to the House detailed statements on that part of the subject, and in any further reports which they may present they will probably complete the investigation.

I am, Gentlemen,

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Melville.*

OBSERVATIONS on the Hints suggested by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, 3d March 1812; adverted to in the foregoing Letter.

1st, 2d, and 3d. It is deemed advisable, with a view to the security of the revenue and to other objects connected with the trade to China, to leave it on its present footing, and to guard, by proper regulations, against any encroachment on that branch of the Company's exclusive privilege.

4th. This proposition ought to be acceded to; with the reservation, however, that the Governments in India ought to be restricted from imposing new duties, without the previous sanction of the authorities in England.

5th. The Company are understood to have, in some degree, the power of regulating the internal trade of saltpetre in India; it appears, therefore, to be scarcely necessary to impose any other restrictions on the exportation of saltpetre from India, than such as may be deemed expedient for political objects, especially in time of war.

6th. The adoption of the regulation suggested in this proposition, will probably tend to the security and advantage of the public revenue, in collecting the duties on all articles imported from the East Indies and China, as well as other countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

7th. The Company ought at least to be indemnified from the charges incurred by this management.

8th. There does not appear to exist any sufficient reason for preventing ships from clearing out for the East Indies from other ports of the United Kingdom besides the port of London.

9th. It will be necessary, either by the regulations suggested in this proposition, or by others of a similar description, to guard against the evil therein described.

10th. It will probably be necessary to regulate the exportation of military stores to the East Indies, and also of naval stores in time of war.

11th. It is understood that the object of this proposition is to secure to the manufacturers of piece goods in India the continuance of regular and constant employment, under the same system of local management, for their benefit, which prevails at present. If that object is likely to be attained, without continuing the restrictions mentioned in this proposition, it certainly would be desirable that they should cease, except in so far as it may be necessary to regulate the importation of Indian piece goods, with a view to the protection of British manufactures.

12th. As no such restriction exists at present in the importation of silk by private merchants, and as the reasons which have hitherto been adduced, on the part of the Court of Directors, for establishing such a regulation, though entitled to much consideration, do not appear to be conclusive, it will scarcely be deemed expedient to agree to this proposal.

13th. This suggestion appears to be perfectly reasonable.

14th. It is understood, that this proposition is founded on a principle of guarding against the dangers to which vessels of less burthen than four hundred tons would be exposed on a voyage to the East Indies, and also of providing for the security of the revenue, which might be affected by permitting importations in smaller vessels. These reasons, though entitled to due consideration, do not appear to be sufficiently strong to justify the proposed restriction, or the making a distinction, in that respect, between ships trading to the East Indies and to other countries.

15th. This seems to be reasonable.

16th. It will be necessary to provide, by proper regulations, for the care and maintenance of these persons, and for their return to the East Indies.

17th. This proposal would be wholly inadmissible, unless it were limited to such unexpired engagements as do not extend beyond March 1814, when the Company's present term of exclusive privileges will expire; but the Public may fairly look to the Company to bear this burthen, as a compensation, to a certain extent, for the continuance of the exclusive trade to China.

18th. It will be indispensably necessary, for the purpose of guarding against the inconvenience herein alluded to, that the existing restrictions shall be continued, with such alterations as may be requisite, in the new system of trade.

19th. The number of His Majesty's forces to be maintained by the East-India Company may, without inconvenience, be limited, as herein suggested. It will be necessary, however,

in consequence of the increased extent of the British territories in India, since the passing of the Act by which the number is at present regulated, that a considerable addition should be made to it.

20th. It will be necessary, that the present system of accounting between the East-India Company and the Paymaster General should be abolished, and new regulations enacted.

21st. These demands must necessarily be arranged on the principles suggested by the Committees of the House of Commons, who have reported upon the subject of the accounts herein referred to. If it were necessary or proper, in discussing the future regulations which it may be deemed advisable to establish, respecting the affairs of the East-India Company, there would be no difficulty in demonstrating, that the amount of force maintained in India has not gone beyond what was requisite for the defence and security of the Company's possessions, and for other operations, intimately and inseparably connected with those objects.

22d. The Proprietors ought to be secured, as at present, in their dividend of ten and a half per cent.

23d. The whole of the surplus funds of the East India Company, at home and abroad, ought to be applied, in the first instance, to the reduction of debt, till it is reduced in India to the sum of ten millions, and the bond debt at home to the sum of three millions, after providing for a proportionate increase of the capital stock of the Company, if they shall think fit to avail themselves of the power now vested in them by law to that effect.

24th. It is intended to submit to Parliament a proposition to that effect, or similar in substance.

25th. If the object adverted to in this proposition can be obtained by exclusion from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and a prohibition to import the produce of that country without license from the Company, it will be preferable to the mode herein suggested. There seems to be no reason for excluding the private trade from the Spice Islands.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; also noticed in the Minute above-mentioned.

Gentlemen, India Board, 23d March 1812.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the two letters which the Deputation from the Court of Directors addressed to me, on the 18th and 19th instant.

It is undoubtedly reasonable, that the further term now proposed to be granted to the East-India Company of their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India, should be for such a period, as may be sufficient, if unforeseen contingencies do not arise, to produce a considerable reduction of the debt, both in India and at home. The experience, however, of the last twenty years, has sufficiently demonstrated, that it is impossible to calculate, with any degree of accuracy, on what may be the state of the Company's affairs in India at the expiry of another period of the same duration. If they are prosperous, the same term as was granted in 1793 will be sufficient for the purposes described in your letter of the 18th; but if untoward events shall occur, and the Company shall be again engaged in expensive wars, it will be desirable that Parliament should have the opportunity of reconsidering the subject, and of making such new provisions as the case may appear to require. Under those circumstances, I do not think it will be advisable to propose a longer term than what was granted by the Act of 1793, *viz.* twenty years from the expiry of the existing period, with three years previous notice.

I have no hesitation in admitting that the suggestion in your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the continuance of the dividend of ten shillings per cent. on the existing capital of the East-India Company, after the separate fund shall be exhausted, is reasonable, and that it will be proper to comply with it.

Your proposition, in regard to the payment of the Property-tax, requires much more consideration, and I cannot, at present, bring myself to concur in the expediency of agreeing to submit it to Parliament. A confident expectation may be entertained, from the state of the Company's revenues in India, and from the reduction of expense which has already taken place, or which may still be effected, both at home and abroad, by means completely within your power, that a large annual surplus will be available towards the reduction of debt; but when it is recollected, that though the amount of the debt in India has recently been considerably diminished, it has been proportionably increased at home; and considering, also, that provision must be made, for the possible contingency of the Company having to pay, in this country, the interest, not only of their large debt at home, but also of the whole debt of India, I do not think that it would be wise or prudent, at least till after the experience of a few years, to make an addition to the permanent charges of the Company at home, to the amount of the Property-tax upon their dividends.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

(Signed) *Melville.*

PAPERS

RELATING TO

The East-India Company's Charter;

VIZ.

Correspondence between the President of the Board of Controul, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company;—&c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
14 *April* 1812.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

The Madras Army *and* Government.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
15 *April* 1812.

LIST OF PAPERS

Presented to the Honourable the House of Commons, in pursuance of their Orders of the 24th of January and 11th of March 1812.

24th January 1812.

No. 1.—Copy of a Military Letter from the Court of Directors to the Madras Government, dated the 12th June 1807 - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

No. 2.—Copy of a Military Letter from the Court of Directors to the Madras Government, dated the 5th July 1811 - - - - - - - - - - p. 6.

No. 3.—Copy of a Protest against certain Paragraphs in the Court's Letter of the 5th July 1811 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 9.

Nos. 4 and 5.—Return to the Orders of the House, dated 24th of January 1812, requiring "Copy of the Proceedings of the Court of Directors on the 23d July 1811, on a "Motion to remove Sir George Barlow from the Government of Madras," and "of "the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 23d July 1811, to continue Sir "George Barlow in the Government of Madras" - - - - - - p. 10.

No. 6.—Copy of the Dissents to the Court's Resolutions of the 23d of July 1811 - p. 11.

No. 7.—A Statement of the number of Staff Appointments, with the Allowances thereunto annexed, and also of the number and description of Military Commands under the Government of Fort St. George in the beginning of the year 1809; distinguishing such of those Staff Appointments as were held by Officers in the Service of the East India Company, from such as were held by Officers in the Service of His Majesty - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 24.

11th March 1812.

No. 8.—Copy of a Letter from the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger, to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated Sackville Street, 13th December 1811, together with the Appendix and Explanations thereunto annexed. - p. 27.

India Board Office,
Whitehall, 15th April 1812.

—No. 1.—

Copy of a MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the *Madras* Government;—dated the 12th June 1807.

Military Department.

Our Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Para. 1.

THERE is a subject of great importance which has long attracted our attention, and occasionally excited our animadversion, but upon which some of your late Proceedings in this Department absolutely require us to give our unreserved opinion and our positive orders; we mean the undue preference which we conceive to have been shewn towards the Officers in His Majesty's Service, in the distribution of Commands, and of Staff Employments in our Military Service.

2. We have the highest regard for His Majesty's Army serving in India; we are truly sensible of their gallant achievements, and we desire that they may enjoy their full share of the advantages which the Military Service of British India affords. We are sincerely solicitous, also, that a spirit of harmony and cordiality may subsist between the two Armies; but this can never be obtained, nor the welfare of either Army, nor the interest of the Indian Empire be properly consulted, if the just pretensions of both Armies are not duly regarded.

3. There are certain properties inherent in the constitution of our Native Army which go far to establish the claims of the European Officers by whom its organization is maintained: the Troops composing it are in language, manners, usages and whole character, so dissimilar to Europeans, that an early education among them is absolutely necessary for those European Officers who would either conciliate their regard and obedience, or render their services efficient. This condition, which ever has been and always must be indispensable, entails another equally necessary, namely, rise by seniority, and not by purchase in the Service; and, as a consequence of this, young men entering the Company's Native Army must devote the best part of life to it, and look to it solely for the means of subsistence, and a provision for retirement in advanced years.

4. We think it, therefore, a natural and just rule, that the Officers of this Service should in general be preferred to those Staff Appointments, and other beneficial situations in it, for which their experience best qualifies them, and to which their being originally devoted to the Service so well entitles them.

5. No doubt it may happen, that in a state of actual warfare, or in particular stations during peace, circumstances may exist to prevent an universal observance of this rule, but we contend for the principle and the honest observance of it in all practicable cases. Nor is this more the right of the Officers than necessary to the due conduct of the Service in those situations where the whole, or the greater part of the Military force is composed of Natives. That acquaintance with the languages, the customs, the prejudices of these people, which early and long habits of intercourse with them have made familiar to the Officers of Sepoy corps can be looked for; but in a small, if in any degree in the generality of the King's Officers, some of whom come out in mature life, and almost all of whom have been without those opportunities which the Company's Officers cannot but enjoy; for even of those King's Officers, who have been some time resident in the country, the intercourse with the Natives has probably been only unfrequent and transient, and many new ones successively come out who cannot have acquired any knowledge of the habits of the Native Soldiery, consequently there can be no hesitation in determining to which class of Officers the preference ought to be given in selecting for appointments which are more especially connected with the discipline, regulations, customs and prejudices, of the Native part of the Military Establishment.

6. We think, then, the line to be drawn is clear and simple; in all cases where, from peculiar circumstances, the necessity of the Service does not impose a deviation, the general rule ought to be observed, that each Army should be confined to the emoluments arising within itself. It would doubtless be considered by the King's Officers as injurious if any of the Staff Appointments annexed to His Majesty's Troops in India were given to Officers in the Company's Service; upon what equitable plea, therefore, can the Staff Appointments,

peculiarly

peculiarly attached to the Company's Service, be taken from the Company's Officers and given to those of His Majesty's regiments? There is evidently, upon this general principle, as much ground for complaint in the one case as there would be in the other; but when the essential points of qualification noticed above are taken into consideration, the injustice done to the Company's Officers by their exclusion from so many of the Staff Appointments of their own Service is greatly aggravated.

7. To the general observation we have above made, relative to the distinct Staff Appointments belonging to the two Services, we must particularly apply those of Deputy Judge Advocate, Deputy and Assistant Adjutants, General or Quartermaster General; all these are peculiarly attached to the Company's Service, and ought therefore unquestionably to be given to the Company's Officers.

8. We do not mean here to imply that a power should not reside in our Governments in India, to select for important commands and appointments such Officers as may appear to them best fitted for those situations; but it is our duty to watch over the exercise of such a power, and to be careful that it is used without prejudice or partiality. In the distribution of rewards incidental to our Military Establishments, we feel ourselves irresistibly called upon to guard the fair pretensions and just rights of the Company's Officers, who by a long course of active, zealous, and faithful Services, have established an undisputable claim to our protection; and averse as we are to impute improper motives to our Governments in their nominations to appointments under them, yet when we see our old and experienced Officers passed over and neglected, and some of the most valuable and important situations bestowed on other Officers who have no plea to entitle them to the preference shewn them, it is impossible for us to say we are convinced that the best interests of the Company have been consulted on these occasions.

Letter 8th September 1805, para. 486 to 488. Appointment of Lieut. Col. Moneypenny of H. M. 73d Reg. to be Commandant of the Troops in Fort St. George.

9. In applying these general remarks to particular instances we have to notice the following:

10. On perusing the Governor's Minute in Cons. of the 19th June 1805, we have seen no good or sufficient reason for a new appointment of this description. The Service has hitherto been carried on without its being proposed; and at a time when every attention to economy was absolutely necessary, the creation of a new office which caused additional expense should have been avoided.

11. We direct that the special appointment be immediately discontinued. The command of the troops in Fort St. George under the Governor, and in the absence of the Commander in Chief, devolves of course on the senior Officer at the Presidency. This is conformable to the practice in Bengal, but such Officer is not on that account to receive any addition to his usual allowances.

Military Letter, 8th September 1805, para. 561. Appointment of Lieut. Hall, of the 22d Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster to the Subsidiary Force at Hydrabad.

12. This appointment is so exceptionable, as well on the general grounds above stated, as on other accounts, that we cannot refrain from expressing our surprize it should have been made.

13. The subsidiary force at Hydrabad consists of about 7,000 men, mostly Native troops, and its usual expense amounts to several lacs of pagodas; the office of Paymaster to this corps must therefore be considered as of equal importance with that of any of the fixed stations of the Army; and in this view it should have been filled by a Civil servant of the higher ranks, in the same manner as the Paymastership of Mysore, Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, &c.

14. Lord William Bentinck, in his minute of the 3d of March 1805, proposed an alteration in the Pay Department of the Army, and stated his opinion, that the Paymastership should be held by Military Officers, observing, "There is no doubt that these duties of Paymasters "will be better performed by an old and respectable Officer than by a Civilian." His Lordship therefore proposed that the Paymasterships should be held by *Captains in the Service of not less than ten years standing.*

15. In August following, contrary to the principles he had earnestly recommended only five months before, of appointing old and respectable Officers to the Paymasterships, his Lordship proposes the appointment of a subaltern Officer of His Majesty's Service, who had not been in India many months, to be Paymaster to the Hydrabad subsidiary force, an office of considerable importance in this line of the Service.

16. We have seldom met with an instance of so much inconsistency as is displayed in this appointment. We object to it not only on this account, but also for the general reasons assigned above, and direct that it be instantly annulled. No stronger proof can be adduced of the impropriety of the preference to which we have alluded than the present instance; the subsidiary force being composed chiefly of Native troops, naturally pointed out the Company's Officers who had been accustomed to serve with such Troops, as most proper to fill the Staff offices annexed to the detachment.

Military Letter, 21st October 1806, para. 302 to 310. Appointment of Lieut. Col. Gillespie, to be Inspector and exercising Officer of Cavalry, serving under the Presidency.

17. Of the gallantry, energy and able exertions of Colonel Gillespie in the unfortunate business at Vellore, we have the highest sense, and we have marked it in the strongest terms by our recent resolution to reward him for the same.

18. But with sentiments thus favourable of the Service rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Gillespie, it is impossible for us, in considering the

the appointment stated in these paragraphs to have been conferred on him, to lose sight of the just claims and reasonable pretensions of the Cavalry Officers in our Service.

19. If an Inspector and Exercising Officer of the Cavalry serving under your Presidency were absolutely necessary, of which however we entertain serious doubts, it should not have been forgotten that four-fifths of the Cavalry Establishment consisted of Native troops, the long experience of the Company's Officers at the head of the Cavalry in the manners and customs of the Natives, entitled them to consideration, as the corps from which a selection for such a command should have been made. It is not our intention to derogate in the smallest degree from the abilities of Colonel Gillespie in other respects, but from the short time he had been in India, it was impossible he could have acquired that knowledge which appears to us so essential in the command, exercise and inspection of Native troops, and which was unquestionably possessed by the Cavalry Officers in the Company's Service. At the time of conferring the appointment in question, Major General Pater, who had served with the Cavalry more than two-and-thirty years, was on the spot; his long and faithful Services in this line should have recommended him to notice on the occasion of creating an appointment for the duties of which he was so eminently qualified.

20. But we must here repeat our doubts of the necessity for the appointment; the Cavalry are not in general collected together in considerable numbers, every ordinary inspection of the Regiments may therefore take place under the Officer commanding the Division of the Army at which they are stationed. From every information before us, the Native part of this Establishment has been kept in a high state of discipline, and we have no doubt the European Cavalry has been equally so. We cannot subscribe to the opinion of Lord William Bentinck, as to the political consequence that might be derived from the influence over the feelings and opinions of the Native troopers, which the reputation of Colonel Gillespie for gallantry and decision had already obtained for him; and although a long war may have had its effects on the appearance and discipline of the Cavalry in general, as stated by the Commander in Chief, we do not admit it was necessary to resort to the unprecedented measure now under consideration to obviate those effects.

21. We also object to the appointment on account of the extraordinary allowances annexed to it, viz. pag^{a} 200 a month, and three-fourths of the field tent allowance of a General Officer pag^{a} 234 a month; these, with the allowances to the Major of Brigade, will cause an increase of expense to the amount of pag^{a} 6,100 per annum.

22. For the reasons above given, we therefore direct, that the appointment of Inspecting and Exercising Officer of the Cavalry be forthwith annulled.

Letter of 21st October 1806, para. 717. Appointment of Col. Montresor of the 22d Light Dragoons to command the Subsidiary Force at Hydrabad.

23. Upon the general arguments adduced above it is impossible for us to approve this appointment. The subsidiary force consists chiefly of Natives, and the Officer placed in command should unquestionably possess that knowledge of their customs and prejudices, which is only to be acquired by long Service with the Native corps. From the short time Col. Montresor had been in India, we consider it impossible that he could have been fitly qualified in this respect for the command in question, while on the other hand many of the Company's Field Officers were, by constant Service with Native corps, competent to hold that command, and should not have been passed over.

24. It is far from our wish that any thing harsh or invidious towards Colonel Montresor, or that might have the appearance of conveying disapprobation of his conduct, should take place: we desire however that he be removed, as soon as an arrangement can be made, to some other situation less liable to the objection we have stated.

25. The appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace to the command of the subsidiary force at Poona, originally made by Major General Wellesley, and confirmed by your Government on the 20th April 1804, is another instance falling within the scope of our present animadversions. The corps stationed with the Paishwa, under the Treaty of Bassein, consisted of a small number of European Artillery and six thousand Native Infantry; the constitution of this force therefore evidently proved the necessity of its being placed under the command of an Officer who, by habit and education, was familiarly acquainted with the disposition and character of Native troops, and such Officer could, in our opinion, be no where so well selected as from those in the Company's Service. Colonel Wallace, however, having now been a considerable time in India, and in actual Service in that country, and his appointment to the command of the subsidiary force with the Peshwa having taken place above three years ago, we do not intend that you should consider our remarks on that selection as rendering it necessary for you to remove him to any other station.

26. The appointments to the commands of the principal Divisions and Stations of the Army, according to the latest accounts, are distributed as follows:

27. Exclusive of the centre division under the more immediate controul of the Commander in Chief, but of part of which (the garrison of Fort St. George) a King's Officer, as already noticed, has been placed in the command; the southern division of the Army, the subsidiary force at Poonah, the subsidiary force at Hydrabad, the force in Malabar, and that serving in Mysore, besides the corps at Wallajahbad, are all commanded by Officers of His Majesty's regiments, while the northern division of the Army and the force in the ceded districts, are the only commands of consequence held by the Company's Officers.

28. The garrisons of Vellore, Arcot, Poonamalee, and Sera, are commanded by King's Officers, so that the possession of the most important and lucrative Military command is almost exclusively with Officers of His Majesty's Service.

29. It appearing, from various parts of your proceedings, that allowances to an extent beyond what we conceive to be necessary or proper, have been granted to Officers commanding at different stations, we direct that from the receipt of this dispatch, the allowances to the Officers in command of the northern and southern divisions of the Army, when not Generals on the Staff, be restricted to the pay and full batta of their regimental rank, with an addition of 300 pag^{s} a month for table, linguists, and hircarrahs, and all contingencies.

30. We further direct that the Officers in future appointed to command the subsidiary forces at Hydrabad and Poonah, and the troops in Mysore, when not Generals on the Staff, shall receive their pay and full batta, and 250 pag^{s} a month for table, linguist, &c, and all contingencies.

31. Having thus brought under your notice several instances in which we conceive that an undue preference has been shewn to the King's Officers at the expense of the Company's, and particularly in situations where the superior local knowledge of the latter, and their acquaintance with the manners, customs, and prejudices of the Natives, pointed them out as the fittest to be employed, we have only to repeat that while on the one hand we disclaim any intention of throwing any reflection on the characters of the individuals so selected by you, and are ready to acknowledge to the fullest extent the meritorious Services of His Majesty's forces in India; we feel it our bounden duty on the other hand to guard the interests of our own Officers. Their claims upon our countenance and protection are strong and indisputable, their exertions have been great, and their Services zealous and faithful. Our interests must suffer materially from any want of harmony and cordiality between the two descriptions of Officers; and we know of no circumstance more likely to produce that injurious effect than an undue preference of either. The exigencies of the public Service may unquestionably justify occasional and temporary deviations from the principles we have laid down; but we are so fully persuaded that a fair adherence to it is so easy, and the path to be followed so plain and obvious, that we desire it to be distinctly and explicitly understood, that we shall consider a different line of conduct on the part of any of our Governments or Commanders in Chief to be so highly exceptionable, as to demand the strongest expressions of our censure and disapprobation.

We are,

Your loving Friends,

(Signed) Edwd Parry, G. W. Thelluson,
C. Grant, Geo. Millett,
J. Manship, Jno Inglis,
W. Thornton, T. Reid,
J. Cotton, R. Thornton,
London, 12th June 1807. J. Roberts, W. F. Elphinstone,
S. Toone, Geo. Smith,
W. Bensley, John Bebb.

—No. 2.—

Copy of a MILITARY LETTER from the Court of Directors to the *Madras* Government;—dated the 5th of July 1811.

Military Department.

Our Governor in Council, at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. OUR last letter to you in this Department was dated the 13th ultimo.

2. The letters of the Governor General to the Secret Committee, dated Fort St. George, the 12th October 1809 and 5th February 1810, have been submitted to us, in replying to which we shall confine our remarks principally to such parts of their contents as have not been already noticed by us in our correspondence with your Government.

3. Upon a subject so painful to our feelings, we wish to avoid every repetition of remarks not rendered absolutely necessary by the events which have taken place.

4 The support which the Government General of Bengal has afforded to that of Fort St. George throughout the whole course of the late convulsions, is entitled to our strongest approbation, and we highly applaud the resolution taken by the Governor General, to proceed to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and of the delicate and judicious limitation which he imposed upon the exercise of his authority, during his continuance at Madras.

5. The

5. The firm and decisive line of conduct adopted by our Government, the tempered lenience and severity of the Governor General, and the returning good sense of the Army of Fort St. George, will, we trust, gradually restore that harmony which has been interrupted to so great an extent; and will justify that moderation which has been evinced by the Government both abroad and at home upon this occasion, of which the Army itself will, we hope, every day become more and more sensible.

6. We shall now proceed to deliver our decision upon the several cases of the individuals which have been submitted to our immediate cognizance and decision; and we do so after a delay which cannot but have been favourable to the Officers whose cases have been submitted to us, and after an impartial review of all the circumstances which could possibly be supposed to throw a light upon them.

7. The first case, that of Lieut. Col. Boles, we have fully discussed in paragraphs 12 to 26 of our Military letter to Fort St. George, dated 22d February 1811, and it is unnecessary that we should make any addition to that discussion.

8. Upon the second case, that of Lieut. Col. St. Leger, we have suspended our judgment until the receipt of further documents from Madras, relative to the prosecution commenced by him in the Supreme Court.

9. We have not thought ourselves at liberty either to reject or to use the evidence obtained in that suit, subject to the restrictions under which it has been transmitted to us, and we have not thought it right to come to a decision upon his case, subject to this restriction.

10. After a most careful attention to the evidence brought forward by the Madras Government against Captain Marshall, Lieut. Col. Martin, Major de Morgan, and Captain Grant, together with what those Officers have stated to us in their defence, we have adopted determinations, and which we shall now proceed to communicate to you.

11. We are of opinion that Major de Morgan has been guilty of signing a very improper and inflammatory address to Lord Minto, containing doctrines hostile to the existence of Military discipline, and calculated to lead to the subversion of all due authority in the State, and that he has also, in the intended prosecution of Lieut. Col. Monro, and in his letter to Col. Cuppage, dated the 14th April 1809, exhibited a spirit deserving of much reprehension.

12. It appears also that Lieut. Col. Martin and Captain Marshall have been guilty of preparing copies of the factious and inflammatory memorial intended to be delivered to Lord Minto, at as early a period as the beginning of February 1809; that this fact might lead to the inference of their having had a further concern in the circumstances relating to this paper, and in the most favourable construction that could possible be put upon their conduct, must prove that they were highly deficient in an essential point of their duty, in concealing the knowledge of such a memorial from the Government of Madras. The evidence against Lieut. Col. Martin is perhaps less clear and explicit than which has been produced against Captain Marshall, as far as relates to the preparation of the memorial to Lord Minto, whilst it seems proper here to allude to Lieut. Col. Martin having been with Major de Morgan a party to the prosecution of Lieut. Col. Munro which manifests a spirit deserving of much reprehension.

13. It further appears to us, that Captain Grant has been guilty of a very serious offence against Military discipline, and the authority of legal Government, in subscribing his name to an address to Major Boles, in which a systematic resistance to Government is upheld, and an indemnity is offered to the persons suffering under such resistance; and that Captain Grant has moreover added to this offence, by the reprehensible manner in which he introduced this paper to the notice of the Government of Fort St. George.

14. The offence of which we have thus adjudged Major de Morgan, Captain Marshall and Lieut. Col. Martin to have been guilty, would, in our opinion, have justified their removal from the Company's Service, and we should have been compelled to adopt a resolution to that effect if their case stood disconnected from other circumstances. Subsequent events, however, has disposed us to allow of a more favourable result, namely; first, the influence of very general evil example at Madras early in 1809, and the contagion arising from this source; and secondly, the nature of the amnesty granted by the Governor General (with some exceptions only) to the whole of the offending Officers in the Madras Army, as published in the 25th September 1809, which, though it could not extend to the interruption of our judgment, on the conduct of those who were suspended on the 1st May 1809, and referred home for decision, may have been considered by some persons to have embraced them in the spirit of the measure; and finally, the possibility that the intended memorial to Lord Minto might have been abandoned by those concerned in it, from their conviction of its criminal nature and tendency, but of which we regret that no proof whatever is to be found.

15. Actuated by these considerations in mitigation of what we should otherwise deem due to justice and the maintenance of the authority of our Government, we have resolved that the suspension imposed on Major de Morgan, Captain Marshall and Lieut. Col. Martin be removed, but that they shall only be permitted to return to India, whenever we shall be of opinion

opinion that the complete restoration of order and military subordination at Madras shall have rendered such a measure justifiable, and consistent with that support which it is our paramount duty and our determination at all times to afford to the Civil authorities.

16. We are further of opinion, that the offence of which we had adjudged Captain James Grant to have been guilty, would also have justified his dismissal from our Service. Considerations, however, of a nature similar to those which we have stated as having influenced our decision on the cases of Major de Morgan, Captain Marshall and Lieut. Col. Martin (as far as the circumstances of those cases apply in this instance) have induced us to determine that Captain Grant's suspension be likewise removed, subject to the same reservation, with respect to his return to India, as is stated in the concluding part of the foregoing paragraph.

17. The next case brought before us was that of Captain Coomb's, upon which we entirely coincide in the sentiments recorded by the Governor General in his minute, dated December 1809.

18. We are clearly of opinion that Captain Coombs was justly removed from his staff situation, and that his misconduct is much aggravated by the defence which he set up.

19. On the cases of Lieut. Cols. Cuppage and Chalmers, we are equally clear in our opinion, that they did not "take such steps as they ought to have taken, either to repress "or report to the Government the improper proceedings pursued by part of the troops "under their command," but on the contrary they appear to have participated in those unmilitary proceedings.

20. We also entirely concur in the sentiments expressed by the Government of Fort St. George upon that occasion, namely; "that it is not sufficient for Officers holding commands "to avoid a participation in such proceedings; it is their positive and indispensable duty to "adopt most decided measures for their suppression, and to report them to their superior "authorities." We therefore approve of the removal of these Officers from their respective appointments and commands.

21. Upon the same principle we approve of the removal of Lieut. Col. Bell from all Military charge and command, until our pleasure respecting him should be known; we are, however, willing to hope, from the general character of this Officer, that he has before this time become duly sensible of the impropriety of his conduct, and is desirous of atoning for it by a diligent superintendence of the Officers and men under his command and care, and with these hopes and expectations we shall not object to his being re-appointed to the command of the artillery, whenever such a measure shall seem proper to the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

22. We must, however, decline complying with his application for the difference of allowance from the date of his removal from the command of the artillery, or to his drawing any allowances whatever beyond those fixed for him by the Governor in Council at the date of his removal.

23. It now becomes necessary for us to advert to the important measure adopted by the Governor General in his orders of the 25th September 1809, in which the Governor General has selected some Officers, falling under particular descriptions, either for trial by Court Martial, or for the option of being dismissed from the Service, and has granted a full and entire amnesty to the rest of the Army.

24. In considering this subject, it is impossible for us not to be fully sensible of the peculiar delicacy and difficulty of the situation in which the Governor General was placed on his arrival at Madras.

25. Called upon to investigate, and to give his judgment upon the conduct, and upon the fortunes, and perhaps upon the lives of more than one thousand British Officers, nothing but a choice of difficulties was left for his selection.

26. After an attentive consideration therefore of all the various circumstances which apply to the matter before us, we proceed to confirm the orders published in the Madras Gazette of the 25th September 1809, and to acquiesce in the extent of punishment which he then thought proper to award, and hope we may be permitted to entertain a confident expectation that the selections made by the Governor General, as well as the otherwise very ample and extensive pardon granted by him, will be followed by a proportionate effect upon the minds of the Army at large, and that, though the punishment which it has been so absolutely necessary to adopt, should have failed perhaps in falling upon the most guilty parties, the ends of justice to a certain extent may have been satisfied.

27. We also join in the hope which the Governor General has expressed, that "there is "a fair prospect not only of the permanent restoration of former security and tranquillity, "but of the improvement of those blessings."

28. But for the furtherance of this object, it will be absolutely necessary to mark with the severest displeasure of the Government, any tendency to that conduct of which two instances have been brought before us in the 78th paragraph of the Governor General's letter, dated 12th October 1809, and in the General Orders published at Madras on the 4th October 1809.

29. The

29. The highly culpable conduct of the two Officers there noticed, Lieutenants McCormick and Rowley, who having ostensibly repented of their errors, and accepted the pardon of Government, endeavoured to stigmatize in the grossest manner the laudable conduct of their superior Officer, for having avowed the same sentiments at an earlier period than they had done, has excited our severest displeasure.

30. The conduct of these Officers upon this occasion is equally irreconcileable with every principle of private feeling and public obligation. It has also a direct tendency to prevent the return of general harmony, and keep alive the criminal spirit of Military combination. Nothing therefore but the consideration of the delicacy of public faith, and the possibility that expectations might have been formed that the amnesty granted by the Governor General should cover the cases of these Officers, could have induced us to acquiesce in the extension of amnesty to them.

31. We however think it proper to declare, that we shall consider every Officer who may be hereafter guilty of a similar offence, or of having entered into combinations or pledges, to exclude from society, or otherwise to insult or stigmatize any person for instances of attachment to the cause of Loyalty and Government, to be utterly improper to be continued in our Service; and we accordingly direct that any Officer who shall so offend shall be immediately brought to trial by a Court Martial, or suspended from the Service, and sent to Europe, according to the discretion of the Government under which he may serve.

32. We shall hereafter take into our consideration the cases of the Officers who have accepted of the Governor General's option of being dismissed the Service, or have been dismissed by the sentences of Courts Martial, as described in the Governor General's letter of the 15th April 1810. In the meantime we think proper to direct that Lieutenant Colonel Doveton be restored to the exercise of his Military functions.

33. It is impossible for us to approve of the terms in which the Court Martial on Lieutenant Colonel Doveton expressed their opinion on his conduct, and at least a reasonable doubt may be entertained, whether that Officer was entitled to an acquittal on the evidence submitted to the Court Martial.

34. We do not think it necessary however to express any opinion on the latter point; we are unwilling, after a review of the whole of his trial, to refuse him the benefit of an acquittal by that tribunal to which his case had been formally referred, or to exercise upon this occasion that paramount authority which exists in the Court of Directors, as it does in the State, of removing, without the intervention of any other tribunal, from the Service of the Company, any Servant whose continuance in that Service may be deemed incompatible with the public interests.

We are,

Your loving Friends,

(Signed) JACOB BOSANQUET, JOS. COTTON,
HUGH INGLIS, R. C. PLOWDEN,
EDW^D PARRY, JOHN BEBB,
GEO. MILLETT, CHA^S MILLS,
R^D TWINING, ROB^T WILLIAMS,
THO^S REID, W^M WIGRAM,
R. THORNTON, ABRAM ROBARTS.

London, the 5th July 1811.

—No. 3.—

Copy of a PROTEST against certain Paragraphs in the Court's Letter, of the 5th July 1811.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 26th of June 1811;—

J. A. BANNERMAN, Esq. a Member of this Court, delivered in the following Dissent from the Madras Military Paragraphs,[a] which passed the Court on the 5th[a] and 7th[a] instant:

[a] Dated as a Dispatch, 5th July 1811.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company;

Gentlemen,

I protest against the Military paragraphs to our Government of Fort St. George, because in their general tenour they have a tendency to revive those irritations which it is the professed object of the 2d[b] paragraph to avoid; because, while approving and ratifying by the 21st[c] of these paragraphs, the solemn pledge of amnesty, sincere forgiveness and oblivion, announced in the General Order published by the Governor General on the 25th September 1809, the first principles of that sacred pledge are violated, by ordering the

[b] Para. 3 of the Dispatch.

[c] Para. 26.

publication to the Army of revived accusation and unnecessary reproach; because it is neither consistent nor respectable that the acts of this Court should thus be placed in direct opposition to its declared intentions; nor that evils, which it is our avowed design to bury in oblivion, should thus, year after year, be called into fresh operation by our own exclusive act.

[c] 21 and 22 of the Dispatch of 5th July 1811.

I dissent from the decision passed in the case of Colonel Robert Bell by the 16th[c] and 17th paragraphs, because the accusation by which he was suspended from the exercise of his Military functions is not only unsupported by any kind of proof, but refuted by the most direct and positive proof; because the practice, which has become too familiar in these unhappy transactions, of searching for new and supplementary accusations, real or imaginary, when the crime has been disproved for which punishment was inflicted, is at variance with the first principles of justice, and unfit to appear on the proceedings of any British tribunal; because the public faith of the Governor General (who approved and transmitted the address of Colonel Bell to this Court, under a direct promise of restoration) has been violated, and the violation is now confirmed by this Court, on an idea which amounts to a direct discouragement of all representation to superior authority; and because by confirming this discouragement, we are about to close the access to appeal to this Court, to establish, or rather to prolong the despotism of our Governors, and to vitiate by our own act the controlling power which it is our duty to observe and to render efficient.

I also protest against the measure of leaving to Sir George Barlow the option of re-appointing Colonel Robert Bell to command, because his conduct in the case of Colonel Agnew marks a frigid disregard to the wishes of his superiors, and an evasion of their explicit directions.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. A. Bannerman.*

India House,
20th June 1811.

—Nos. 4 & 5.—

RETURN to the Orders of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 24th January 1812, requiring "Copy of the Proceedings of "the Court of Directors on the 23d July 1811, on a Motion to "remove Sir George Barlow from the Government of Madras;" and, "of the Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 23d "July 1811, to continue Sir George Barlow in the Government of "Madras."

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 26th June 1811;—

ROBERT THORNTON, Esq. a Member of this Court, gave notice, that on Wednesday the 10th of July next a Motion will be proposed to the Court, to take into consideration the causes which led to the late Civil and Military discontents at the Settlement of Fort St. George.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 3d July 1811;—

The consideration of the subject relative to the late Civil and Military discontents at Madras, which was to have been brought before the Court on Wednesday the 10th instant, pursuant to notice given in the last Court of the 26th ultimo, was postponed till Tuesday the 23d instant.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 23d July 1811;—

The Court, pursuant to notice given on the 26th ultimo and 3d instant, proceeding to take into consideration the causes which led to the late Civil and Military discontents at the Settlement of Fort St. George:

And the following Motion being made, viz.

"That, on a review of the Proceedings of this Court, on the information received from "India relative to the late unnatual rebellion at the Presidency of Fort St. George, the "Court contemplate with satisfaction the permanency which the measures adopted by the "Court are calculated to give to the state of order and tranquillity into which the "Settlement has been brought, and was left at the period of Lord Minto's return to "Bengal.

"That

" That any further inquiry into the causes wich led to the disturbances alluded to is now be-
" come unnecessary, and could only tend to a revival of those animosities and erroneous
" principles, which it is the earnest desire of this Court may be totally suppressed, in order
" that their baneful effects in producing those evils, which of late there has been so much
" cause to censure and deplore, may be committed to eternal oblivion.

" That, although the Court approve of the zeal and integrity of Sir George Barlow, the
" present Governor of Fort St. George, they deem his continuance in that station
" inexpedient, and not calculated for the attainment of the objects above stated, which
" the Court are decidedly of opinion may be more effectually promoted by a reform of that
" Government.

" That, as it is always most desirable that His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of
" Directors should act with the greatest confidence and unanimity, and most particularly on
" a business so delicate and important as the present;"

Resolved, therefore, That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be desired to wait upon Lord Melville, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with a Copy of these Resolutions, and, in concert with his Lordship, to form a new Government for Madras with as little delay as circumstances will permit.

And the Court's Memorial to the King, dated the 13th December 1809, being read; also,

Paragraph 583 of the Letter from Fort St. George, in the Military Department, dated the 21st October 1807;

It was moved, That the further consideration of the foregoing Motion be adjourned till Friday next.

And the Question thereon being put by the Ballot,

It passed in the Negative.

It was then moved,

To agree with the said Motion.

And the Question thereon being put by the Ballot,

It passed in the Negative.

—No. 6.—

Copy of the DISSENTS to the Court's Resolutions of the 23d July 1811.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 7th August 1811;—

Four Dissents to the Court's Resolution of the 23d ultimo, as to Sir G. Barlow remaining in the Government of Fort St. George, were read; viz.

One signed by the Honourable W. F. Elphinstone, James Pattison, and James Daniell, Esquires;

One by Robert Thornton, Esq.

One by John Hudleston, Esq.

One by J. A. Bannerman, Esq.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company;

Gentlemen,

We dissent from the Resolution of the Court of the 23d instant, negativing the Motion,—

" That on a review of the Proceedings of this Court, on the information received from
" India, relative to the late unnatural rebellion at the Presidency of Fort St. George, the
" Court contemplate with satisfaction the permanency which the measures adopted by
" the Court are calculated to give to the state of order and tranquillity, into which
" the Settlement had been brought and was left at the period of Lord Minto's return to
" Bengal:

" That any farther inquiry into the causes which led to the disturbances alluded to,
" is now become unnecessary, and could only tend to a revival of those animosities and
" erroneous

" erroneous principles, which it is the earnest desire of this Court may be totally suppressed, " in order that their baneful effects in producing those evils, which of late there has been so " much cause to censure and deplore, may be committed to eternal oblivion.

" That although the Court approve the zeal and integrity of Sir George Barlow, the " present Governor of Fort St. George, they deem his continuance in that station inex- " pedient, and not calculated for the attainment of the objects above stated, which the " Court are decidedly of opinion may be more effectually promoted by a reform of that " Government.

" That as it is always most desirable that his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of " Directors should act with the greatest confidence and unanimity, and most particularly " on a business so delicate and important as the present; RESOLVED, therefore, That the " Chairman and Deputy Chairman be desired to wait upon Lord Melville, President of the " Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with a Copy of these Resolutions, and, " in concert with his Lordship, to form a new Government for Madras with as little delay " as circumstances will permit," for the following reasons;—

BECAUSE,—The moderate tone of the Motion, and the avoidance of all mention of the causes which have led to the present alienated state of the public mind at Madras, had for their object the securing a measure of great public importance with as little personality as possible, and while it gave to His Majesty's Ministers their due weight, it at the same time evinced a wish to give credit to Sir George Barlow and the Government of Fort St. George, for the fortitude and zeal displayed by them in the suppression of the rebellion, without pressing into prominent notice upon the records the series of political errors and arbitrary conduct, both in the Civil and Military Departments, which produced general dissatisfaction throughout the Settlement; and by a deplorable chain of causes and effects, led so large a number of brave men to forget their first duties, and tarnish the high reputation they had earned in the field by revolt against legitimate authority.

BECAUSE,—The Motion, if adopted, would have given ample time to His Majesty's Government, in concert with the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, to whom such power was proposed to be delegated, to combine upon a solid basis, and with due deliberation, such a firm, able, and popular Government, for the Settlement of Madras, as Lord Minto himself (on all occasions the strong panegyrist of Sir G. Barlow) declares to be absolutely necessary for the restoration and maintenance of discipline and harmony, and for which, in his dispatch of 5th February 1810, paragraph 227, he acknowledges that Sir G. Barlow, under the circumstances in which he is placed, is wholly unfit.

BECAUSE,—The time is now arrived when, free from the danger of the appearance of controul from external circumstances, the Court, having duly investigated the causes of the late lamentable events, and having traced them to their true source, may justly appreciate the fortitude and zeal so boastingly attributed to Sir George Barlow's Government, and as the only laudable result of those qualities in their fullest exertion, was the suppression of revolt instigated by its own tyranny and oppressions; we must pronounce our definitive opinion to be, that the praise due to that Government is at best of a negative nature, its only merit being that of having arrested mischief created by *itself* in its progress towards the destruction of the Settlement, and perhaps of British India.

BECAUSE,—The errors of Sir George Barlow's Government which the rejection of the motion compels us to state distinctly, aggravated as they are by harsh and cruel conduct to individuals, stand recorded on the Military and Civil annals in numerous, deplorable, and incontestible instances; and,

Treating first of the Military discontents, and commencing with the case of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, we find as subjects of unqualified reprobation:

1stly. The publicity given to Lieutenant Colonel Munro's Report on the Tent Contract, in disregard of the prophetic declaration of the Adjutant General, Colonel Capper, to whom it had been submitted, that *those very passages* in it, which in effect proved so highly objectionable to the Army, and were in fact the corner-stone of all the subsequent mischief, were of a nature to excite the most lively feeling among the Officers, and therefore required on the score both of justice and prudence the most deliberate investigation previously to their publication.

2dly. The release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro by order of Government on an appeal made by him to that authority, from the arrest under which he had been placed by the Commander in Chief, an appeal which we consider in itself expressly contrary to Military discipline and subordination, but which was rendered doubly objectionable by the circumstances under which it was conveyed; one copy having been transmitted to Government through the medium of its Civil Secretary, while on the *very same day*, under false show of duty, another was tendered to the Commander in Chief for transmission through the usual and only proper channel.

3dly. The refusal of Government to forward to the Court of Directors a most respectful memorial, signed by a great number of Officers commanding corps, humbly submitting a request, that the aspersions which they conceived levelled at their characters by certain expressions in Lieutenant Colonel Munro's Report on the Tent Contract, might undergo

strict

strict investigation; and pledging themselves solemnly to abide patiently and submit implicitly to the Court's decision; which refusal, tending as it naturally did by the contemptuous manner in which it was returned to them to exasperate the Officers, was literally acted up to by the Government, and the memorial was withheld from the Court; and this culpable omission, concealing from the Court the moderate view of the case entertained by the Officers, and naturally inducing a belief that the paper was of a highly objectionable nature, has been censured by the Court accordingly.

4thly. The unjust and ill-advised suspension from the Service of Major Boles, for a strict execution of his duty in the promulgation of the General Order of the 28th January 1809, issued by the Commander in Chief, General M'Dowall, on his departure from Madras, which suspension, though at first considered too severe by the Court, afterwards received its sanction under the erroneous principles urged by the Judge Advocate, Colonel Leith, and chiefly on account of the address to Major Boles, and the subscription in his favour, acts neither of his seeking nor within his controul; but this act of the Government has been at length declared, after the most solemn deliberation, in the Court's dispatch of the 22d February 1811, approved by the Board of Controul, "not to be upheld by the legal "authorities advanced in support of it," and as such must be considered unjust, unwarrantable, and tending to throw into confusion every principle of Military subordination.

5thly. The suspension from the Service of Lieutenant Colonel Capper, the Adjutant General, on his manly and honourable declaration, that Major Boles had acted in obedience to his commands in issuing the General Order above alluded to, aggravated by the refusal on the part of Government to see Colonel Capper, and listen to the explanations he was prepared to offer in justification of his conduct; which explanations, if attended to, might have led to the immediate restoration of both those Officers to the Service, and have prevented the extraordinary irritation produced by their unjust suspension.

6thly. The harsh and altogether unnecessary restraint imposed upon Major Boles, subsequently to his suspension, and which has been disapproved by the Court, in their dispatch of the 22d February, whereby he was prevented from returning to Europe on board the Lady Lushington, after he had engaged for his passage by that ship, a restraint which not only evinced a wanton abuse of power, but gave time for, and led to the address of the Officers to Major Boles, and the subscription in his favour, which indiscreet and reprehensible measures of the Officers were afterwards urged by the Government as proofs of disaffection and insubordination against them, and against Major Boles himself; while, in the truth, the cruel persecution of that Officer was the real cause both of the address and subscriptions, as it excited a sense of commisseration for his suffering, leading to the natural results of comments on the measure, and offers of friendly relief.

7thly. The General Orders issued by Government, under date of the 1st May 1809, removing from their station and staff appointments, and suspending from the service the several Officers therein named, upon vague and undefined charges, preferred on *ex-parte* evidence, and against which the parties, thus publicly denounced as aiming to subvert the Government, had no opportunity allowed them to defend themselves; which measure may be truly deemed the parent of the revolt which ensued, as the Officers felt themselves declared thereby to be completely at the mercy of a vindictive Government, apparently determined to subject them to its arbitrary will, without hope of redress from a Court Martial, the only legitimate resort for the Military character suffering under unmerited imputation.

Further, we dissent from the Resolution of the 23d instant;

Because,—In its Civil conduct the Government of Madras has been guilty of equal errors, and still more palpable injustice, without the shadow of excuse; which is advanced in extenuation of its Military aggravations, namely, the danger and crisis of the moment, whereby the affection and respect of the Settlement have been irretrievably alienated, and sentiments directly opposite have taken place of those feelings. And the following instances selected from the mass, will incontestibly prove the want of prudence, foresight, temper and humanity, in the conduct of this mistaken Government.

1stly. In the case of Mr. Sherson (on whose innocence or guilt we do not hazard an opinion, as it is now at issue in equity before the Supreme Court at Madras) the decidedly hostile part taken by the Government, on a hasty view of the question, against an old, and, till the present charge, an unimpeachable Servant, by suspending him the Service during the investigation of the charges preferred against him, is known to have produced the first symptoms of agitation in the Civil part of the Settlement, on account of the manifest partiality it displayed; while in India, it is peculiarly the bounden duty of the Governments to abstain from any show of hostility towards persons accused, on account of the well known weight and effect on the minds of the Native witnesses of any such demonstration on the part of the Supreme Government.

2dly. The removal of Mr. Cecil Smith from his office of Civil Auditor, on the charge of a flagrant violation of his duty, though no specific offence has been brought forward against him beyond an indiscreet warmth of temper, and his only crime appears to have been the delivery, by order of Government, of an audit of Mr. Sherson's accounts of a more favourable nature than was expected, which removal on such a charge, was coupled with the extraordinary appointment of this gentleman, wholly ignorant as he is of the Native

languages, to be third Judge in the Provincial Circuit Court of the Northern Division establishing by *inference* that in the opinion of the Government "a flagrant violation of "duty," and the positive disqualifications above alluded to, are no bar to a seat on the bench of a judicial tribunal.

3dly. The interference of the Government, one member of which is known to have been the proprietor of a forged bond to a very large amount, in prosecutions instituted against individuals suspected of being, and since unequivocally proved to have been the fabricators of forged bonds, purported to have been granted by the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and especially by the appointment of the Company's Law Officers, both of whom were proved, and have since acknowledged themselves to have been interested in the *very bond*, the validity of which was the subject of trial, to defend the cause of Reddy Row, Anunda Row, and Mr. Batley, accused and since convicted of the crimes of forgery and perjury.

4thly. The dispatch of Mr. Saunders, a Company's Servant to Manargoody and Chillumdrum, the former of which places alone was visited by him, for the purpose of collecting evidence in favour of Mr. Batley, charged with, and since convicted of the crime of perjury, the result of which was the production of some miserable wretches, secure in the protection of Government, whose testimony was totally disregarded by the Court. The interference of Government thus to procure evidence for this criminal being upheld at the Company's expense to the amount of 1,400 pagodas.

6thly. The removal of Mr. Maitland from his situation of Civil Magistrate, for having committed Reddy Row and Anunda Row on a charge of forgery, sworn to by two witnesses, a committal strictly consonant with his duty, but which (favoured as Reddy Row was by the Carnatic Commissioners and the Advocate General) was considered *factious*, and deserving such a mark of the displeasure of Government, which removal produced an extraordinary sensation in the Settlement, as demonstrating to what blameable lengths the Government of Sir George Barlow was prepared to proceed, against all persons who presumed to exercise even their most sacred duties in opposition to the partial views of the Government.

7thly. The removal from the Presidency of several respectable persons, who had served as Jurymen on the trials, without any alleged cause, which was naturally interpreted to have been occasioned by the decision of those legal authorities in favour of the legitimate creitors of the Nabob, who had prosecuted the forgers of the bonds to conviction.

8thly. The removal from his offices of Mr. Roebuck, an old Servant of known and tried zeal and ability, specially displayed in the management of the Mint, for which he had received the thanks of the Supreme Government, without any alleged cause, and the banishment of that gentleman to Vizagapatam, in spite of his endeavours to appease the anger of Government (which he supposed levelled at him for being one of the investigators of the trial of Reddy Row) by a declaration that he had withdrawn himself wholly from those proceedings; in vain did he urge his age and services,—his sentence is pronounced,—he removes to Vizagapatam, and in that unhealthy climate he dies within a few weeks of a broken heart!! The injustice and cruelty of persecuting to such an extremity, a gentleman of high character, for an endeavour to defend his property against a horde of perjured swindlers are too glaring, and we shall ever consider the sacrifice of this gentleman an indelible stain on Sir George Barlow's Government.

9thly. The withholding from the Court the consultations upon these important trials, whereby their true merits were concealed, while the opinions of the Chief Justice and Advocate General were studiously brought forward, in consequence of which, and of the unusual refusal of Government to suffer the trials to be printed, not only was the Court kept in the dark, but the King's Government was induced to advise His Majesty, on the representation of the Chief Justice, though in opposition to the sentence of three respectable Juries, two of which were special, and composed of gentlemen who filled the first situations in the Settlement, to grant a pardon to those convicted criminals; which determination must now be a matter of deep regret, as subsequent events, and the suicide of Reddy Row on the discovery of his numerous crimes and forgeries by the Commissioners, have proved to demonstration that the sentence of "Guilty" pronounced upon them was a just sentence, and deserving of high approbation, being a manful stand of legal and highly gifted Juries against the single opinion of a Judge, whose notions, to say the least of them, savoured in these trials too strongly of prejudice and prepossession.

We dissent moreover from the Resolution negativing the motion of the 23d instant, because, in two recent instances, Sir George Barlow has shown himself highly deserving of severe censure from the Court, namely:

1stly. In dismissing Mr. Petrie from the Council, on the receipt of a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Ramsay, acquainting him that such had been the Resolution of the Court, while it was his duty, as a man, a gentleman, and a governor entrusted with such high interests, to wait till the arrival of the dispatch which should *actually order* such a change in the Council, and not to indulge his petty spleen and malevolent passions at the expense of decency, and in violation of the law, and we consider this removal, in anticipation of clear and distinct orders from the Court, to have been wantonly and grossly illegal.

2dly. The delay, not to say refusal, of Sir George Barlow to appoint Colonel Agnew to the situation of Adjutant General, to which he had been recommended by the Court

in

in terms too explicit to be misunderstood, and the continuance of junior Officers in that and other high situations on the Staff, in opposition to the declared opinion of General Hewit, who had been called to Madras by Lord Minto for the purpose of making salutary regulations for the management of the Army, and who had declared it absolutely necessary to appoint to situations of such high trust, Officers of distinguished reputation and *experience*, and of a rank not below that of a Field Officer.

On the whole review of those multiplied errors, blended with harsh and oppressive conduct, we feel it our duty to put upon the record our solemn and deliberate dissent from the Resolution of the 23d instant, which, by negativing the Motion for the removal of Sir George Barlow, and a reform in the Government of Madras, virtually declares that Government worthy of the confidence of the Court, while it is our firm opinion that the alienations of the affections of so large a proportion of the Company's Servants, Civil and Military, at that Settlement, the lamentable fate to which India was exposed by the late rebellion, and the serious evils which it is possible may yet ensue from the adoption of the extreme measure of separating the Sepoys from their European Officers, a measure which, if justifiable at all, a crisis of the most imminent peril alone could justify, and which was justified *by no such crisis*, as the early approach of Lord Minto was hailed by all, except Sir George Barlow and his Council, as the harbinger of returning order and peace, are calamities which we should not have had either to deplore or apprehend, if the administration of the Madras Government had been conducted on the principles of justice, moderation, humanity, or true wisdom.

The notorious unpopularity of Sir George Barlow throughout the Settlement is moreover considered by us, if it stood alone, as a sufficient cause for his removal, as we fully agree with Lord Minto in his observations in the letter above alluded to, paragraph 235, "Real "grievances, it will be felt universally, should in all cases and in all circumstances be "redressed; but after revolt has been subdued, and when the motive of healing measures "cannot be misinterpreted, it will not deserve the charge of weakness, but appears to me "rather a point of true magnanimity, that a Government should study even the passions, "the temper, the prejudices, and the errors of those who are subject to their rule." And the petty details of the fruitless endeavours used to induce the Officers of one of His Majesty's regiments to dine at the Government House, and of the march of a regiment of Sepoys 500 miles from the Settlement, on account of the aversion displayed by the Officers in a refusal to partake of Sir George Barlow's hospitalities, would perhaps be unworthy of notice under any other view but that of affording strong additional proof, that genuine harmony and goodwill can never be expected to resume their sway under a Government which has provoked such bitter dissentions, and which, though it has succeeded in obtaining a temporary triumph, must, from the nature and causes of the contest in which it has been engaged, despair of ever gaining the least ascendancy over the affections of the community.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servants,

East India House, 6th August 1811.

(Signed) *Wm Fullr Elphinstone,*
Jas Pattison,
J. Daniell.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Gentlemen,

I beg to dissent from the decision of the Court of the 23d instant, negativing the Motion,—

"That on a review of the Proceedings of this Court on the information received from "India, relative to the late unnatural rebellion at the Presidency of Fort St. George, the "Court contemplate with satisfaction the permanency which the measures adopted "by the Court are calculated to give to the state of order and tranquillity into which "the Settlement had been brought, and was left at the period of Lord Minto's return to "Bengal:

"That any further inquiry into the causes which led to the disturbances alluded to, is "now become unnecessary, and could only tend to a revival of those animosities and "erroneous principles, which it is the earnest desire of this Court may be totally suppressed, in order that their baneful effects in producing those evils, which of late "there has been so much cause to censure and deplore, may be committed to eternal "oblivion:

"That although the Court approve the zeal and integrity of Sir George Barlow, the "present Governor of Fort St. George, they deem his continuance in that station "inexpedient, and not calculated for the attainment of the objects above stated, which "the Court are decidedly of opinion may be more effectually promoted by a reform of "that Government:

"That as it always is most desirable that His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of "Directors should act with the greatest confidence and unanimity, and most particularly on "a business so delicate and important as the present."

"Resolved

" Resolved, therefore, That the Chairman and Deputy Chairman be desired to wait upon " Lord Melville, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with a " Copy of these Resolutions, and, in concert with his Lordship, to form a new Government " for Madrass, with as little delay as circumstances will permit;"—

FOR the Reasons here recorded;—

Ist. BECAUSE,—Though I lament in common with every individual of the Court the criminal excesses of a large proportion of the Officers belonging to the Madras Army, and though I am most willing to bear testimony to the great zeal and fortitude displayed by Sir George Barlow in quelling the mutiny, and to the incorruptible integrity manifested in the general discharge of his official duties, I consider the disaffection which prevailed in 1809 at Fort St. George, and throughout its dependencies, as chargeable in no small degree to the following important errors in the conduct of the local Government, errors which though not dwelt on in the Motion, for reasons sufficiently obvious, are of too grave a nature to be overlooked in a dissent from the decision on that Motion.

1. The release of Lieutenant Colonel Munro, by order of Government, on an appeal made by that Officer to the Civil authority, contrary to Military discipline and subordination, from an arrest under which he had been placed by the Commander in Chief.

2. The refusal of the Madras Government to forward to the Court of Directors, a memorial subscribed by a number of Officers commanding corps, containing a statement of complaints and alleged grievances, with which it was highly important that the Court should have been early acquainted, a refusal which, when coupled with the careless neglect, or wilful and culpable omission of the same Government to furnish the Court by the first opportunity with requisite information, and the indispensable means of judging of the wisdom or indiscretions with which its delegated authority was exercised, at a crisis when the interests not only of the East India Company, but of the British Empire, were at stake, tended both to aggravate discontents abroad, and to produce indecision at home.

3. The suspension from the Service of Colonel Capper and Major Boles for a strict execution of what they deemed, or might fairly conceive to be their duty, in promulgating the General Order, 28th January 1809, issued by the Commander in Chief, the late General Macdowal, on his departure from Madras, a measure of the Madras Government, which has been decided upon, and condemned by the Court.

4. The further aggravating harshness practised towards Major Boles in the refusal to permit him to depart from Madras, on the Sir Stephen Lushington, after he had formed an arrangement for coming home in that ship, which arbitrary and unnecessary restraint led to a very improper subscription among his fellow Officers in Major Boles's behalf, and by occasioning new acts of severity against the subscribers, eventually gave rise to a reaction of fresh discontent against the Government.—

IIdly. BECAUSE,—The discontents which were prevalent during the course of 1809, in the Civil part of the community at Madras, as well as the Army (their simultaneous existence offering in itself a strong ground of presumption that the disaffection of the Military Officers did not proceed from any circumstances peculiar to that profession) may be traced to the following among other reprehensible acts of the Government.

1. The interference of Government contrary to justice, prudence, and the obligations of duty, in prosecutions instituted against individuals suspected as the fabricators of certain bonds, purporting to have been granted by the late Nabob of the Carnatic, especially in appointing the Company's Law Officers, themselves interested in the suspected bonds, to defend Reddy and Anunda Row, accused and since convicted of forgery; in assigning the same Law Officers as Counsel to Mr. Battley, who notwithstanding all the assistance and support he received from Government on his trial, was convicted of perjury; and in dispatching Mr. Saunders, a Company's Servant, to Manargoody, to collect evidence at considerable expense to the Company, in favour of Mr. Battley, a measure which, when it is recollected that the witnesses giving this evidence were not believed upon their oaths, amounted to a subornation of perjury.

2. The persecutions, which in various instances were exercised, against those who took a part in the legal proceedings tending to bring these criminals to justice, and to punishment; and specifically, in the removal of Mr. Maitland from his situation of Civil Magistrate, on account of what was *strangely* termed " *his factious proceedings*," in having committed Reddy and Anunda Row, on a charge of forgery, sworn to by two witnesses; in the removal from the Presidency of respectable persons, who had served as Jurymen, without any sufficient cause; and above all, in the removal of Mr. Roebuck, an old Servant of the Company, from his office of Mint Master, and the banishment of that gentleman to Vizagapatam, where he died soon after, without any reason being assigned for this extraordinary act of harshness and oppression, and without any other supposable ground for it, than that, with a view to the protection of his own property, as one of the legal creditors of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, Mr. Roebuck had instigated, or supported from his own funds, these prosecutions against the fabricators of the forged bonds.—

IIIdly. BECAUSE,—The vigour for which Sir George Barlow's Administration is admitted, in some instances, to have been most creditably distinguished, has in others been wonderfully misapplied; and on no occasion more than when ignobly employed in breaking up a seminary

seminary, and in dispersing the scholars belonging to it throughout India, because they had declined accepting an invitation from Lady Barlow to a ball or assembly; a mind so constituted as to busy itself about such offences seems to me incompetent to govern a great Empire, and incapable of maintaining an ascendency in the affairs of men;—

IVthly. Because,—I am of opinion, that in some recent instances Sir George Barlow has acted in a manner disrespectful towards the Court; the Court's recommendation to appoint Colonel Agnew to the office of Adjutant General has not been complied with, nor has the Madras Government vouchsafed to offer any explanation for declining to appoint him, although the receipt of the letter containing the recommendations has been duly acknowledged; and the dismission of Mr. Petrie from Council, on receipt of a paragraph which stated that the Court had passed a resolution to that effect, and which paragraph was transmitted by the Secretary, Mr. Ramsay, with an explanation that it would make part of a future dispatch, to say the least of it, was highly precipitate and indecorous, if not illegal; delicacy towards Mr. Petrie, as well as respect towards the Court, ought to have induced the Government to wait their regular instructions, before they carried into effect a measure of this personal nature;—

Vthly. Because,—According to any views of policy, although the supreme governing power of a State ought neither to be swayed by popular clamour, nor yield to unlawful combinations among any particular class of its subjects, public opinion ought always to be consulted in the choice of those to whom authority is delegated; and I entirely concur in the following analogous sentiment expressed in the 235 para. of a dispatch from Lord Minto, dated 5th February 1810.—"Real grievances, it will be felt universally, should in all cases "and in all circumstances be redressed, and when the motive of healing measures cannot "be misinterpreted, it will not deserve the charge of weakness, but appears to me rather a "point of true magnanimity, that a Government should study even the passions, the temper, "the prejudices, and the errors of those who are subject to their rule."

VIthly. Because,—It is notorious, that though tranquillity has been re-established in the Madras Settlement, confidence has not been restored between the Governors and the governed; and equally notorious, that the present Government is so exceedingly unpopular, that measures even of a conciliatory and healing nature will in its hands be deprived of all their grace, and lose the whole of their intended effect.

VIIthly. Because,—Although I am of opinion that Sir George Barlow has justly forfeited the confidence of his employers, I am still more decidedly convinced that, had his conduct been invariably such as to entitle his administration to the unqualified and unreserved approbation of the Court, he ought, considering the rooted bias in the public mind at Madras, both against his person and government, to be recalled on grounds of expediency; particularly as the measure of recall could not, after a lapse of two years from the suppression of the mutiny, be fairly imputed on our part to any dereliction of principle, or abandonment of our just rights;

Lastly, Because,—Upon all the grounds sustaining these reasons of dissent, I consider a change in the Government of Fort St. George as essential both to the prosperity and security of the British possessions in that part of India.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient Servant,
(Signed) *Robt Thornton.*

India House, 6th August 1811.

East India House, Aug. 5, 1811.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Gentlemen,

I Dissent from the Resolution of the Court of the 23d ultimo; by which was negatived the proposition then brought forward, declaring the expediency of a change in the Madras Government;—

Because,—After having survived one of the greatest convulsions that ever endangered a State, by the suppression of the late unhappy revolt in the Madras Army, I concur in the opinion of the Governor General, that "the next care is to prevent the return of the "evil," and I know not how that care can be evinced, or its object secured, but by measures of healing policy, calculated to extinguish the animosities in which the evil originated, and to restore that harmony, union, and confidence, between all the branches of the public Service, which have so long been banished from the Coast of Coromandel.

Because,—Actuated solely by these views, and by a sense of the danger inseparable from such a state of things, I consider the committing the reins of the Madras Government to hands disconnected with the late convulsion, as a measure dictated by public expediency, and having reference only to its *effects*, in the almost universal feeling and temper, which there is too much reason to believe pervade the public mind towards the existing administration.

Because,—In the propositions which have been rejected by the Court, no allusion is made to the measures which led to the revolt, nor any censure either expressed or implied on

the conduct of Sir George Barlow, to whose general merit, long services, and the firmness which he displayed in that arduous crisis, I am ready to do every justice; as a general proposition it may be admitted, that the best evidence of a wise and just Government will be found in the respect and confidence with which it is surrounded; but *these* do not invariably follow the most upright intentions: and I am aware that every allowance should be made for the difficult situation in which Sir G. Barlow was placed; nor do I mean to detract from the merit here ascribed to him, but merely to assign the considerations which influence my judgment on this momentous subject, when I state that if Sir G. Barlow has borne his triumph with moderation, and endeavoured to heal the wounds he had inflicted, and to conciliate his fallen adversaries, there is but too much reason to believe that he has not succeeded. The territory which has been justly described as the key of our Indian Empire, is represented as still a prey to intestine divisions; the Government obnoxious alike to the Civil and Military servants; the Army, once the pride of our Service, and the cradle of its most illustrious Officers, conscious of its past reputation, ascribing its recent crime and consequent abasement to the intolerable severity and oppressive acts of Sir G. Barlow, the latter charging them to the mutinous spirit of the Officers; each criminating the other, and our inveterate Foreign Enemy and the Native States contemplating the unnatural strife, with the hope, that, by shaking the foundations of our power, it may enable them finally to effect its subversion. Such is the gloomy picture which Madras at this moment presents; and under such circumstances there can be no hope that the Army can ever be reconciled to *him* whom it considers to be the author of its humiliation, or that they can be brought to view each other again with cordiality or respect; in the breast of each the sense of injury must be too deep to be eradicated. The victor cannot cease to remember the perilous extremity to which he was compelled to resort: and the vanquished party will pine under a sceptre which it contemplates only as the weapon of triumphant tyranny.

Because,—Therefore, it is in vain to expect, while the authority continues vested in Sir G. Barlow, that the Madras Army can lift its head again to that cheerful discharge of its duty, on which equally depend the recovery of its former reputation, and the security of the interests it is destined to protect; for I need not point out how wide is the distinction between a forced obedience mixed with discontent and hatred, and that obedience in which the heart participates, and which is given not less from inclination than from principle. The Court of Directors, and especially those Members of it who have served in India, will easily call to their recollection periods when the utmost efforts that could have resulted from a merely constrained sense of duty would have been unavailing, when the united efforts of every heart and hand, and above all in the Army, the most ardent zeal and heroic spirit of enterprize, with a cheerful submission to hardships and privations of every sort, were necessary to enable us to meet the difficulties which assailed the Company on every side. No one can say that we shall not again have similar exigencies to encounter, or that similar exertions will not again be required.

Because.—Therefore, it seemed to my judgment that every motive of just policy and every consideration connected with the important interests entrusted to our care, called upon the Court of Directors to extinguish those embers of discontent which are still glowing, and to terminate the animosities which still prevail in every part of the Madras Establishment, and which never can cease while their exciting causes remain; and I concurred in recommending a change in the Government, by the recall of Sir G. Barlow, as the only measure that promised to be effectual for these important purposes; other healing measures may also be advisable, but this only will apply to the root of the existing evils. I am aware that it may possibly be objected to this measure, that it would afford a triumph to the Army, but I can see in the objection no real validity. It might indeed be sufficient to urge in answer to it, that the question to be decided is, not whether the Army or the Government shall triumph, but whether dangers which threaten our safety in India shall be removed; but we have, in truth perhaps, too abundantly guarded against the Army's ascribing any change in the Government to a diminished sense of their misconduct. The Court's dispatch of the 1st May 1810 (which was published to the Army in General Orders) is an effectual security against any apprehension of that kind. In that dispatch no terms of eulogy are left unapplied to the conduct of Sir G. Barlow in the suppression of the revolt; and the rejected proposition express no censure of the measures which led to it. In reality, whatever may have been the merit or demerit of those measures, whether they were, as I have no doubt Sir G. Barlow believed them to be, necessary for the due vindication and support of the authority of Government, or were, as considered by the Officers, unnecesssry and oppressive outrages on every recognized principle of justice, and on those feelings which constitute the best pride and ornament of the soldier's character. The question, though of extreme importance to Sir G. Barlow, cannot, whatever may be the decision upon it, affect the broad principle on which I rely, namely, that where the Governor of a distant dependency, comprehending one of the most valuable and important limbs of a great Empire, has, from any cause whatever, become so unpopular as to excite not only a general odium against his Government, but open rebellion against his authority, he is no longer in a capacity to fulfil the ends of his trust, and a great public expediency demands his recall. If he had even incurred the odium only by the pursuit of right measures, the principle would remain the same, the lesser would be absorbed in the greatest interest; though in that case a just indemnification would be awarded, and the recall expressed in terms that would prevent its inflicting any painful sensation.

Such

Such is the sincere result of the best consideration I have been able to give to this momentous question, which I have weighed dispassionately, and with neither the feelings nor the views of party spirit: I disclaim any wish to palliate the dreadful excesses of the Army, and those who most differ from my opinions cannot more sincerely condemn Military combinations for any purpose or any object, however justifiable in itself if sought by proper means; but I cannot forget that this Army, however veiled by its present cloud, had (as most truly stated by the Governor General) "to the hour of the mutiny, been invariably distinguished by a long and uniform display of every Military virtue;" that it has hitherto faithfully preserved to us our invaluable possessions, and that we still must look to it for their further security and defence. The safety of the Carnatic (the central support of our empire in the East) depends on restoring it to its former state of content, confidence and discipline, and removing the schism and estrangement which now separate it from the Civil Government. These desirable ends cannot be accomplished by a Governor whose administration is held in universal dislike by all descriptions of persons dependent on his authority, and I should therefore feel the deepest conviction of the impolicy of continuing Sir George Barlow in the Government of Madras, even if all his measures had been wise and just; an inference certainly not sanctioned by some of the decisions and expressed opinions of the Court, and I believe hardly contended for by the most partial of his friends. But I view with equal apprehension the danger which his continuance in the Government threatens to the safety of the Company's possessions on the Coast, by weakening all the securities of their defence, and by the hopes of renewed convulsion, which it cannot fail to excite in the minds of our active and inveterate European Enemy, and of the Native States, who are watching for an opportunity to regain their former power and influence.

On these accumulated grounds I desire to record my dissent from a Resolution which, by continuing Sir G. Barlow in the Government of Madras, involves the continuance for an indefinite period of evils, the termination of which, after the suppression of the revolt, was an object that, in my opinion, could not too soon have occupied the attention of the Court.

(Signed) *J. Hudleston.*

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

Gentlemen,

I Feel called upon as an act of public duty, to record the reasons and arguments I have made use of, in support of the Motion of the honourable William Elphinstone on the 23d instant, and at the same time beg this may be considered as my solemn Protest against continuing, in effect, the present commission of Government at the Presidency at Fort St. George.

The lengthened discussions which have arisen out of the several branches of this question, have made it my duty to record my opinions on most of the points connected with it.

I shall therefore endeavour to compress into as small a compass as is practicable, the general grounds on which my support has been given to the Motion.

At a very early stage of these discussions, I stated my opinion, that the first fit opportunity ought to be embraced for establishing at Fort St. George, an efficient, respectable and respected Government; and my judgment is convinced, that a fit period has now arrived. I was restrained at an earlier time, from proposing the removal of a Government notoriously deficient in the qualities which I have named, because the unfortunate course of public events might have given to the precipitate adoption of that measure, the appearance of yielding to the clamours of an insurgent body. That insurrection has been long and finally suppressed, the persons "*intended for punishment*" have been brought to trial, and the law has taken and completed its course.

Partial discontent may arise from unfounded prejudice, and may be directed against an individual who really deserves popularity; *General* discontent has seldom originated in imaginary causes; and exclusively of the abstract merits of the question, no wise and benevolent Government has ever hesitated to remove a Governor notoriously unacceptable to the great body of those who are subject to his authority. The most strenuous advocates of Sir George Barlow will scarcely deny, that he is generally unacceptable to the British subjects, Civil as well as Military, who are placed under his Government, and those who examine impartially and declare truly, will find the exemptions so few, and those few created by motives which operate so powerfully, however unworthily, on human conduct, that they will see little to qualify the more absolute proposition, that the discontent was not only general, but universal. On these grounds alone, I should feel it to be my duty to urge the recall of Sir George Barlow; but that duty must become imperative when it is ascertained, that the discontent is not only universal, but that it has arisen from causes more than abundantly adequate to the production of that unhappy effect.

Among the Civil servants as among the Military, one of the first sources of discontent and unpopularity (as is stated by Sir George Barlow in his minute of the 21st August 1809) against the Government, was its conduct with reference to the prosecutions in the Supreme Court, connected with the subject of the forged Nabob's bonds.

In the investigation of the Carnatic debts, the individuals who had real claims were anxious,

anxious, in defence of their property, to discredit the immense mass in circulation which were notoriously fictitious. Of those forged securities, one of the Members of Government, and both of the Company's Law Officers and Advisers, were the known proprietors. The chief forger of these bonds (Reddy Row) was recommended as the official assistant of the Commissioners who were to investigate their validity, and one of the proprietors of forged bonds (Mr. Anstruther, the Advocate General) was appointed President of a Committee to inquire whether his own bonds were forged; when the forger was convicted by the verdict of a Jury, a Civil servant was sent express to a distant province, to garble evidence for the purpose of discrediting the verdict, the Company's Law Officers were instructed to defend the forger, and were ordered to continue their efforts in opposition to the solemn verdicts of three Juries, two of them specially formed from the most respectable of the Civil servants. A Magistrate (Mr. Maitland) who, in the ordinary course of his duty, had been accessary to this triumph of justice, was dismissed without inquiry; one of the agents of the real creditors was ordered from the country to the ruin of his private affairs; another (although on finding his exertions gave offence to Government, he meekly withdrew from the agency) was ignominiously deprived of all his offices and banished to a distant Settlement; and finally, the very Jurors who had given a verdict conformable to the dictates of reason and conscience, but who in the phraseology of parallel times, "were suspected of being suspicious," were driven from the Presidency for the purpose of breaking up, what a shameless but triumphant cabal have dared to stigmatise as an improper combination. These are strange facts, but they are no longer disputable; the hand of Providence would almost seem to have been abroad to complete the triumph of law over despotism; the facts have become too notorious for denial, and too plain for subterfuge, and the Company's Law Officers have been compelled to admit the forgeries which they defended, and to acknowledge the error into which they were *innocently and inadvertently* led.

The forger, unable to stem the force of truth, rushed in despair into that tribunal where the pleading of despots has no avail. I will not detain the Court by tracing the history of the sufferings of each, and will only observe with regard to the case of Mr. Roebuck, that Sir George Barlow seems desirous to acquit himself of the charge of the murder of that unfortunate gentleman. I do not accuse him of that crime, because the intention to kill is one of its ingredients, and I have no reason to attribute this intention to Sir George Barlow; but whatever may have been his intention, there can be little doubt but his acts were the cause of Mr. Roebuck's death.

Whatever may have been Sir George Barlow's knowledge of the state of facts, always obvious to the majority of the community, always considered disgraceful, and now no longer disputable, it was under the best construction of his opinions, his most sacred duty to have suppressed them, and most assuredly it never will be tolerated by a British public, that any Governor, under any circumstances, himself possessing no judicial authority, shall extend the arm of terror to subvert the regular course of justice; shall, instead of abstaining with reverence from all interference with proceedings which are polluted by the touch of power, pervert that power to the maintenance of forgery and perjury; shall vilify the solemn verdict of British Juries, punish the Jurors, dismiss Magistrates, and becoming a party in the cause of iniquity, send away the unoffending asserters of their private rights, to poverty, to banishment, and to death. I only require, that we should not tolerate in Sir George Barlow, what the people of England most certainly would not tolerate in any man or set of men, administering even the Government of this country.

In adverting to Military transactions, I shall endeavour to be as brief as possible.

Two facts have been assumed with infinite ease and unblushing confidence in the dispatches from Madras; viz, 1st. That *treasonable* designs were known and *proven* to exist before the 1st May 1809, or the transactions noticed in the order of that date; and 2d, That the Army had no grievances. The latter proposition is very abundantly disproved by the facts which they themselves avow; and with regard to the former, it will naturally occur to the Public to ask, why is not all clamour and cavil silenced at once by producing those *proofs* of seditious objects and intentions; the Public will conclude, and Sir George *knows*, that he had no such *proofs*. Subsequently, without doubt, there was abundant guilt and more abundant folly, but at no time any fixed design of subverting the authority of the State; the folly and madness of the day was an attempt to separate the authority of the State from the person empowered to exercise that authority; but Sir George Barlow well *knows*, that if treasonable designs had at any time existed, he would not now be uttering calumnies from the seat of power; he knows that even so late as the 26th July, Officers, meditating treason, would not have become the willing dupes of a shallow artifice, by peaceably retiring to the places appointed for their residence; many of them for want of any European to take charge, delivering over their commands in due form to the astonished Native Officers. Will it be contended, that because from time immemorial some few examples of discontent, whether with or without cause, did really exist, that said discontent was actually expressed by one, two, or three Military persons at different times, and therefore that the whole Army was and of course always had been in a state of sedition? to all these assertions and arguments I will oppose the direct evidence of Sir George Barlow and Lord Minto; the former in his General Order of 1st May 1809, refers all the unjustifiable proceedings of the Army to a date posterior to the departure of General Macdowal; and Lord Minto, in his General Order of the 20th July 1809, says, "have hitherto been the theme "of just and unqualified applause;" and in his General Order of the 25th September 1809, says,

says, " which a long and uniform display of every Military virtue had, till this calamitous " season, so well justified,"

Representations, whether justifiable or otherwise, were however meditated and known to Sir G. Barlow for some time previous to the departure of General Macdowall; but with the exception of what relates to the complaint against Colonel Munro, there was not one subject of grievance less earnestly pressed by His Majesty's Officers than those of the Company; but although the signatures of the former were by due management withdrawn, the feeling remained; and at a comparatively late period, it became the subject of formal apology to withdraw the signatures of a Regiment which had subscribed for the support of Major Boles. Highly as I respect and honour those Officers individually and collectively, I will not suppress the remark, that their feeling for Major Boles was pure compassion and no more;—that there was strictly speaking no sympathy, no sense of common suffering, no common dread of the oppression which Major Boles had suffered; because Sir G. Barlow was destitute of the power to suspend, or in any manner to punish any one of that body without a legal trial; he did suspend General Macdowall from the office of Commander in Chief of the Company's forces, he could not suspend an Ensign from his right to carry His Majesty's colours. Whatever were the treasons and seditions of the Company's Officers before the 1st May 1809, they were shared by His Majesty's Officers, who have certainly merited all the praise which they have subsequently received. Among those treasons was an intended memorial praying for equal allowances with their brother Officers in Bengal; a prayer which, with sorrow and shame, I have seen pronounced incompatible with reason and justice. Among those exclusively attributed to the Company's Army, was an insane production, purporting to be the draft of a memorial to Lord Minto, praying, among other things, for the removal of Sir G. Barlow. It is avowed by both those persons that this memorial was never signed or presented, and it is even acknowledged that the intention of presenting it had been abandoned; yet this nonentity has been made the ground for which punishment was inflicted on the greater part of the victims of the 1st May 1809. It has been asserted with the same easy confidence which distinguishes the productions of Sir G. Barlow and Lord Minto (for the identity is truly marvellous) that the abolition of the Tent allowance was the cause of the mutiny; now in the General Order of the 1st May, it is very remarkable, that not one allusion, direct or remote, is made to that transaction, not one of the crimes fabricated by that mass of gratuitous assertion, is ascribed to that cause or to any event arising out of it. The Tent Contract had long been sent to oblivion; but these posthumous recollections are exceedingly convenient, and have been most abundantly employed where the original assertion has proved to be *the thing which is not.*

I will no further detain the Court on the subject of the accusations of the Officers commanding Native corps against the Quartermaster General, than to notice, that Sir G. Barlow did suppress, and Lord Minto countenance the suppression of their memorial to this Court, who have recognized the fact in their dispatch of the 15th September 1809. It is in the natural order of cause and effect, that the authors of injustice should seek to prevent appeal; this tendency pervades the whole of these proceedings, and has been brought into distinct operation in this case and that of Colonel R. Bell, who was punished for appealing.

I am not the advocate of the inflammatory proceedings of General Macdowall, of whom, however, it is not too much to say, that an ordinary and decent degree of courtesy from Sir George Barlow would have secured his cordial co-operation. If he had lived to plead his own cause, his memory would probably have been relieved from a large portion of the obloquy which at present attaches to it; and two facts which the Government of Fort St. George have found it inconvenient to notice, seem to justify the conjecture, that better information would have given a better aspect to his conduct. 1st. It has been lately discovered, that the *direct* appeal, for which the Quartermaster General was reprimanded, was not that appeal through the Commander in Chief, but a previous appeal *not* through the Commander in Chief, a proceeding which the slightest professional knowledge will shew to be subversive of the first principles and rules of Military subordination, and which no Commander in Chief could tolerate consistently with his public duty. And, 2dly, That General Macdowall, so far from being influenced by seditious motives to make the Officers umpires in a case they had prejudged, did in his letter to his successor, distinctly guard him against allowing any Officer of a Native corps to be a member of the Court Martial for the trial of Colonel Munro, and, with a zeal for fair trial, which has every character of sincerity, recommended that the Court should be chiefly composed of His Majesty's Officers, as stated in the following extract:

" Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quartermaster General of the Army, having had charges " preferred against him by the greater number of the Officers in command of the Bat- " talions, I was, under a conviction of the necessity of the case, induced to place him " under an arrest, that he may be brought to trial under your authority. After much re- " flection, I deemed this the most eligible course to pursue, as relieving you from much " embarrassment, preventing the interference of undue influence, and not only giving " Lieutenant Colonel Munro an opportunity for justification, but if he is acquitted, of " bringing his accusers before a General Court Martial. As the Officers of the Native " Army have in some degree prejudged the cause, it may be improper that any of them " should sit on Lieutenant Colonel Munro's trial, but a competent and impartial Court will " readily be assembled from the King's troops, the Company's corps of artillery and " engineers, and perhaps the Madras European regiment. This of course will be left to

" your own judgment; but as I am clearly of opinion that the Quartermaster General " should be tried, I trust you will support this sentiment against every illegitimate inter- " ference. The vindication of the character of the principal Officers of the Army from " expressions which they consider false and unfounded, I now place with a man of honour- " able principles and matured judgment; they will not be disappointed in their ex- " pectation."

Madras, 23d Jan. 1809. } (Signed) "HAY MACDOWALL."

I put it to the cool reflection of every member of the Court, whether, under the notorious state of the relation between the late Commander in Chief, General Gowdie and Sir George Barlow, the existence of this letter was known to the latter, and whether a feeling for the reputation of a person unable to defend himself, of what other feeling has hitherto kept it in concealment. It is quite unnecessary to combat the argument so much insisted on— " *That if Colonel Munro was blameable, his conduct was a fit subject of investigation by his* " *superiors, and not by the Officers of the Army,*" because the argument proves infinitely too much for the cause of Sir George Barlow, who, when the Officers had abandoned their demand of Military trial, actually suppressed the memorial which they addressed to their superiors in consequence.

It is far removed from the object of the preceding remarks, to defend any portion of the seditious conduct of the Officers at a subsequent period. Their sole object has, I trust, been incontrovertibly attained, and this object consists in the direct proof of a proposition broadly affirmed by Sir George Barlow himself at one time, and with happy versatility and effrontery denied at another, namely, that whatever might have been the prior discontents, all the unjustifiable proceedings of the Army had a date posterior to the departure of General Macdowall, or, in other words, to his own wanton punishment of Major Boles, which in characters so plain, that he who runs may read, was the sole and undivided origin of the mutiny. The General Order, dated 31st January 1809, by which that punishment was inflicted, has received the just reprobation of this Court in its Military letter to Fort St. George, dated 22d February 1811.

It has already been shewn, that the draft of a memorial, which as a memorial never had existence, and which Sir George Barlow knew to be abandoned, was skilfully pressed into the service, when the Army was known to be agitated by an injury to which he dreaded to attribute its true effects; but it was a most unworthy and flimsy subterfuge, thus to conjure up the ghost of a nonentity to exhibit a gaudy stage trick, for the purpose of drawing off the attention of his superiors and the public from the sole and undivided cause which then inflamed the minds of the Officers, namely, *punishment and degradation without cause or pretext, or trial or inquiry.* If indeed it be the privilege of a Military man to be exempt from human feelings, to have no sympathy with sufferings directly impending over his own head, to bear wrongs as well as hardships without a murmur, to be the *only* Christian of whom it shall be literally required to bless his enemies, and to pray for those that despitefully entreat him, then are the murmurs without palliation which agitated the minds of those unfortunate men from the 31st January to the 1st May 1809.

The events of that day changed the aspect of their cause; they burst the bounds of reason, and from the wantonly injured and deeply offended became the offending party.

Of subsequent measures I have already taken some cursory notice, and shall only stop to observe, that under the acknowledged weakness of human reason, it is deemed prudent to estimate the wisdom of human measures by their efficacy in promoting their professed objects. Of the efficacy of Sir George Barlow's measures he has himself most distinctly but unwittingly furnished us with ample testimony; in an eulogy published to the Army, on what (with an irony somewhat too keen) he is pleased to call *his own moderation*; he exhausts the language of lamentation in avowing, that every one of his measures had produced effects exactly the reverse of those he had foreseen and intended.

The measure of the test, adopted on the 26th of July 1809, is one, the consequences of which may be too important to speak of it lightly; it broke asunder the bond by which the Native Soldier and European Officer were united; it destroyed the harmony between the King's and Company's Services; it dissolved the chain by which a handful of Europeans have hitherto governed millions of Natives; it humbled the high spirit of that Army which gained and preserved our power in the East against the united efforts of the Native powers and France. These consequences have already resulted from the infatuated conduct of Sir George Barlow.

I have, on a former occasion, found it my duty to allude to the endless persecutions and publications to the Army, year after year, of interminable reproaches; and the recent dispatches from India afford some memorable illustrations of the treason and disaffection imputed to individuals in the early stages of these events. The individual who was sent to disease and solitude, and afterwards on a distant service, professedly intended as an exile, as the punishment of an innocent and convivial toast, "*The friends of the Army,*" has answered the accusation of treason on the hills of Amboyna, and finally strangled the foul calumny on the ramparts of Ternate, by an achievement which will live when the puny malice of Sir G. Barlow shall have ceased to be important.

The

The mutiny has been suppressed, but let it never be forgotten, that not one man surrendered to Sir George Barlow, but all and unconditionally to Lord Minto, in consequence of his public profession of conciliation and inquiry.

The career of Sir George Barlow's Government commenced with punishment without trial or inquiry, or reason or consideration; the error was discovered when too late. It was in contemplation to restore an innocent man on the condition of his pleading guilty; he refused to be accessary to his own infamy, and there was not sufficient magnanimity to retract a blind, outrageous, and precipitate error; false measures were necessary for the support of false principles. Crimes did not exist; it was therefore necessary to create crimes for the purpose of obscuring the true origin of the question at issue, when, in pursuance of this system, men had been goaded past forbearance by a succession of punishment without trial, to the actual commission of crimes; then, indeed, it was ostentatiously announced, that trial by Court Martial should be restored, but when the sentence of that Court Martial was pronounced, then this most consistent Government bring up their corps de reserve, revert to their first principle of condemnation, (whether without trial or contrary to trial is indifferent to such principles) and pronounce the suspension of Colonel Doveton, for a crime of which he had been most honourably acquitted by the sentence of a Court Martial.

There are many other circumstances, disgusting indeed to mention, but which tend to shew the unfitness of Sir George Barlow for his present situation. On one occasion a whole body of young Officers sent from the Military Institution at Madras, and ordered to join their corps, because they declined holding any intercourse with a young man who had accepted an invitation to the Government House. On another occasion, the Commander in Chief was obliged to exert his personal influence with the Officers of one of His Majesty's regiments to induce them to dine with Sir George Barlow, who was so unpopular that they refused to accept his invitation. The Officers of a Native corps having declined an invitation, although it was accepted by the Commandant, the Sepoys were punished as well as the Officers, by the battalion being sent to a station 500 miles distant, and particularly unhealthy. Another Native corps was sent from Madras, because Major Boles, after his suspension, had dined at the regimental mess.

Officers, although suspended by an arbitrary act of Sir George Barlow, although censured by him in public orders, surely were not to be branded with infamy, and held up as unworthy to be received into private society: and yet we find Sir G. Barlow actually expressing a wish that the Officers who had fallen under his displeasure, should not be invited to the houses of the members of Council.

The unusual severity shewn to the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel St. Leger and Captain Marshall, affords further proof of the vindictive spirit by which Sir George Barlow seems to have been actuated throughout that unhappy period, and gives us too much reason to believe, that harmony and mutual confidence never can be restored under his administration.

To the multiplied causes for the recall of Sir George Barlow, of which only the most prominent have been noticed, I will add his unauthorized dismission of Mr. Petrie before he had received the new commission of Government, or possessed any legal authority for violating not only the existing commission of Government, but a separate commission held by Mr. Petrie, to succeed to the office of Governor in case of the death or absence of Sir George Barlow. The legality of this measure may be estimated by supposing an ordinary event, namely, the death of Sir George Barlow, after the dismission of Mr. Petrie, and before the arrival of the new commission of Government.

It will hardly be contested, that in such contingency, Mr. Petrie must necessarily have assumed the Government of Fort St. George, and if so his removal was unlawful, and all the acts of the remaining members void. If there should be any doubt of the illegality of this act, assuredly there can be none of its indecency, as the miserable triumph of a little and illiberal mind, over a man whom he had injured past forgiveness.

I will conclude a catalogue which might still be much prolonged, by adding his disobedience and disregard of the intentions of this Court, officially announced, in the case of Colonel (now General) Agnew.

I have the honour to be, with great respect,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. Bannerman.*

India House,
6th August 1811.

— No. 7. —

A STATEMENT of the Number of STAFF APPOINTMENTS, with the ALLOWANCES thereunto annexed, and also of the Number and Description of MILITARY COMMANDS under the Government of Fort St. George, in the beginning of the year 1809; distinguishing such of those Staff Appointments and Commands as were held by Officers in the Service of the East-India Company, from such as were held by Officers in the Service of His Majesty.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS, as on the 30th April 1809.	Held by King's or Company's Officers.	Annual Amount of Allowances.
General Staff.—MADRAS ARMY:		Pagodas.
Commander in Chief	Company's	18,362
Military Auditor General	Do	17,628
Deputy Military Do Do	Do	2,640
Head Assistant Do Do	Do	1,380
Second Assistant Do Do	Do	180
Military Paymaster General	Do	17,004
Adjutant General of the Army	Do	8,652
Deputy Do Do	Do	2,548
Assistant Do Do	Do	1,366
Quartermaster General of the Army	Do	8,328
Deputy Do Do Do	Do	2,548
Assistant Do Do Do	Do	1,253
Judge Advocate General	Do	2,640
Military Secretary to the Honourable the Governor	Do	1,404
Private Secretary to the Honourable the Governor	King's	2,736
Aid-de-Camp to the Honourable the Governor	Ds	860
Do Do Do Do	Company's	972
Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief	Do	2,400
Aid-de-Camp to the Commander in Chief	Do	972
Do Do Do Do	Do	1,028
Secretary to the Military Board	Do	10,400
Deputy Do Do	Do	1,380
Assistant Do Do	Do	1,080
Persian Interpreter at Head Quarters	Do	1,200
KING's TROOPS:		
Deputy Adjutant General	King's	4,801
Deputy Paymaster General, and Paymaster of Company's Allowances	Do	7,197
Brigade Major	Do	931
Deputy Judge Advocate	Do	860
Commissary of Musters	Do	1,655
Do Do	Do	1,595
CENTRE DIVISION:		
Muster Master at the Presidency	Company's	687
Superintending Surgeon	Do	4,480
Barrack Master	Do	980
Do	Ds	979
Military Chaplain	Do	2,370
Do	Do	2,250
Do	Do	2,250
SOUTHERN DIVISION:		
Commanding Officer	King's	5,287
Brigade Major	Do	1,044
Assistant Adjutant General	Company's	1,493
Assistant Quartermaster General	Do	1,666
Deputy Judge Advocate	Do	972
Superintending Surgeon	Do	4,480
Barrack Master	Do	1,092
Military Chaplain	Do	2,310

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.	Held by King's or Company's Officers.	Annual Amount of Allowances.
		Pagodas.
NORTHERN DIVISION:		
Commanding Officer	Company's	11,406
Aid-de-Camp	D°	972
Assistant Adjutant General	D°	1,606
Assistant Quartermaster General	D°	1,666
Deputy Judge Advocate	D°	860
Superintending Surgeon	D°	4,480
Barrack Master	D°	979
Military Chaplain	D°	2,310
CEDED DISTRICTS:		
Commanding Officer	D°	11,406
Assistant Adjutant General	D°	1,421
Assistant Quartermaster General	D°	1,553
Deputy Judge Advocate	D°	860
Superintending Surgeon	D°	4,480
Barrack Master	D°	1,092
MALABAR and KANARA:		
Commanding Officer	D°	3,004
Brigade Major	D°	1,003
Deputy Judge Advocate	D°	972
Barrack Master	D°	1,172
Superintending Surgeon	D°	4,480
Military Chaplain	D°	2,310
HYDRABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE:		
Commanding Officer	King's	7,070
Assistant Adjutant General	Company's	1,613
Deputy Quartermaster General	D°	3,197
Persian Interpreter	D°	1,242
Deputy Judge Advocate	D°	1,050
Paymaster	D°	5,027
Commissary of Provisions, and Agent for Draught and Carriage Bullocks	D°	916
Commissary of Stores	D°	1,123
Superintending Surgeon	D°	4,480
Engineer and Surveyor	D°	1,203
Deputy Medical Storekeeper	D°	1,041
MYSORE:		
Commanding Officer	King's	4,688
Brigade Major	Company's	522
Assistant Adjutant General	D°	1,493
Assistant Quartermaster General	D°	1,553
Deputy Judge Advocate	D°	972
Barrack Master	D°	1,075
Superintending Surgeon	D°	4,480
Military Chaplain	D°	2,310
TRAVENCORE SUBSIDIARY FORCE:		
Commanding Officer	D°	2,812
Brigade Major	D°	594
Quartermaster of Brigade	D°	594
Staff Surgeon	D°	2,400
Engineer and Surveyor	D°	1,091
DETACHMENT in WYNAUD:		
Adjutant and Quartermaster	D°	1,052
DETACHMENT in BERAR:		
Commanding Officers	D°	2,514
Brigade Major	D°	1,224
Quartermaster of Brigade	D°	1,051
Staff Surgeon	D°	2,977

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.	Held by King's or Company's Officers	Annual Amount of Allowances.
		Pagodas.
ENGINEERS:		
Chief Engineer	Company's	5,161
Superintending Engineer at the Presidency	D°	6,173
BRIGADE MAJORS:		
Corps of Artillery	D°	594
To the Officer commanding at Bangalore	D°	594
TOWN MAJORS:		
Fort St. George	D°	1,002
Seringapatam	D°	1,340
FORT ADJUTANTS:		
Bangalore	D°	405
Black Town	D°	1,104
Bellary	D°	405
Cannanore	D°	405
Fort St. George	D°	960
Masulipatam	D°	525
Poonamallie	D°	300
Seringapatam	D°	405
Trichinopoly	D°	405
Vellore	D°	525
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT:		
Commissary of the Arsenal at Fort St. George	D°	2,976
COMMISSARY OF STORES:		
Arsenal at Fort St. George	D°	634
Cannanore	D°	702
Ghooty	D°	702
Masulipatam	D°	786
St. Thomas's Mount	D°	774
Seringapatam	D°	1,086
Trichinopoly	D°	798
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT:		
1st Member	D°	8,990
2nd D°	D°	7,740
3rd D°	D°	6,420
Secretary to D°	D°	1,932
Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency	D°	2,520
Superintendant of the Lunatic Hospital at the Presidency	D°	1,200
In charge of sick Officers at St. Thomé	D°	240
Superintendent of the Dispensary at the Presidency	D°	240
AGENT and SUPERINTENDENTS:		
Public Agents for the construction of Gun Carriages at Seringapatam	D°	6,021
Agent for the Supply of Military Stores	D°	5,280
Agent for purchasing Horses for the Cavalry	D°	3,144
General Agent for Cavalry Supplies	D°	3,600
Agent for public Cattle in Mysore	D°	4,356
Assistant to Ditto	D°	765
Superintendent of the Gunpowder Manufactory	D°	900
Assistant to Ditto	D°	360
Superintendent of the Corps of Cadets, and Commandant of New Town Cuddalore	D°	2,110
Assistant to Ditto	D°	357
D° D°	D°	429

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.	Held by King's or Company's Officers.	Annual Amount of Allowances.
AGENT and SUPERINTENDENTS—*continued.*		Pagodas.
Instructor of the Hindostannee Language	Company's	1,200
Mathematical Instructor to the Military Institution	King's	3,000
Assistant to Ditto	D°	600
Commandant of the Corps of Dooley Bearers	Company's	2,925
Adjutant and Paymaster to the King's Troops at Poonamallee	King's	792
Paymaster at Fort St. George, and of Extraordinaries	Company's	9,408
PAYMASTERS and GARRISON STOREKEEPERS:		
Vellore	D°	5,580
Trichinopoly	D°	5,256
Masulipatam	D°	5,436
Palamcottah	D°	5,088
Seringapatam	D°	8,484
Ceded Districts	D°	5,940
Malabar and Kanara	D°	8,088
Vizagapatam	D°	4,116
Garrison Storekeeper at the Presidency	D°	4,440
Total Pagodas		433,454

There is no collected Account of the Staff Appointments, &c. under the Government of Fort St. George, in the beginning of the year 1809, of an earlier date than the above, of the 30th April in that year; and although the different Offices here enumerated are called Staff Appointments, the propriety of this designation, as to many of them, appears questionable.

East India House, 10th April 1812. (Errors Excepted)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

—No. 8.—

Copy of a LETTER from the honourable Lieutenant Colonel *Arthur St. Leger* to the Court of Directors of the East India Company;—dated Sackville-street, 13th December 1811; together with the Appendix and Explanations thereunto annexed.

To the Honourable Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

THE lapse of two years and an half since I was suspended from your Service, affords in itself some evidence that I have waited with patience because with confidence in your final decision.

It is no slight injury to the fame and feelings of an Officer to have stood charged during the whole of that period with crimes to which the Articles of War assign the punishment of death. Of these crimes, I trust I have established in my former Memorials, not only that no evidence exists, but that a conduct directly opposite to their possible existence is proved by the most respectable testimony; and if in the search of supplementary accusations any of those imprudences inseparable from an ardent character may be discovered, in the history of a long and eventful public life, I would submit to your honourable Court, first, that they constitute no part of the charges for which I was suspended; and, secondly, that if they had been true to the utmost extent imputed, and in any way relevant to the evils which I have sustained, those evils would constitute a punishment far more severe than the most rigorous tribunal would have awarded.

You

Your honourable Court will perceive that I advert to those imputations on my character which have appeared in the documents printed by Order of the House of Commons. It is not my intention to trouble your honourable Court at any length on these subjects; and I have therefore thrown into the form of a short appendix to this letter, such explanations as are necessary, not for repelling the charges for which I stand suspended, for with those they have no connection, but for the sole purpose of removing from the minds of your honourable Court, the unfavourable impression which may have been received from a perusal of these documents.

The legal measures which I was advised to adopt at Madras for obtaining evidence to refute the heavy accusations with which I was charged, were frustrated by my removal, and the same cause would have rendered in a great degree ineffectual any subsequent efforts of mine for a similar purpose. If your Government at Madras had condescended to inform me of the grounds of their unfortunate orders, I could at that period have had no difficulty to shew that my sudden removal was a very unnecessary precaution; and I could have no motive to institute a legal proceeding, which has been added to the imputation of disrespect to public authority.

That your honourable Court has not construed as contumelious the legitimate proceedings of a man, who thought himself much injured, to refute the secret calumnies which had assailed his reputation, and by which Sir George Barlow had been misled, I venture to be assured; but I sincerely regret that such proceedings had been adopted, because they appear to have constituted a reason for delaying your decision. It is therefore the main object of this letter to solicit your honourable Court that you will be pleased to pronounce your decision on such evidence as is now before you, as detailed in my former Memorials, and the Correspondence of your Government in India.

I have the honour to be,
With much respect,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *A. Sentleger.*

4, Sackville-street,
13th December 1811.

APPENDIX.

Explanation, No. 1.

My signature to the letter proposed to be addressed to Major Boles, was unquestionably a hasty and inconsiderate measure; and my letter to Sir George Barlow is written in a tone which even the injury I had sustained cannot strictly justify. As I had no desire for any acquittal which shall rest on a suppression of facts, I shall relate without the least reserve the history of my signature to that paper.

Shortly after the successes which terminated the war in Travancore, I found it expedient, while encamped near the Capital, to have a personal conference with Colonel Chalmers, my senior Officer, who was encamped at the distance of fifteen miles; and in the actual state of the Country, I deemed it prudent to be escorted by two companies of Native infantry. While in Colonel Chalmers' camp, the conversation turned on the case of Major Boles; the additional hardship of preventing his taking his passage in the ship on which he had engaged it; his distress with a family, without allowances and without fortune; a proposal was made to open a subscription, the heading of which was drawn by a gentleman present, and I signed it, certainly without sufficiently considering the terms in which it was couched; but upon the word and honour of an Officer, without the most remote intention of supporting him or any other person against the authority of Government, or being accessary to any other consequence than the support of an unfortunate brother Officer, whose military conduct I believed to be correct, and whose public and private character I had reason to esteem. The letter was signed at the same time by the only two Officers under my command who accompanied me, namely, my Secretary, and the Officer who commanded my escort. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the document never was seen by any person in my camp at any time. A short time afterwards, I received communication from Colonel Macauley, the Resident, explaining the grounds on which it was objectionable, and recommending its suppression; and that I did take effectual means to stop its circulation, may be proved by the production, if required, of the original paper which is now in my possession, where it will be found the Officers of my Camp did not sign it; and I can safely aver, that when it was signed, it did not occur to any one of us that we should give any offence to Government.

(Signed) *A. Sentleger.*

Explanation, No. 2.

Lieutenant Colonel Martin is censured by the Honourable Court for the prosecution of the Quartermaster General; and to the same supposed ground of censure it may be thought I also am liable.

There

There is an impression that the Officers commanding Corps, were severe sufferers by the abolition of the Tent Contract, two of the three Officers, who as prosecutors sent in the charges against Colonel Munro, commanded Regiments of Cavalry; and as one of those, I deem it necessary to declare on the word and honour of an Officer, the state of the fact with regard to myself.

In peace I expended less than the established allowance, from 65 to 75 pagodas a month. On the abolition of this allowance full batta was given as a substitute, which was an increase of 96 pagodas a month; I therefore gain by the abolition of the tent contract in peace from 21 to 31 pagodas a month; in the preceding war I had lost by the tent and dooley contract, above 2,500 pagodas; and by its abolition was secure against a similar loss in a future war. I also declare, on my honour, that in the charges against Colonel Munro, I was actuated by no feeling but that of indignation at the charge of peculation, so plainly conveyed as the result of six years experience and observation. A charge as wanton and unjust, as it was unnecessary, in as much as in my humble apprehension the argument, such as it is, was not much strengthened by this unworthy insinuation.

In order that no part of my conduct on this head may be concealed from your Honourable Court, I subjoin my first letter to the Commander in Chief, which I observe has been omitted in the printed documents.

To His Excellency Lieutenant General Macdowall, Commander in Chief.

Sir,

I beg leave submissively to represent to your Excellency, that I have been informed, that Lieutenant Colonel Munro, Quartermaster General, has stated the following as facts, to Government in regard to the Tent Contract.

[Here followed four Extracts from Lieutenant Colonel Munro's Statement.]

It would have been necessary for Lieutenant Colonel Munro to have had a little more experience of what a camp is, before he laid those severe strictures totally unfounded in fact before Government.

I have served with the Army when in the field, since the year 1780, and never heard Lieutenant Colonel Munro's name mentioned, further than that of Secretary to Commanding Officers of parties against Poligars, and I ask him if the detachment under Colonel Agnew was properly tented.

Lord Cornwallis, although Governor General and Commander in Chief, was so sensible of the exertions that could be made by individuals, to any he could make, that he had recourse to them to carry his shot, and requested the Army to take tent allowance to enable him to move the Stores, which was complied with. I have been on and commanded more rear guards than any Officer in India, and I am bound to say, that until the Officers had the contract for the tents, they were constantly in the rear, and often left to the enemy. Since the contract has been given to the Officers, I have never seen them in the rear, nor have they detained the rear-guard.

The Army under General Wellesley and Colonel Stevenson, made longer and more continued marches than was done before, and they were completely tented. The contrary was the case when the Government found the tents.

After the siege of Seringapatam, I commanded a large detachment of the Army; we had not one serviceable tent, and my own corps latterly without any, by which many men were lost to the Service; whereas Colonel Dalrymple's detachment was well tented, the Officers having the contract; and I can positively affirm, that I could many times have tented my corps had I had the contract.

I deny that tenting the corps by the Commanding Officers ever affected their discipline; I refer to General Wellesley's orders and Colonel Close's. I rest my conduct on the orders issued by General Campbell, the Resident at Hydrabad, General Wellesley, and Colonel Close, to shew the tent allowance never had any effect on me. After General Fuller reviewed my corps, although he seemed very well satisfied with the regiment, still I thought if I encamped it near the exercising ground, it would be an advantage to the corps, and got permission to do so; where it would have remained much longer, had not the two feasts followed each other. Had I considered my tents in preference to the discipline of my corps, I should never have encamped them.

I declare on my honour, that my tents and dooleys cost me, during the Marhatta war, above one thousand pounds sterling more than I drew for them. Part of the war, the dooley boys cost me 17 rupees each monthly, and I was allowed only seven. As to the Tent Contract, it is, in my opinion, of little consequence to the cavalry, for in the field they must be considerable losers by it, from the long and forced marches they are obliged to make, but I cannot allow a man of Lieutenant Colonel Munro's *great experience* to insinuate aspersions against my character, as well as against many of the most respectable Officers in the Army, in silence; I must therefore request your Excellency to lay the letter before Government.

(Signed) *A. Sentleger*,
Lieut. Colonel Commandant
6th Reg[t] Cavalry.

Trichindore,
31st March 1808.

AS much misrepresentation has gone abroad on this subject, I will take the liberty to add a few facts and observations which bear on the efficiency and economy of this measure.

The very year before the abolition of the Contract, my regiment was ordered form Trichinopoly, on a particular service, by an express order, which arrived at ten o'clock in the morning. The regiment marched at two o'clock. The Tents, Bullocks, Stores, &c. were all on the march by eight o'clock the same evening.

In the subsequent year, when under the Quartermaster General, a troop from my regiment, when I commanded at Trichinopoly, was ordered to "march with considerable "expedition to the coast of Malabar, where transports will be in readiness for their convey-"ance by sea to Bombay, where the corps of details will be formed for an expedition to "Persia." And although the depôt of camp equipage was at Trichinopoly for that large cantonment and supposed carriage for it, yet that single troop was detained two days after it was ready for want of carriage; and when that carriage was provided, it consisted of three half-starved camels, two of which died on the way, the other returned alive. There was no inquiry instituted. Before that I had called for a muster of the carriage for the cantonment, when Captain Kelso, the Assistant Quartermaster General, informed me, he had a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Munro, informing him that the Commanding Officer at Trichinopoly had nothing to do with the Quartermaster General's Department. Now were I to insinuate that it might be an advantage to the Quartermaster General not to feed the public cattle as they ought to be fed, and that their death might be still a greater advantage to him, as he would have more to purchase, he would unquestionably have just reason to complain. It is nevertheless deemed innocent to insinuate, that Officers commanding Native corps may keep back the discipline of their corps, to render them unfit for field service, in order that they may make money by their tent contract.

I will further beg leave to suggest, that had not the tent contract been abolished, the Travancore war would probably not have occurred, as Colonel Chalmers, instead of being cooped up at Quilone, would have been able to advance on the first commotion to the Rajah's capital; nor should I have been obliged, in compliance with a requisition from the Civil power, to grant a Military force for the purpose of being sent in every direction to seize the cattle of the Natives, to enable the Army afterwards placed under my command to march.

With regard to its economy, Lieut. Colonel Munro's plan for the abolition of the tent contract is a deception on the Public, and had it been laid before the Military Board at Madras, I am convinced they would have proved its fallacy.

In his plan he makes out a saving to the honourable Company of, pagodas 67,038, finams 36, cash 24 per annum; but he forgets to deduct from it the full batta given to Officers commanding corps in lieu of the tent contract, which I shall state as follows, for a year of peace. I do not mean to go to fractions, but take it in the round sum of 96 pagodas monthly for each Lieutenant Colonel commanding corps.

Corps as follows :	Lieut. Colonel.	Batta in Pagodas.
2 Regiments His Majesty's L. D.	2	192
10 Battalions His Majesty's Infantry	10	960
8 Regiments Native Cavalry	8	768
2 Battalions Artillery	2	192
1 Corps of Engineers	1	96
1 Regiment European Infantry	1	96
23 Regiments Native Infantry	46	4,416
	Total Monthly	6,720
	D° Yearly	80,640

I shall allow for the difference of batta between Lieutenant Colonel and Majors, for such Lieutenant Colonels as have Government commands, and on furlough in Europe 10,000 pag^{s} per annum, which will reduce the batta granted in the room of the tent contract, in the time of peace to 70,640, which clearly proves, even on the Quartermaster Geueral's own data, that in time of peace the Government lose above 3,000 pag^{s} per annum, instead of gaining, as stated by Lieutenant Colonel Munro, 67,038. In time of war I should suppose their loss to be from one to two lacks of pagodas in each campaign.

(Signed) *A. Sentleger.*

Explanation, No. 3.

On the Remarks of Lord William Bentinck and Sir John Cradock.

Of the purpose for which these observations have been introduced to notice on the present occasion, I cannot be supposed to be correctly informed. As far as regards the charges on which I was suspended, I can only observe that their introduction is wholly irrelevant, and that their tendency to injure me in the estimation of the Court is the only view in which I am at liberty to consider them.

Of the complaints which these Gentlemen pronounce to be groundless, I have the satisfaction to believe that the honourable Court had formed a different opinion; for, if I have not been much misinformed, the unauthorized partiality evinced at that period has been noticed with great disapprobation in the dispatches of your honourable Court to India. That a poignant sense of unmerited injury may have urged me to representations couched in unguarded language, and rendered still more offensive from their truth, I acknowledge with regret; but that they were unfounded, I must continue broadly to deny.

It is unnecessary to discuss the passages in which Lord William Bentinck first half-admits, and then half-qualifies the assertion, that his Lordship had given me assurances of redress so long as Lord Minto remained at Madras; a comparison of dates will determine the fact. I arrived in India on the 3d of July; Lord Minto sailed early in August for Bengal: the date of Lord William Bentinck's minute (30th August), explains that his Lordship had changed his mind. It is attempted to bring into disrepute the representations themselves, by ascribing to me the character of a Military Quixote, standing forth as the champion of others. But if the injuries of which I complained affected others as well as myself, and were aggravated by their extensive operation, this is an imputation against the authors of the injury and not against me who suffered by it, and could not in all cases insulate its application to myself. But, by the fatality which usually attends a weak argument, I am at one time accused of making my complaints too general, and at another, with regard to the very same representations, of pointing too particularly to my own case. Colonel Gillespie, legally disqualified to serve in India, superseded me exclusively. Colonel Campbell legally disqualified for serving in India, superseded me in particular, by commanding the station in which my regiment was stationed; but many others, as well as me, and so with regard to the other supercessions. That Company's Officers were excluded from situations of active trust, respectability, and emolument, while such situations were almost exclusively given to those of His Majesty, was a notorious fact, and as a fact, is not affected by the Governor and Commander in Chief "disclaiming the most distant thought of acting on "such a system." As a fact it is not affected by their classing, as a command of importance, and of a disposable force, Chittledroog and Bednore, each garrisoned by seven companies; by citing, as exceptions to my assertion, the southern division, which was not under a Company's Officer, but under Colonel Campbell of His Majesty's; the ceded districts, which was also not under a Company's Officer, but under Sir William Clarke, of His Majesty's, nor yet by citing Mysore, for Major General Dugald Campbell, appointed to the command of that division, begged to decline it, because the disposable force was placed under the separate command of a King's Officer at Bengalore, who was afterwards appointed to command the district; nor by citing Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, detached in a subordinate command by Colonel Montressor, who superseded so many old Company's Officers, and on the abolition of the local brevet was kept in command, by removing all the Officers of experience, whose seniority was restored to them by that measure, nor by citing the northern circars, comprizing a sea coast of 700 miles, occupied by eight battalions, not one man of whom was disposable for Service; nor is it as a fact affected by any one of the explanations which are given. In the case of Colonel Harcourt, I did not complain of his having a command; his rank and abilities entitled him to it, but I complained that the honourable Company's Field Officers, acting as Brigadiers, and holding separate commands, did not receive the same allowances which were granted to Colonel Harcourt and others of His Majesty's Field Officers employed as Brigadiers, with separate commands. At this period, the only Company's Officers commanding a brigade, received only 96 pagodas per mensem. I beg to refer your honourable Court to the allowances then granted to Colonels Harcourt and Campbell, to Lieutenant Colonels Montresor and Gillespie, who received each from four to six times the last mentioned monthly allowance. To Sir John Cradock's insinuations of my preferring emolument to honour, by asking for the agency for the purchase of horses; I answer, that I asked for that which had been usually attached to the rank and situation which I actually held; that I considered the trust of superintending that branch of the public equipment, under my immediate charge, to be a direct consequence of such situation; and that it was not held to be derogatory to the dignity even of one of His Majesty's Officers. I have the example in exactly a parallel case, of Major General Sir John Burgoyne, and of successors not less worthy; Major General Campbell, Colonel Young, and Colonel Dallas. Sir John Cradock has not in this instance evinced a proper sense of the delicacy which I observed in abstaining from stating as a case of hardship, that the Officers entitled to a participation of the Bazar fund had been prevented from receiving their dividends, because Sir John Cradock had not thought it incompatible with his high station to claim (what no preceding Commander in Chief had deigned to think of) the largest share of that fund.

It has been the object of these observations to defend myself not against the charge of imprudence but of misrepresentation.

(Signed) *A. Sentleger.*

(East India Affairs.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

The Madras Army *and* Government.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
15 *April* 1812.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

(33 Geo. III. Cap. 52. Sec. 121.)

VIZ.:

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to 1st March 1812; containing

The AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of The *East India Company* in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat.

AMOUNT of PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India Company* in *Great Britain*, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; with an Estimate of the same, for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS. — PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
CASH in the Treasury, 1st March 1811 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	460,737	14	6
Company's Goods sold	5,531,421	16	3
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	227,949	2	10
Private Trade Goods sold	1,179,031	2	6
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	135,479	15	—
Customs on D°	40,237	7	1
Freight on D°	127,676	11	4
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	15	10
Duty on Tea, received	3,432,247	18	1
Commissioners, Navy; on Account of Hemp to be provided for Government in India	180,000	—	—
Bullion from India and China	855,894	18	—
Bonds issued	1,665,900	—	—
Persons returned from India	1,000	—	—
£.	13,873,803	1	5

	£.	s.	d.
CUSTOMS	119,240	3	7
Freight and Demorage	1,634,757	7	11
Goods and Stores exported	1,727,019	17	8
Indian Debt	1,971,862	—	—
Bills of Exchange, from India	1,283,050	12	7
D° China	125,147	6	5
Charges, General	753,153	7	3
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	872,033	2	3
Proprietors of Private Trade	1,046,630	16	7
Almshouses at Poplar	7,310	2	8
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	208,791	4	11
Duty on Tea, paid	3,086,241	7	2
Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	43,171	6	4
£.	12,878,408	15	4
BALANCE in Favour on the 1st March 1812	995,394	6	1
£.	13,873,803	1	5

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from the 1st of March 1812 to 1st March 1813.

	£.
CASH in the Treasury 1st March 1812 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	995,394
Company's Goods sold, and to be sold	5,731,390
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	317,363
Private Trade Goods sold before the 1st March	498,000
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	150,000
Freight on D°	220,700
One Year's Interest of the Bank at £. 3 per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to Act of Parliament	36,226
Bonds to be issued	334,100
£.	8,283,173
BALANCE deficient on the 1st March 1813	3,895,475
£	12,178,648

	£.
CUSTOMS	118,007
Duty on Tea	858,551
Freight and Demorage	2,153,151
Goods and Stores exported	2,007,293
Bills of Exchange from India and China	4,300,758
Charges, General, including Supracargoes Commission, Interest on Loans, &c.	721,000
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	966,000
Bonds advertized to be paid off	15,417
Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	300,000
Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	34,500
Buyers of Tea returned	971
Proprietors of Private Trade	663,000
Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	40,000
£.	12,178,648

STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS; The State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

TO Bonds bearing Interest		£.6,565,900
To Bonds not bearing Interest		15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from China		43,596
To - - - - Ditto - - - India		4,238,382
To Customs and Excise on Goods sold, and Customs on Goods unsold		935,313
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold, per Act of 1788, a' £. 4. per Cent. per Annum		700,000
To Ditto, for a Loan on Bond at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum		100,000
To Ditto, for Interest on the above Loans		10,666
To Freight and Demorage		39,336
To Supra Cargoes, Commission on all Goods sold and unsold		162,800
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold		663,000
To Almshouses at Poplar		61,742
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons		124,987
To Ditto, to the Warehouse and other Contingent Funds		12,998
To Warrants passed the Court, unpaid		34,500
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold		971
To Interest on Bonds		107,891
To Dividends on Stock		68,932
	£.	13,886,431
BALANCE in Favour		708,658
	£.	14,595,089

THE SUM of £.1,500,000. lent the Company in Exchequer Bills by Government, is not included in this Account, as the Advances made by the Company in India for the Navy, and on account of various Expeditions undertaken since that Sum was advanced, are estimated considerably to exceed it; but the proper Vouchers not having been received from India an accurate Statement of the Balance cannot be exhibited.

✠ THE SUM of £.960,000. stated to be due from Government, is the Balance remaining after the last Payment on Account of the Company's Claims in the year 1808; and does not contain any Disburse on account of Government, in consequence of the last Expenditure made by the Company for Expeditions from India to the Islands of Mauritius, &c.

East-India House,
the 24th March 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS CARTWRIGHT,
Accountant General.

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and to The Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1st day of March 1812.

BY what due from Government to the Company	£.1,207,560
By Cash, its Balance on 1st March 1812	995,394
By the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for	1,096,390
By the Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre delivered	10,988
By the Value of Goods in England unsold	4,800,141
By Cargoes from England not arrived from India and China at the dates of the several Quick Stocks	2,258,100
By Exports, paid for, exclusive of Bullion	1,288,926
By Impress and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	665,043
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	70,020
By the Value of the East India House and Warehouses	1,138,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops	960,000
By Ditto - - - Ditto - - on Account of Hemp from India	84,815
By what owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England	19,712
£.	14,595,089

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED Salaries and Pensions, from the 1st March 1811 to the 1st March 1812.

		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SALARIES.	Military Secretary, Increase	500 — —	
	Sundry Junior and other Clerks of the House and Warehouses, Increase of Salary	2,028 10 4	2,528 10 4
ANNUITIES & PENSIONS.	Widow of Col. Brooke, late Governor of St. Helena	200 — —	
	Widow of Captain Yates, late Commander of Company's Ship, City of London	100 — —	
	Widow and Two Daughters of late Surveyor of Company's Shipping	210 — —	
	H. Dinning, formerly of Fort Marlbro' Establishment	140 — —	
	Sundry small Annuities to Widows, and Clerks of House and Warehouses	615 — —	1,265 — —
	£.		3,793 10 4

2.

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. sect. 126.; requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The *East India Company*, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

THE non-arrival of the Accounts from *India*, renders it impossible to prepare the Statements, required by the Act above-mentioned.

East-India House,
April 23d 1812.

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA REVENUES:

(33 Geo. III. Cap. 52. Sec. 126.)

VIZ.

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to the 1st day of March 1812,

CONTAINING

The AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the SALE of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India* Company in Great Britain, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof:—Together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest;—and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to The Company in Great Britain and Afloat.

2.

RETURN to the ACT of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. section 126.;—requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The East India Company, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
23 *April* 1812.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the BALANCE due to The EAST INDIA COMPANY, in the several Years 1807, 1808, 1809 & 1810, by the CHINESE MERCHANTS at *Canton*; on account of any Advances made to them by the Supra Cargoes of the Company at that Factory.

YEARS.	BALANCE Due from the Merchants, calculating the China Tale at 6/8.
1807	£. 780,150.
1808	822,741.
1809	937,798.
1810	491,926.

East India House,
28th April 1812.

Errors Excepted.

Chas Cartwright, Acct Genl.

Mem:—The above Account does not include the Amount of Imports from England remaining unsold, nor of TEAS unshipped at the end of each Season.

—No. 2.

LIST of PERSONS on the Establishment of the EAST INDIA COMPANY, at CANTON; WITH THEIR PAY.

John Fullarton Elphinstone, Esq.	President of the Select Committee of Supra Cargoes	Probable amount of his share of the Commission, on an average, clear of all deductions - - - -	£. 8,550 per ann
John William Roberts, Esq.	Appointed in Feb. last, second Member of the said Committee.	- - D° - -	7,124 D°
Thomas Charles Pattle, Esq.	Third Member of the said Committee	- - D° - -	7,124 D°
William Parry, Esq.	Appointed in Feb. last, fourth Member of the said Committee.	- - D° - -	7,124 D°

(*continued.*)

Mr. William Bramston -	- - -	Probable amount of his share of the Commission, on an average, clear of all deductions - - - -	£.5,936 per ann.
Mr. Joseph Cotton, jun. -	- - -	- - D° - -	5,343 D°
Sir George Thomas Staunton Bart. - - - -	- - -	- - D° - -	4,629 D°
Mr. Theophilus John Metcalfe - - - - -	Supra Cargoes below the said Committee	- D° - -	4,036 D°
Mr. James Brabazon Urmston - - - - -	- - -	- - D° - -	2,134 D°
Mr. James Molony - -	- - -	- - D° - -	1,916 D°
Mr. James Thomas Robarts	- - -	- - D° - -	1,542 D°
Mr. William Fraser - -	- - -	- - D° - -	1,542 D°

Sir George Staunton, one of the Gentlemen above mentioned, is also Chinese Interpreter to the Factory, for which he has a Salary of £.500. a year, exclusive of his share of the Commission.

Mr. Francis Hastings Toone } Having been above seven years in the Service, without being ap-
Mr. William Bosanquet - } pointed Supra Cargoes, are each of them allowed £.1,200. a year.

Mr. William Henry Chicheley Plowden - - } Would be allowed £.1,200. a year, if he was in China, for the same reason that that allowance is made to Messrs. Toone and Bosanquet.

Mr. William Baynes - - } Having been above five years in the Service, without being appointed a Supra Cargo, is allowed £.800. a year.

Mr. Charles Millett } Writers } Mr. Millett has a Salary of £.100. a year, and Mr. Hud-
Mr. Frederick Irwin Hudleston - - - - } leston will have the same on his arrival in China.

Mr. Alexander Pearson - } Surgeons to the Factory. The former is allowed £.1,200, and the
Mr. John Livingstone - } latter £.1,000. a year.

Mr. Samuel Ball - - } Inspector of Teas. The allowance to him at present is £.2,000. a year; but in April 1814, it will be increased to £.2,500. a year.

Mr. John Reeves - - Assistant Inspector of Teas. Is allowed £.700. a year.

Mem:—Mr. Robert Morrison, who acts occasionally as Chinese Interpreter to the Factory, is allowed Dollars 2,000 a year, for instructing the junior Servants in that language.

The Salaries of all the European Servants, come out of the Commission, which amounts, upon an average, to about £.68,000. a year.

East India House, the 28th April 1812. } *W. Ramsay*, Secr.

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the VALUE of all Articles, being of the Growth or Manufacture of

The *United Kingdom*,

EXPORTED by The East India Company;

From the Year 1804, inclusive,

To the latest Period to which the same can be made up: Distinguishing such as were Exported as MERCHANDIZE for Sale, from those that were Exported as STORES.

SEASONS.	INDIA.			CHINA.			TOTALS.		
	Merchandize for SALE.	STORES.	TOTAL.	Merchandize for SALE.	STORES.	TOTAL.	Merchandize for SALE.	STORES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1804-5	382,539	278,789	661,328	1,001,861	1,595	1,003,456	1,384,400	280,384	1,664,784
1805-6	229,533	456,587	686,120	1,101,493	1,060	1,102,553	1,331,026	457,647	1,788,673
1806-7	527,815	535,550	1,063,365	1,120,607	1,030	1,121,637	1,648,422	536,580	2,185,002
1807-8	486,916	358,503	845,419	1,077,412	1,322	1,078,734	1,564,328	359,825	1,924,153
1808-9	447,813	304,513	752,326	979,089	2,184	981,273	1,426,902	306,697	1,733,599
1809-10	368,295	317,489	685,784	839,453	2,413	841,866	1,207,748	319,902	1,527,650
1810-11	513,573	357,478	871,051	851,497	2,516	854,013	1,365,070	359,994	1,725,064
£.	2,956,484	2,608,909	5,565,393	6,971,412	12,120	6,983,532	9,927,896	2,621,029	12,548,925

Mem:—The EXPORT DUTY is not included in the above Value.

East India House,
28th April 1812.

Errors Excepted,
Chas Cartwright, Acct Genl.

EAST INDIA COMPANY ACCOUNTS.

No. 1.

BALANCE due to The East India Company, by the Chinese Merchants at *Canton*.

No. 2.

PERSONS on the Establishment of The East India Company, at *Canton*.

No. 3.

VALUE of Articles exported by The East India Company, from 1804 to the latest Period to which the same can be made up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 28 *April* 1812.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

1.

Statement of the BOND DEBTS and Simple CONTRACT DEBTS of The *East India* Company; with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1st March 1812:——Together with the Estimated increased VALUE of GOODS to remain Unsold in the Warehouses of the East India Company, on the 1st March 1813, after providing for the Sales of the Year.

2.

An ESTIMATE of the ACCOUNT CURRENT between Government and The East India Company, to 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
10 *June* 1812.

1.—STATEMENT of the BOND DEBTS and Simple CONTRACTS carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of CASH remaining Afloat, on the 1st March 1812:—Together with the Estimated increased Value of o after providing for the Sales of the Year.

	£.
TO Bonds bearing Interest	6,565,900
— Ditto, not bearing Interest	15,417
— Bills of Exchange unpaid from China	43,596
— Ditto . . . . . India	4,238,382
— Customs and Excise on Goods sold, and Customs on Goods unsold	935,313
— the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold per Act of 1788, and 4 per Cent. per Annum	700,000
— Ditto, for a Loan on Bond, at 4 per Cent. per Annum	100,000
— Ditto, for Interest on the above Loans	10,666
— Freight and Demorage	39,336
— Supracargoes Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	162,800
— Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	663,000
— Almshouses at Poplar	61,742
— what owing for Exports of former Seasons	124,987
— Ditto — to the Warehouse, and other Contingent Funds	12,998
— Warrants passed the Court unpaid	34,500
— what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and re-sold	971
— Interest on Bonds	107,891
— Dividends on Stock	68,932
£.	13,886,431
BALANCE in favour	708,658
£.	14,595,089

BALANCE in favour brought down	£.	708,658
Add Nett increased Value of Goods estimated to remain in the Company's Warehouses unsold on the 1st March 1813, as per Contra		2,532,000
ESTIMATED BALANCE in favour of the Company on the 1st March 1813,	£.	3,240,658

2.—AN ESTIMATE of the ACCOUNT CURRE

Government in ACCOUNT CURREN

Dr

		£.
To Advances in India for the Navy, estimated without Interest		200,000
— Supplies in D° to Ceylon and the Cape, Stores to King's Ships, &c. with Interest partly estimated		580,000
— Passage of Military to Ceylon, the Cape, &c. on Account of Government, paid in England		134,000
— Expense of Ships of War built in India, with Interest		137,000
— Extra Expenses in India of the Expeditions against the French Islands, May 1810 to April 1811, exclusive of Interest	£. 1,315,672	
— D° — D° — estimated in 1811-12 — D°	812,000	
		2,127,672
— Extra Expenses in India of the Expedition against Java, May 1810 to April 1811, exclusive of Interest	£. 574,411	
— D° — D° — estimated in 1811-12 — D°	928,000	
		1,502,411
£.		4,681,083

East India House,
6th June 1812.

TS of The *East India* Company; with the Rates of Interest they respectively
ir Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain* and
o remain Unsold in the Warehouses of the East India Company, on 1st March 1813,

	£.
BY what due from Government to the Company	1,207,560
— Cash, its Balance on 1st March 1812	995,394
— the Amount of Goods sold not paid for	1,096,390
— the Honourable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered	10,988
— the Value of Goods in England unsold	4,800,141
— Cargoes from England, not arrived in India and China at the dates of the several Quick Stocks	2,258,100
— Exports paid for exclusive of Bullion	1,288,926
— Impress and War Allowances paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	665,043
— the Value of Ships, Sloops and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed abroad	70,020
— the Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	1,138,000
— what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops	960,000
— D° - - D° - - on Account of Hemp from India	84,815
— what owing from sundry Persons returned from India and in India, to be repaid in England	19,712
£.	14,595,089
Value of Goods estimated to be received from India and China, between the 1st March 1812, and the 1st March 1813	8,936,000
Value of Hemp to be received on Account of His Majesty's Government in 1812-13	225,000
	9,161,000
Deduct estimated Amount of Sales to be made in the year 1812-13, including Salt Petre to Government	5,929,000
Value of Goods to remain unsold in the Company's Warehouses on the 1st March 1813, more than on the 1st March 1812	3,232,000
Deduct Customs, Freight and Charges, estimated to be owing on the 1st March 1813	700,000
Nett increased Value of Goods estimated to remain in the Company's Warehouses, unsold on the 1st March 1813	2,532,000

tween Government and The *East India* Company, to 1812.

The *East India* Company, estimated to 1812.

Cr

		£.
By Loan in Exchequer Bills, exclusive of Interest		1,500,000
— Demands from the Pay Office 1808 to 1810 - (A) - £.	917,600	
— D° - D° - estimated in proportion, for the year 1811 -	306,000	
— D° - D° - estimated part of Charges in 1793 to 1807 (suspended on the Report of the Committee of The House of Commons in 1808) which may probably be allowed on final Examination -	150,000	
		1,373,600
— Expense of Recruits for the Company's Service, raised and transferred by Government, estimated		210,000
		3,083,600
Balance in favour of the Company		1,597,483
£.		4,681,083

(A) Part of these Charges appears to be improperly brought against the Company, Interest is not therefore included.

(Errors excepted,)

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

1.

Statement of the BOND DEBTS and Simple CONTRACT DEBTS of The *East India* Company, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company, in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1st March 1812:— Together with the Estimated increased Value of Goods to remain Unsold in the Warehouses of the East India Company on the 1st March 1813, after providing for the Sales of the Year.

2.

An Estimate of the ACCOUNT CURRENT between Government and the East India Company, to 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
10 *June* 1812.

East India Company.)

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

The East India Company's Trade.

VIZ.

1.—An Account of the Investments of Goods received from India; particularizing the Amount received from each Presidency and Settlement in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

2.—An Account of sundry Advances made in India, for Bills, &c. repayable in England; particularizing the Amount advanced in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

3.—Return to the Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, requiring,—" An Account of the Corrections or Adjustments in the Amount of the Commercial Charges not added to the Indian Invoices, stating the Particulars and Amount of such Corrections or Adjustments for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive."

4.—An Account of the Supplies from India to Canton; particularizing the Amount of the Supply in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

5.—An Account of the Supplies from Canton to India; particularizing the Amount of the Supply in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

6.—An Account of the Advances and Charges in India, admitted as Claims upon the Public, and paid in England by His Majesty's Government; particularizing the Amount of such Advances and Charges for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

7.—An Account of the Advances and Charges in India on account of the Public Service not yet admitted by His Majesty's Government; particularizing the Amount of such Advances and Charges for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

8.—An Account of sundry Receipts for which England is credited in India; particularizing the Amount credited in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

9.—An Account of Victualling Office Demands; particularizing the Amount of the Demand in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

10.—Return to the Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, requiring,—" An Account of the Disbursements which are to be regarded as Commercial Charges at Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island, respectively, for each year, from 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive."

11.—An Account of the Expenses in India of Prisoners captured at Sea, for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

12.—An Account of the Profit derived from the Discount of the Public Securities purchased by the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Funds in Bengal and at Madras respectively, from the Commencement to the Termination of those Institutions.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed, 3 July* 1812.

AN ACCOUNT of the INVESTMENTS of Goods received from *India*; particularizing the Amount received from each Presidency and Settlement in each year respectively; from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

YEARS.	*BENGAL.*	*MADRAS.*	*BOMBAY.*	*BENCOOLEN.*	TOTAL.
1792-3 - -	£. 765,188	£. 264,799	£. 71,235	£. 31,107	£.1,132,329
1793-4 - -	967,388	195,108	97,185	13,696	1,273,377
1794-5 - -	1,011,165	247,260	197,059	12,981	1,468,465
1795 6 - -	1,073,637	591,798	146,917	27,899	1,840,251
1796-7 - -	1,081,045	411,096	171,930	18,707	1,682,778
1797-8 - -	1,036,667	621,940	319,384	21,634	1,999,625
1798-9 - -	1,598 884	414,626	111,329	19,692	2,144.531
1799-1800 -	537,568	572,792	261,342	17,700	1,389,402
1800-1 - -	943,217	384,987	172,615	31,382	1,532,201
1801-2 - -	714,403	400,387	153,961	13,168	1,281,919
1802-3 - -	380,163	236,337	259,868	21,699	898,067
1803-4 - -	825,433	481,134	197,445	16,686	1.520,698
1804-5 - -	953,084	341,615	160,180	50,024	1,504,903
1805-6 - -	807,752	747,712	183,527	52,548	1,791,539
1806-7 - -	272,420	386,639	146,322	44,481	849.862
1807-8 - -	522,152	398,001	126,775	32,517	1,079,445
1808-9 - -	754,005	429,792	146,196	19,437	1,349,430

East India House, 29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Chas Cartwright,
Acct Genl.

AN ACCOUNT of sundry ADVANCES made in *India* for BILLS, &c. repayable in *England*; particularizing the Amount advanced in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.	FORT MARLBRO'	PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.	TOTAL.
1792-3 - - -	323,742	72,796	27,426	16,273	- - -	440,237
1793-4 - - -	963,733	56,762	15,613	4,979	- - -	1,041,087
1794-5 - - -	902,352	111,988	28,159	6,043	- - -	1,048,542
1795-6 - - -	675,837	123,898	36,123	3,183	- - -	839,041
1796-7 - - -	639,006	469,260	653	9,742	- - -	1,118,661
1797-8 - - -	336,677	- - -	1,064	9,161	- - -	346,902
1798-9 - - -	343,178	112,709	2,730	12,708	- - -	471,325
1799-1800 - -	591,039	406,512	37,905	16,229	- - -	1,051,685
1800-1 - - -	392,634	71,386	84,222	300	- - -	548,542
1801-2 - - -	416,591	238,472	102,382	17,135	- - -	774,580
1802-3 - - -	315,229	68,682	145,644	16,356	- - -	545,911
1803-4 - - -	154,431	144,283	140,302	23,025	- - -	462,041
1804-5 - - -	153,735	270,644	175,975	- - -	- - -	600,354
1805-6 - - -	191,265	93,044	159,854	3,888	639	448,690
1806-7 - - -	154,676	532,485	179,877	356	- - -	867,394
1807-8 - - -	277,679	512,456	301,698	2,298	- - -	1,094,131
1808-9 - - -	1,297,411	943,079	805,961	464	- - -	3,046,915
					£.	14,746,038

East India House,
29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 8th April 1812; requiring,—"An Account of the CORRECTIONS or ADJUSTMENTS in the Amount of the Commercial Charges not added to the Indian Invoices; stating the Particulars, and Amount of such Corrections or Adjustments for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive."

ANY Corrections or Adjustments made in the Amount of Commercial Charges have arisen purely from alterations in Accounts formerly prepared, which have been subsequently discovered to be erroneous; but, as the incorrect Accounts have been either defaced or destroyed, it is not practicable to state the particulars of such Corrections.

East India House,
29 April 1812.

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the SUPPLIES from *India* to *Canton*; particularizing the AMOUNT of the SUPPLY in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	£.
1792-3	196,131
1793-4	46,268
1794-5	6,839
1795-6	42,473
1796-7	82,750
1797-8	242,637
1798-9	271,013
1799-1800	463,364
1800-1	502,203
1801-2	227,452
1802-3	295,797
1803-4	291,038
1804-5	240,421
1805-6	314,461
1806-7	332,037
1807-8	695,399
1808-9	448,688
	£. 4,698,971

East India House, 27 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright, Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the SUPPLIES from *Canton* to *India*; particularizing the AMOUNT of the SUPPLY in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	£.
1792-3	126
1793-4	3,343
1794-5	320
1795-6	47
1796-7	8,331
1797-8	98
1798-9	—
1799-1800	335
1800-1	67
1801-2	133,793
1802-3	39,077
1803-4	—
1804-5	108
1805-6	741
1806-7	894
1807-8	754,935
1808-9	443,102
	£. 1,385,317

East India House, 27 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright, Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the ADVANCES and CHARGES in *India*, admitted as CLAIMS upon the PUBLIC, and paid in England by His Majesty's Government; particularizing the Amount of such ADVANCES and CHARGES for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	£.
1792-3 } Nil. 1793-4 }	
1794-5	225,701
1795-6	684,753
1796-7 to 1805-6, not distinguished as to each year	2,827,515
1797-8	600,264
1798-9	105,435
1799-1800	33,138
1800-1801	1,157,538
1801-2	1,635,292
1802-3	773,419
1803-4	121,603
1804-5	111,619
1805-6	82,782
1806-7	26,948
	£. 8,386,007
Deduct,	
Bills drawn in favour of the Court - - - - - 53,635	
Net difference of Ordinary Pay to the Troops - - 120,000	
	173,635
	£. 8,212,372

East India House, 29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)
Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the ADVANCES and CHARGES in INDIA on account of the PUBLIC SERVICE, not yet admitted by His Majesty's Government; particularizing the Amount of such ADVANCES and CHARGES, for each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	£.
1795-6	66,747
1796-7	355,975
1797-8	199,727
1798-9	494,767
1799-1800	335,480
1800-1801	402,842
1801-2	303,062
1802-3	152,709
1803-4	144,891
1804-5	24,575
1805-6	46,740
	£. 2,527,515

East India House, 29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)
Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of sundry RECEIPTS for which *England* is credited in *India*; particularizing the Amount credited in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	£.
1792-3	1,091,904
1793-4	1,411,623
1794-5	1,511,354
1795-6	1,135,995
1796-7	1,742,132
1797-8	1,013,429
1798-9	1,258,748
1799-1800	2,756,317
1800-1801	1,379,984
1801-2	2,065,050
1802-3	2,098,413
1803-4	2,432,971
1804-5	2,399,499
1805-6	2,448,855
1806-7	2,975,334
1807-8	2,140,628
1808-9	4,192,144
	£. 34,054,380

East India House, 29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of VICTUALLING OFFICE DEMANDS; particularizing the Amount of the Demand in each year respectively, from the year 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

	£.	s.	d.
1795	15	7	8
1796	17,526	8	6½
1797	6,916	14	11¼
1798	12,950	14	7
1799	1,390	13	3¼
1800	6,679	—	3½
1801	7,993	17	4½
1802	5,440	9	4¾
1804	130	5	7¾
1805	179	1	—
1808	242	10	9¾
1809	33	1	8¼
	£. 59,508	5	3

East India House, 29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

RETURN to the Order of The Honourable House of Commons, dated 8th April 1812, requiring,—"An Account of the Disbursements, which are to be regarded as Commercial Charges at *Bencoolen* and *Prince of Wales' Island* respectively, for each year, from 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive."

IT is not practicable to distinguish such Charges at these Residencies, as are of a Commercial nature, from those of a Political nature.

East India House, 29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Expenses in *India*, of Prisoners captured at Sea, for each year respectively, from 1792-3 to 1808-9 inclusive.

Expense in India, of Prisoners captured at Sea, is estimated at - - - £. 300,000.
But the Expenses for each year are not received from India.

East India House,
29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)
Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

An ACCOUNT of the Profit derived from the DISCOUNT of the PUBLIC SECURITIES, purchased by the Commissioners for the management of the Sinking Funds in *Bengal* and at *Madras* respectively, from the commencement to the termination of those Institutions.

BENGAL.	Sicca Rupees.
1798-9	2,41,471
1799-1800	1,77,503
1800-1801	2,65,693
1801-2	3,08,392
1802-3	2,53,530
1803-4	50,757
1804-5	11,945
1805-6	48,032
1806-7	27,761
1807-8	46,532
1808-9	18,776
	Sicca Rupees, 14,50,392.

MADRAS: None credited on the Books.

East India House,
29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)
Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

A RETURN of the Total Number of SERVANTS engaged in the Commercial Department of The *East India* Company, under the several Presidencies of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay; also, the Number of the Company's Servants employed at Bencoolen and Prince of Wales' Island; and an Account of the Total Amount of the Salaries of the said Servants.

	Number of Servants.	Amount of Salaries.
		£.
BENGAL - - - - - - - - - -	11,468	263,943
MADRAS - - - - - - - - - -	1,241	60,504
BOMBAY - - - - - - - - - -	205	9,352
BENCOOLEN - - - - - - - - -	12	8,230
PRINCE of WALES' ISLAND - - - - -	447	55,862
	13,373	£. 397,891

East India House,
29 April 1812.

(Errors excepted.)
Wm Wright,
Auditor of India Accounts.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

The East India Company's Trade.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
3 *July* 1812.

318.

PAPERS

RELATING TO

The East India Company's Charter; &c.

VIZ:

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between the PRESIDENT of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Court of Directors of *The East India Company*;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES:—As laid before the Proprietors of *East India* Stock, at their General Court, on the 25th of March 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 14 *April* 1812:
And to be Reprinted, 12 *March* 1813.

At a Secret COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 5th October 1808.

READ a Letter from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairs, dated the 30th September; desiring to ascertain the opinion of the Court, as to the propriety and expediency of bringing forward, in the next Session of Parliament, the subject of renewing the Company's Charter.

The Committee having deliberated thereon, agreed on the substance of an answer, to be further considered at their next meeting.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen, Melville Castle, 30th September 1808.

THE propriety and expediency of applying to Parliament for a renewal of the privileges of exclusive trade enjoyed by the East-India Company, with such modifications as may be deemed necessary, and for the continuance of the system of government in the British Territories in India on its present basis, but with such amendments, also, as the experience of its effects may appear to demand, having lately been the subject of frequent consideration and discussion, you will probably concur with me in opinion, that it is advisable now to ascertain, whether the Court of Directors are desirous of agitating the question at present, and of submitting it, in all its details, to the early consideration of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) *Robert Dundas.*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

At a Secret COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 12th October 1808.

Agreed to the following draft of an Answer to the letter of the 30th ultimo, from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas.

Sir, (Secret.) East India House, 12th October 1808.

WE now propose to do ourselves the honour of replying to your letter of the 30th of last month.

From the communications we have at different times had with the Members of the Court of Directors, we are well assured it is the general sense of that Body, that it will be for the interest of the Public and the Company, that the Charter should be early renewed. Convinced that this is their opinion, and apprehensive lest inconvenience might be produced, by setting this important subject afloat before it was in some degree matured, we have not thought it necessary formally to resort to the Court for a declaration of their judgment upon the question you are pleased to propose to us; but we have, in order to obtain what we conceive to be, with the knowledge we before possessed, sufficient warrant to us to give an answer to your preliminary enquiry, laid your letter before a Secret Committee of Correspondence: and we are authorized to state it to be their opinion, as it is

our own, not only that the interests of the Public, as well as of the Company, will be best consulted, by continuing the present system of Indian administration, but that it is material the Charter should be speedily renewed.

With respect to any modifications which you or His Majesty's Government may have in contemplation to propose, we shall be happy to be made acquainted with them, and to bring them under the most serious consideration of this House. We can at present only state, that we trust there will be no disposition to introduce any change, that would alter or weaken the main principles and substance of the present system, which, in the opinion of the Company, is essential to the due management and preservation of British India; and that, with respect to minor points, as far as they may be really compatible with those essential objects, the Court will not be influenced by any partial views to withhold from them the fair consideration due to them.

Glad that you have seen it proper to bring forward this weighty subject, and desirous to be favoured with your further communications upon it, as soon as may suit your convenience, We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Edward Parry*, *Charles Grant*.

At a Secret COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 7th December 1808.

The Chairman laid before the Court:—Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, held the 5th October last; Letter from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas to the Chairs, dated the 30th September last, referred to in the Minutes above-mentioned; Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, held the 12th October last; and draft of a Letter from the Chairs to Mr. Dundas, dated the same day.

It was then, on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the proceedings of the Secret Committee of Correspondence, of the 5th and 12th October, and the Letter to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas of the last-mentioned date.

At a Secret COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 16th December 1808.

Minutes of the 7th instant were read and approved.

Draft of a letter from the Chairman and Deputy to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, offering some suggestions of a general nature, as the principal foundations on which a new agreement between the Public and the East-India Company may be placed, was read and unanimously approved, being as follows; *viz.*

Sir, East India House, the 16th December 1808.

IN consequence of a conference which we lately had the honour to hold with you, we have laid before the Court of Directors the letter which you were pleased to write to us, under date the 30th September last, on the subject of renewing the Company's Charter, together with the answer which we returned to that letter, on the 12th October following; and we are now instructed by the Court to state to you, that they approve of that answer, and are ready to enter with you, through the medium of their Committee of Correspondence, into a consideration of the various objects to which it may be proper to attend, in bringing forward so important a measure.

At the present moment it would, in the opinion of the Court, be premature in them, to proceed to any detailed specification of those objects, to which it may be proper, on part of the Company, to attend, or to anticipate any discussions, which it may be the wish of His Majesty's Ministers to propose; but the Court beg leave to offer some suggestions of a general nature, as the principal foundations on which a new agreement between the Public and the East India Company may be placed.

1st. The system by which the Legislature has continued to the Company the government of the territories acquired by it in the East, with a regulated monopoly of the trade, has been held by the most eminent persons conversant with that quarter and its affairs, to be most expedient, both for the foreign and domestic interests of this country. Under it, those territories have been improved, and the security and happiness of the vast population they contain have been signally increased. It is also a system which establishes salutary checks for the exercise of the authority lodged in this country over the Indian administration, and for all the local details of that administration, in its political, judicial, financial, and commercial departments; and provides with singular felicity for a succession of a body of able and honourable European servants, who yield in general character and utility to no class of public functionaries under the Empire. In like manner, the constitution of the Indian army has proved itself calculated to produce a body of officers of high military spirit, and of very distinguished skill and conduct. The Court, therefore, trust that no material change in this system;—no change which would affect its principles or impair its efficiency, will be proposed.

2d. In this case, it will be unnecessary to enter into any discussion of the right of the Company to the territorial possessions; a right which they hold to be clear, and must always maintain, as flowing from their acquisition of those territories, under due authority, and after long hazards and vicissitudes, and great expense.

3d. The

3d. The situation of the Company is, at this time, very different from what it was at the last renewal of the Charter, in 1793. European war, with hardly any intermission, through the whole of the period that has since elapsed, has exceedingly increased the expenses, and reduced the profits of the Company at home; and has likewise enlarged the scale of expenses abroad; where, moreover, wars with the Native Powers have been repeatedly carried on, to the vast accumulation of the Indian debt, now advanced from eight millions sterling, at which it stood in 1793, to about thirty-two millions. Without meaning at all to advert, in this place, to the question concerning the policy of some of those wars with the Princes of India, it is safe and proper to affirm, that they were not, in any degree, directed by the Executive Body of the Company, but proceeded from causes which that Body could not controul. As, in consequence of all the events which have happened since the year 1793, the benefits intended to the Proprietors of East-India Stock, by the Charter then passed, have not been realized; so the Court trust, that in the formation of a new Charter, due care will be taken to secure their proper share of advantage in any future amelioration of the Company's affairs, and especially that no measure will be adopted, which can have the effect of reducing the value of their capital stock. The dividend on that stock, which is only equivalent to the legal interest of money, is all that the Proprietors have ever received from the united sources of Indian revenue and Indian commerce, whilst the country has been enriched by the long-continued influx of private wealth, and raised in the scale of nations by the political importance of the Indian empire.

4th. The liquidation of the Indian debt is, on all hands, agreed to be a measure of indispensable necessity. From the magnitude to which the debt has now risen, and the circumstances of the present unexampled time, the aid of the Public will probably be necessary to the attainment of this most desirable object. For the aid that may thus be afforded, the Court conceive that sufficient means of reimbursement from the Indian territory and revenue may be found; and the arrangement of a plan, for these purposes, might, as the Court conceive, form a very material part of the provisions of the new Charter.

5th. To apportion duly between the Public and the Company the military expenses of the Indian empire, is another measure now become unavoidable. For wars growing out of the Indian system, or out of sources purely Indian, the revenues and other means of the Company were long made to suffice, including even the charges of occasional attacks upon the Indian settlements of European nations; but the influence of European war has, in the present protracted period of hostility, extended itself more and more to India, occasioning the expense of various distant expeditions, and the increase of the military establishment, particularly in the European troops of His Majesty, which from being twenty years ago only a very few regiments, now amount to above twenty thousand men, and those of the most expensive description of troops composing the military force of British India: nor is it at all improbable, that from the avowed design of France to invade our Indian possessions with great armies by land, it may be necessary still largely to augment our European force in that quarter. For a war of this description the Indian revenues, if unincumbered with debt, would be very inadequate. It would be an European war for European objects; a struggle between Great Britain and France, on the soil of India, for the maintenance and support of their power in Europe. For such an object, to which the national funds only are commensurate, the national funds undoubtedly ought to provide; and as we know that, in this, we state only what your own mind has already perceived and approved, we the more confidently hope, that in the new Charter proper attention will be paid to the due regulation of so important a concern.

6th. As the early renewal of the Charter will serve to strengthen the hands of the Company in the transaction of their affairs, and improve their credit, so its renewal, for the like period as the present one runs, and from the time of its expiration, would conduce to the same ends; and the Court are not aware of any objection to the proposition of this term.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Edward Parry,*
Charles Grant.

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

At a Secret COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 13th January, 1809.

'LETTER from the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, dated the 28th December last, to the Chairman and Deputy, in reply to their letter of the 16th December, was read; *viz.*

Gentlemen, Downing Street, 28th December 1808.

IN submitting to your consideration such observations as have occurred to me on your letter of the 16th instant, it is necessary that you should understand them to be merely preliminary, in contemplation of future discussions, and by no means as the result of any plan or projected system, matured in concert with His Majesty's confidential Servants. It will depend on the judgment which the Court of Directors may form on the propriety or necessity of adhering to the present system of their Indian trade and administration in all its parts, whether I shall be enabled to hold out to them any expectation, that their application to Parliament for a renewal of the Company's Charter will meet with the concurrence of Government.

I shall follow the order adopted in your letter, in respect to the subjects which you have particularly mentioned, and shall offer some additional remarks on any other important branches of the present system, in which alterations may probably be deemed indispensably necessary.

1st. Concurring in substance with the proposition contained in the first article, I shall not enlarge upon its details. I have not yet heard or read any arguments against the continuance of the system under which the British Possessions in India are governed, of sufficient weight to counterbalance the practical benefits which have been derived from it, in their increased and increasing prosperity, and the general security and happiness of their inhabitants. It is possible that the same effects might have been produced under a government immediately dependent on the Crown; but for the attainment of those objects, the experiment is, at least, unnecessary, and it might be attended with dangers to the Constitution of this Country, which, if they can be avoided, it would be unwise to encounter. Any alteration, therefore, which may be suggested in this part of the system, will probably be only in its details. It may, however, be deemed advisable, to extend the controuling authority of the Board of Commissioners to such proceedings of the Court of Directors in England, as are immediately connected with the government of revenues of the Company's territorial possessions in India, more especially if the suggestion contained in your fourth Article should be adopted.

2d. In the view which I have already taken of the proposition contained in the preceding article, it is certainly unnecessary to discuss the question of the Company's right to the permanent possessions of the British territorities in India. It is impossible that this right should be relinquished on the part of the Public, or that a claim can be admitted on the part of the Company, to the extent which has sometimes been maintained, and to which you seem to have adverted in the second article.

3d. It is equally impossible to acquiesce in *all* the reasoning, though I am perfectly willing to concur in the conclusion deduced from it in the third article. I think it very desirable, that no measure should be adopted, in the renewal of the Charter, which would have the effect of reducing the value of the capital stock of the East-India Company, and that due care should be taken to secure their proper share of advantage, in any future amelioration of their affairs; but as the law has regulated the mode in which those affairs, at home and abroad, should be administered, I cannot enter into the distinction which is stated in this article, and which I have met with on other occasions, as to the equitable claim of the Company to any remuneration from the Public, or other benefit, on account of wars, or other events which, as represented in your letter, did not originate in "the Executive Body of the "Company, but proceeded from causes which that Body could not controul."

It would be premature, in this stage of the discussion, to enter into any details, as to the proportion of benefit to be derived by the Company or the Public, respectively, from any future amelioration in the state of your finances; and any contingent expectation of that nature must, at all events, be postponed, till a large portion of the Indian debt has been discharged.

4th. The liquidation of that debt is undoubtedly a measure of indispensable necessity, not only to the Company but to the Public. If we were now called upon to discuss the right of the Public to the territorial revenues which have been obtained in India, either by cession or conquest, it would be impossible to relieve the question from the fair claims of the Company and their creditors to a reimbursement of the expenses which have been incurred, and the discharge of the debts which have been contracted, in the acquisition and maintenance of those possessions. Entertaining that opinion, and convinced that the liquidation of the Indian debt, in the most speedy and effectual mode, would be a measure of mutual interest and advantage, I do not suppose that your suggestion in the fourth article would be objected to by Government, provided the necessity, or at least the expediency of such an interference, on the part of the Public, is made obvious and apparent, and provided also, that sufficient security is afforded for the punctual payment of the interest, and of an adequate sinking fund, for the liquidation of the principal of any sums advanced for that purpose. I need not remind you, however, that any such aid from the Public will be unavailing, and the relief afforded by it will be temporary and delusive, unless by the zealous exertions of your Governments abroad, and the minute and detailed investigation and unremitting attention of the Court of Directors, the ordinary expenditure in India, including the interest of debt, shall be brought within the limit of your annual income. The most sanguine expectations of a result even more favourable, and of a large surplus revenue above your ordinary expenses in time of peace, have recently been conveyed to you by Lord Minto; but I trust that the Court of Directors will not be induced by those hopes, however well founded, to relax in their exertions. Every item of those, or any other estimates, which the Court may exhibit, must be strictly scrutinized and compared with the actual results of former years, and with the detailed account of any reductions which may have been ordered or carried into effect.

5th. I can have no hesitation in acceding, with some limitations, to the principle for which you contend in your fifth article. It is absurd and unreasonable to suppose, that the East-India Company, out of their own revenues, can long maintain a contest against the power of France, aided by the greater part of Europe, and a large portion of Asia. If the principal theatre of the war between European nations is to be transferred to Hindostan, it must be supported, to a considerable extent, by European resources; and if our empire in India is an object worth preserving, this country must contribute to its defence, against any

attack of the description which we have been taught to expect. The extraordinary expenses incurred in the necessary preparations for such a warfare, or in the actual contest, ought not, in justice, to be imposed as a burthen on the Company alone, even if they were able to sustain it.

6th. I am not aware of any reason for extending the duration of the Charter beyond such a limit, as, with the unexpired term, will be equal to the period granted in 1793; but I state this merely on the first consideration of the subject: and if the general question is to be discussed, I shall pay due attention to any suggestions which the Court may think it right to offer on that particular point.

Having thus adverted, at greater length perhaps than was necessary, to the various topics introduced into your letter, I shall proceed to state such observations as appear to me necessary to be submitted to the consideration of the Court of Directors, for the purpose of enabling them finally to decide, whether, under the circumstances of the present situation of the Company's affairs, and of the expectations which will probably be entertained by the Public, and sanctioned by Government, they will adhere to their intention of applying now to Parliament for a renewal of the Company's Charter.

It will readily occur to the Court, that whenever an opportunity is afforded of deciding in Parliament on the propriety of continuing in the Company any privileges of a commercial nature, it will be important to consider, whether the system established by the Act of 1793, for the trade of private individuals between Britain and India, has answered the expectations, or fulfilled the intentions of the Legislature. It is wholly unnecessary for me, at present, to enter into any detail of the various discussions which have taken place on that subject. The arguments on both sides of the question must be familiar to the Court, and the opinions of those persons who have turned their attention to it have, in all probability, been long since fixed and settled: it is fit, therefore, that the Court should now understand distinctly, that I cannot hold out to them the expectation, that His Majesty's Ministers will concur in an application to Parliament for a renewal of any privileges to the East-India Company, which will prevent British merchants and manufacturers from trading to and from India, and the other countries within the present limits of the Company's exclusive trade (the dominions of the Empire of China excepted), in ships and vessels hired or freighted by themselves, instead of being confined, as at present, to ships in the service of the Company, or licensed by the Court of Directors. In the detail of any legislative provisions which it might be expedient to enact on this subject, it would be absolutely necessary to guard against the abuses which would arise, from facilities thus afforded to persons attempting to settle and reside in the British territories, without a license from the Company, or without the sanction or knowledge of the local Governments.

There are various other points to which it would also be necessary to pay due attention, not only as important to the Company and to the general trade of the country, but essential to the security and easy collection of the public revenue. It would obviously, however, be premature, on this occasion, to enter into any further detail, and I have confined myself to a mere statement of the general proposition.

Another point, which would probably be deemed indispensable, is an alteration in the military system in India, for the removal of those jealousies and divisions, which have unfortunately been too prevalent, between the different branches of the military service in that quarter, and which must, at all times, be highly prejudicial to the public interest; and for the correction of the anomalous system of divided responsibility, which prevails at present in this country, in every thing that relates to the military defence of India. The only effectual remedy for these evils will, probably, be found in arrangements for consolidating your Indian Army with the King's troops, founded upon the plan so strongly recommended by Lord Cornwallis, with such modifications as the actual constitution of your service may render expedient or necessary. These arrangements need not be attended with any alteration in the system of promotion now in operation among the officers of the native branch of the service, or with any diminution (they might more probably produce an increase) of any other professional advantages which those officers now enjoy; neither would they, in any degree, interfere with the general authority now possessed by the Court of Directors and the Governments in India over all His Majesty's forces serving in those parts, or with their controul over all disbursements of a military nature. I am, moreover, not aware of any reason against continuing in the Court of Directors the nomination of all cadets, destined to hold commissions in the Indian army.

Having thus stated to you, for the consideration of the Court of Directors, the principal points to which I was desirous of drawing their attention upon this occasion, I have only to assure you, that it will be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government, to suggest to Parliament such a system only, as shall be conformable to the principles on which the regulations of 1784 and 1793 were founded, as will secure to this kingdom all the benefit that can practicably be derived from its trade with our possessions in India, and to the natives of those countries a government, and an administration of laws, suited to their customs, habits, and prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which shall also be strong and efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the authority of the Executive Government at home, or increasing, to any dangerous extent, the influence of the Crown.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Robert Dundas.*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East-India Company.

Draft of a proposed letter, in reply, prepared by the Committee of Correspondence, was also read.

Resolved, That the said draft be taken into consideration on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday, the 17th January 1809.

The draft of a proposed letter to Mr. Dundas, which was read the 13th instant, being again read;

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said letter.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Sir, East-India House, 13th January 1809.

THE letter which you did us the honour to address to us, on the 28th of last month, on the important subject of a renewal of the Company's Charter, has received the most serious consideration of the Court of Directors, and we are, by their unanimous resolution, instructed to submit to you the following answer to it.

The Court having, in the letter which we had the honour to address to you on the 16th of last month, thought it sufficient to sketch the outlines of those principles and propositions which should, in their opinion, form the basis of a new Charter, and the reply you have been pleased to make to it, declaring the same intention of stating observations merely preliminary, and "not the result of any plan, or projected system, matured in concert with "His Majesty's confidential Servants," our present letter will abstain from any discussion of minor points, those especially relating to the proceedings of the Court of Directors with servants of the Company returned from India, to which article your letter is understood to allude; and likewise from some other points, connected with the exercise of their authority at home, which may be found to require revision and modification. Neither can it be necessary to go now into the subject of Indian Expenditure, although it is impossible, after the notice taken of it in your letter, to omit saying, that the Court feel with the liveliest solicitude, how indispensable it is to reduce that article far below the income, and are determined to act accordingly.

The attention of the Court will, therefore, be confined, at present, to two propositions of the highest importance, contained in your letter; the one suggesting such an enlargement of the trade of individuals with British India, as shall admit into it indiscriminately the merchants and the ships of this country; and the other, the transfer of the Company's Indian army to His Majesty. If the propositions had not been accompanied by the declaration with which your letter concludes, they would have filled the Court with the deepest concern; but you are pleased to close the whole of your observations with an assurance, "that "it will be the earnest desire of His Majesty's Government to suggest to Parliament such a "system only, as shall be conformable to the principles on which the regulations of 1784 "and 1793 were founded, as will secure to this kingdom all the benefit that can practicably "be derived from its trade with our possessions in India, and to the natives of those coun-"tries a government and an administration of laws, suited to their customs, habits, and "prejudices, and consistent with the British character, and which shall also be strong and "efficient, without adding unnecessarily to the authority of the Executive Government at "home, or increasing, to any dangerous extent, the influence of the Crown." Satisfied, by this declaration, that His Majesty's Government understand the interests of this country and of British India too well, to intend any alteration that would subvert or endanger the system by which those vast possessions have been acquired, governed, and improved, and by which alone they can be held, to the mutual benefit of their immense population and of the paramount state, the Court must, of course, believe, that the propositions which have just been quoted, are supposed to be compatible with the continuance of that system, or reducible to a consistency with it. These suppositions the Court are now called upon to examine, and they will endeavour to do so with the respect due to the authority with which they have to treat, with the duty which they owe to their constituents, and with that regard for the interests of their country, which they do not intend, nor feel themselves required to sink, in supporting the integrity of the present Indian system.

If either of the two propositions, respecting the Indian trade and the Indian army, were to be acted upon, in the sense which the terms of it seem obviously to convey, the Court have no hesitation in declaring their decided conviction, that it would effectually supersede and destroy, not merely the rights of the East-India Company, but the system of Indian administration, established by the Acts of 1784 and 1793; and with respect to the latter proposition, for the transfer of the native army, it appears to be incapable of any modification, which would not still make the overthrow of the present system the certain consequence of it. The Court will take the liberty to state the reasons on which these opinions are founded, with as much fulness as the bounds of a letter, and the dispatch necessary at this period, will permit, premising only, that in the time and space to which they must now confine themselves, many things, belonging to the consideration of both subjects, must be omitted.

With respect to the Private Trade, the Company are not governed by narrow considerations of commercial profit or commercial jealousy; and, in fact, the Indian trade, as an object of gain, has gradually ceased to be of importance, either to the Company or to individuals,

individuals. The admission into it already accorded to British residents in India, with the prodigious increase of the cotton manufactures of Europe, the changed circumstances of the European Continent, and the almost incessant wars which have prevailed for the last sixteen years (wars still without any near prospect of termination) have reduced the value of that trade to a very low point. The Court are actuated by a thorough persuasion, that the unlimited freedom, for which some persons have, of late years, contended, would have political consequences more injurious to the power of this country and of British India, than the advantages anticipated by sanguine minds, from an enlargement of the commerce, could compensate, if those advantages were to be realized; and that, moreover, the expectation of such advantages is unfounded, resulting from general presumptions, which are contradicted by the nature of the Indian people, climate, and productions, and by the experience of more than two centuries.

In any scheme of intercourse, purely commercial, between this Country and India, the leading objects must be to export as many as possible of our home manufactures, and to import those commodities, which would either beneficially supply our own consumption, or the demand of other countries, European or Transatlantic: and it is, no doubt, imagined by many persons, that if the trade to India were perfectly free, these objects could be attained, in a degree extending far beyond its present scale. The ardour of individual enterprize, it will be thought, could find out channels, which the settled routine of a Company cannot explore, and carry on commercial operations more economically and expeditiously than suits with the habits of monopoly, whilst our most active rivals in the Indian trade would thus be best counteracted. The present times, it will also be said, peculiarly demand new attempts and discoveries in commerce, and His Majesty's Government may very naturally wish, at such a crisis, to procure for the country every possible facility for the exertion of its commercial spirit, and the employment of its commercial capital. But before a change, in its principle altogether novel, and obviously connected with national interests of the highest importance, is adopted, it ought to be seen, not only on what rational grounds the expectation of advantages entertained from it rests, but to what consequences so material a change might expose the country and its Indian dependencies.

Now, with respect to the benefits supposed to be derivable from opening the trade with India, it is, in the first place, to be observed, that no material enlargement, if any enlargement at all, is to be expected in the exports of our manufactures to that quarter. The records of the Company, for two centuries, are filled with accounts of their endeavours to extend the sale of British products in India, and of the little success which has attended them. The French, Dutch, and other European nations trading thither, have equally failed in introducing the manufactures of Europe there. This was not owing to their trading chiefly in the form of Companies: the Americans, who within the last twenty years have entered into the Indian commerce, and traded largely, not as a Company, but by numerous individuals, each pursuing his own scheme in his own way, in which course no part of the East is left unexplored, carry hardly any European manufactures thither, their chief article for the purchase of Indian goods being silver; and such has been the state of the trade from Europe to India since the time of the Romans. This state results from the nature of the Indian people, their climate, and their usages. The articles of first necessity their own country furnishes, more abundantly and more cheaply than it is possible for Europe to supply them. The labour of the great body of the common people only enables them to subsist on rice, and to wear a slight covering of cotton cloth; they, therefore, can purchase none of the superfluities we offer them. The comparatively few in better circumstances, restricted, like the rest, by numerous religious and civil customs, of which all are remarkably tenacious, find few of our commodities to their taste, and their climate, so dissimilar to ours, renders many of them unsuitable to their use; so that a commerce between them and us cannot proceed far upon the principle of supplying mutual wants. Hence, except woollens, in a very limited degree, for mantles in the cold season, and metals, on a scale also very limited, to be worked up by their own artizans for the few utensils they need, hardly any of our staple commodities find a vent among the Indians; the other exports which Europe sends to India being chiefly consumed by the European population there, and some of the descendants of the early Portuguese settlers, all of whom, taken collectively, form but a small body, in view to any question of national commerce.

What is here said does not relate only to those parts of India where the Company have settlements or factories, but to all the shores that embrace the Indian Seas, from the Gulfs of Persia and Arabia to the Eastern Archipelago. Many advocates for a free trade may suppose, that in so vast a range, numerous positions, favourable for the vent of European commodities, are still unexplored; but they are not aware, that in the British settlements, which themselves extend on the west to Cambay, and on the east to China, there are a number of merchants, native and European, who carry on what is called the coasting trade of India, with great spirit, sending their ships to every mart, insular or continental, where any profitable commodities can be either sold or bought. At all those marts, European commodities have been tried by the enterprize of individuals. The little demand that has been found for them has been supplied; and residents, settled in India, can carry into such parts the trade in European commodities, which it is now open to them to receive from this country, with more facility and advantage than merchants settled in England.

To these facts and observations, arising from the nature and circumstances of the people and countries of India, one remarkable argument may be added, furnished by our own

experience at home. In the Charter of 1793, provision was made for the export of British manufactures to India, by any individuals who might choose to embark in that trade. The Company were required to find them tonnage to a certain extent, which has always been allotted at a rate of freight cheaper outward, as well as for the returns, than the Company themselves pay, or as the Court think, than private ships could furnish it. But, in all the time that has elapsed since, very few applications, and these to a small extent, have been made, for leave to export the woollens, metals, and other staples of this country, on private account, the chief applications having been for the freight of wine, for the consumption of Europeans: and this is not properly a British production, nor is it so much an increase in the trade, as a transfer of it to the private merchants from the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, part of whose advantage used to arise from being the carriers of this commodity.

All these circumstances, to which other corroborations might be added, the Court trust will fully evince, that the entire opening of the Indian trade to the merchants of this country, would not, in reality, extend in any considerable degree, if at all, the consumption of British manufactures.

Let it be inquired, in the next place, whether the adoption of so great a change in our Indian system, would be followed by the discovery of such new and valuable productions of the East, as would serve materially to augment the trade of this country with the Continents of Europe and America; for, with regard to the supply of our home consumption of Indian commodities, it cannot be asserted, that the importations already made by the Company and individuals do not abundantly suffice for it, or may not, at any time, be extended to the exigencies of the market; in which, it may be noted, that a preference is given to the cotton and silk manufactures of our own country, and to some of the tropical productions brought from our West-Indian Colonies. Nor can it be asserted, that new adventurers in the Eastern trade, fitting out from Great Britain, could, with any profit to themselves, furnish the home consumption on cheaper terms than it is now supplied; for both the Company, and British individuals resident in India, must have an advantage over such adventurers in the provision of goods there (British residents in the freight also), and yet, of late, the great Indian staple of cotton piece goods has been a losing article in this country.

Now, as to the productions of India valuable for foreign commerce, the trade of Europeans, of different nations, to all parts of it, in the course of the last three centuries, may well be presumed to have left little for discovery in that way. The Portuguese, who, in their early time, spread themselves along all the shores of the East; explored every considerable part of it, and they were followed by the Dutch, English, and French Companies, with their numerous establishments, some of which extended inland to the Upper India. But the modern European merchants, resident in the East, who have long been the chief navigators and adventurers in what is called the coasting trade, have become well acquainted with the commercial capacity of every region washed by the Indian Seas; so that many countries supposed here to be little known, because little visited by the Ships of Europe, are familiar to them, and whatever articles those countries furnish, valuable for the commerce of the West, are already conveyed, through the medium of private or foreign trade, to Europe.

The chief commodities suited to the European market, which India has hitherto been found to produce, are spices, pepper, drugs, sugar, coffee, raw-silk, saltpetre, indigo, raw-cotton, and above all, cotton manufactures of singular beauty and in endless variety. These last have, as already intimated, formed, from time immemorial, the grand staple of India; but from the rise and excellence of similar manufactures in Europe, particularly in our own country, and from the general impoverishment which wars and revolutions have brought upon the Continent of Europe, with the obstructions opposed, in much the greater part of it, to our commerce, the consumption of the fine fabricks of India has considerably decreased, and it is not likely that it can be restored to its former standard. Spices, sugar, and coffee, have been furnished chiefly from the Moluccas and Java, Dutch islands not in our possession, nor in a commercial view, worth the expense of conquering and keeping them. The cinnamon of Ceylon, now ours, may be brought, in sufficient quantity for the supply of all Europe, in one or two of the Company's Ships. Pepper is a very losing article. Sugar, has been, of late, imported from our territories; but the necessary expense of conveyance from so great a distance, prevents it from being profitable, and it can be much encouraged only at the expense of our West-India colonies. Raw-silk and indigo, now produced in great perfection in Bengal and its dependencies, have been brought to that state, by the expense incurred, and the support afforded by the Company. Both are articles occupying little space, in proportion to their value. The factories where the former is collected and prepared are in the hands of the Company, who have, in the course of many years, established them with great labour and expense. They can furnish not only all the raw-silk this country requires, but much for the consumption of the Continent, if it was possible to bring it there into competition with the raw-silk of Italy, and the tonnage already employed by the Company is quite sufficient for its importation from India. The indigo produced in Bengal and the adjacent Provinces is equal, probably, to three-fourths of the demand of all Europe, and may easily be raised to the whole demand; but the manufacture of this article is entirely, and the trade in it chiefly, in the hands of individuals, who need and require no shipping from this country, except what the Company provide, to convey to Europe, all that Europe can consume of it. Saltpetre, furnished only from Bengal, is,

for

for political reasons, prohibited to foreigners, and exported exclusively in the ships of the Company: for the same reasons, it could never be prudent to allow the private ships of this country to carry it away at pleasure. Where then is the scope for the admission of new shipping and new adventurers, without limitation, into the trade of India with Great Britain? In general, it may be observed, that the commodities which have hitherto come from that country, in a state prepared for use, such as the great staple of cotton piece goods, being articles of luxury, can have only a limited consumption, and that the demand for them could not be increased, at all in proportion to the number of new competitors that should enter into the trade. The same may be said of all kinds of spices and drugs, which from their nature, have a limited consumption; and, with regard to the important articles of raw-silk and indigo, which require a further preparation before they are used, there is already abundant provision made for their importation, to the utmost extent of demand.

There remains then to be considered, of all the commodities above enumerated, only the raw material of cotton; and to this may be added another, of high importance, which India is in time likely to produce abundantly, namely, hemp. Now, with respect to the former of these, the Company have formerly imported it, and permitted private merchants to do so; but it was found, that the cotton of India could not enter into competition with that produced nearer home, in the Brazils, the West Indies, and North America. Of late, since the interruption of our trade with the last-mentioned country, the Company have themselves commissioned cotton from India, and have been willing to encourage individuals to export it from thence; but that it can support a competition with the cotton of Georgia, when the American embargo is taken off, or become an article of extensive demand in this country, supplied with it from so many nearer quarters, is not very likely. The culture of hemp in India is yet in its infancy. A change in the circumstances of Europe may check it; but if it is not checked, years must elapse, before the quantity produced can form a considerable article of exportation. And with regard to both these commodities of cotton and hemp, it is to be observed, first, that cargoes for Europe cannot be composed of them only, some other, more ponderous for its bulk, being necessary for dead weight, and sugar, almost the only article of this nature that India can supply, must generally be rather a losing one; secondly, it is to be observed, that the private ships ready to be employed in India, must be abundantly sufficient for the supply of all the tonnage that can be required for these articles, which could hardly absorb any very large amount of capital. Thus, then, it is also apparent, that the country and productions of India afford no new field of importance for the commercial enterprize of the merchants of Great Britain.

But were it indeed otherwise, where, in the present circumstances of the European Continent, could new commodities, imported into this country from India, find a vent, when many of those already made, and of articles which the Continent used to take off, remain in our warehouses? And hence may appear the inapplicability of that argument, which has sometimes been urged in favour of enlarging, or rather opening the Indian trade to individuals, "that they should be allowed to bring home *the surplus produce of India* which the "Company did not require." There can be no room for additional importations, when the ordinary scale proves too large. But in the use of this plausible plea, respecting the *surplus produce*, there was always a great fallacy. It seemed to imply, that there was a stock of commodities in India which continually remained undisposed of, whereas nothing is more evident, than that the productions of any country will be regulated by the demand, and that no agriculturists or manufacturers will go on from year to year to produce that for which they have no sale. The term, as connected with the Company, might also convey the idea, that *they* were the only purchasers in the country; whereas, at that very time, British residents and foreign nations had the privilege of exporting the goods to the western world, and there was a great coasting and internal trade from one part of India to another. But the argument for permitting individuals to export the surplus produce, included fully, though not professedly, the principle of transplanting British capital to India, in order to raise produce there; a principle which, it may be thought, this country has already carried sufficiently far in its other dependencies, and which could not be applied to India without political consequences.

But it has been alleged, that the refusal of the Company to make a concession, which appeared to them to be claimed on unsound premises, and to be pregnant with danger, threw that trade, which might have been brought into the Thames, into the hands of foreigners, particularly Americans, whose great progress in the Indian trade, of late years, has been charged to an erroneous policy on the part of the Company. Nothing can be more mistaken than the whole of this statement. Several European nations having from the native sovereigns of India the right of possessing settlements and carrying on trade there, a right which we had confirmed, we could not interrupt the exercise of it whilst they remained at peace with us; nor, therefore, divert from them whatever portion of the trade their means enabled them to embrace. And, with respect to the Americans, they owe their advancement and success in the Indian trade to the treaty made with them by our Government in 1794, to the belligerent state of Europe since that time, and, above all, to the neutral character they possessed, which enabled them to navigate more cheaply, more expeditiously, as well as more safely than our merchants or the Company could, and to supply many parts of the European Continent and of South America, to which our ships had no access. These, with the increase of the consumption of eastern commodities among themselves, are the true causes of the growth of the American trade with India; and even the abolition of the Company's privileges would not have transferred the share they acquired of it to our merchants, because it could not have lessened the advantages under which the Americans then carried it on, nor

have gained us either the supply of their internal demand, or admission to many ports which were open to them. What the Company could do, in the way of regulation, to reduce the inequality between the American traders and our own merchants, you know, Sir, was effected, as soon after the expiration of the treaty of 1794 as his Majesty's Government thought expedient.

Among the speculations of the present day, the idea may perhaps be suggested of carrying the productions of India directly to the ports of Portuguese and Spanish America; and eagerness for relief from the pressure which our commerce now feels, may be ready to make so great a sacrifice of the navigation laws. But such a measure would essentially exclude the mother country from being the medium and emporium of our Indian trade; and whilst it served to enrich India, rather than Britain, would facilitate the progress of the former to independence. If, however, so dangerous an innovation were not adopted into our commercial code, it is altogether probable that English ships, admitted without limitation into the Indian seas, would take the liberty of sailing to those markets which would be thought the most promising; so that, in effect, the opening of the Indian trade would not be solely or chiefly for this country alone, but for other, perhaps for all parts of the world.

" Having thus shewn, that the opening of the Indian trade to the subjects of Great Britain could not materially increase either the export of the manufactures of this country, or its commerce in the productions of India, it will next be proper to consider, what the effects of the proposed change would be upon the East India Company and upon British India.

" And, in the first place, it would, in substance and in form, entirely abolish the qualified monopoly which the Company still enjoys of the Indian trade. The admission of all private merchants at their pleasure, and of their ships, into that trade, would make it as perfectly free as the trade to our American or West-Indian Colonies. There would, as to India, be an end of all exclusive privilege of trade. This would not be any modification of the Act of 1793, but an essential departure from it. That Act permitted only the export of British manufactures, and intended only to provide for the returns to them, and for *the remittance, in goods, of British fortunes from India; both on the ships of the Company.* The proposed measure must, in the nature of it, make the trade from India not merely a vehicle for the remittance of fortunes acquired there, or the produce of British manufactures, but a general trade; and what is a still more radical change, instead of a limited amount of tonnage not incompatible with the Company's system, it admits all ships, without any limitation, or option on the part of the Company; it throws all India open to those ships, and thus sets aside the Company from being the sole channel and medium of the trade, through their own shipping, or shipping engaged by them, which completely divests them of the last remnant of exclusive privilege in that trade.

" It would be no argument to say, that in a trade by which they now gain little, they might admit, without much sacrifice, the rest of the commercial world to share. The loss of the Indian monopoly, such as it was left by the Act of 1793, would lead, by no slow process, to the entire subversion of the Company, both in their commercial and political capacity, and of that system which the Legislature has appointed for the government of British India, of which system the Company forms an integral and essential part.

" If the Indian trade were thrown open, ships would, no doubt at first, swarm into it, and there would be a ruinous competition in the markets, both abroad and at home. Goods would be enhanced in cost there, as well as deteriorated in quality: the selling prices at home, already too low, reduced still lower, and the market overstocked. This was the effect, in some measure, produced by throwing open the trade in the time of Oliver Cromwell, who, after the experience of a few years, revived the Company. The same effect followed from the collision of the Old and New Companies, in the beginning of the last century, which forced them to unite, and their union received the sanction of Government. It is not sufficient to say, on this head, that increased demand abroad will produce increased supply, and the diminished price of goods at home increase the sales, so that things will, at length, in both countries, find their due level. From the nature of the Indians and their divisions into casts, it is not so easy among them, as in Europe, to meet an increased demand by increased production; and it is still less easy, when they can subsist by furnishing things of low or ordinary quality, to make them aim at excellence, which the supposition of increased sales at home would require. But of such an increase, in the present and prospective state of the trade in Indian imports, enough has been above said to shew the improbability; and before that supposition could, in any case, be realized, the ruin of the parties immediately embarked in the trade (a trade so distant, requiring large capitals, and making slow returns) might be completed, with the ruin also of the Company, whose establishments would have been deranged by this great change. If the change itself did not occasion the fall of the Company, the disappointments which the private adventurers could not fail to experience would, by them, be charged to the influence of the remaining privileges of the Company, and they would not rest until the whole were extinguished. But it may be observed here, and it is an observation which might be urged more formally and fully, that although the Company have the justest claim to those territories, which the powers vested in them by the laws of this land, the ability of their servants, and the hazards they have encountered, have enabled them to acquire, and that this right was never questioned, until the acquisitions, and consequently the merit of making them, became great; yet that, in a more peculiar sense, all the principal marts and factories of British India are their property, acquired in their purely commercial period, either with their money or by grants from the native princes of the country, and that the power of admitting settlers and traders to them strictly belongs to the Company.

One

One part of the present system, and a beneficial one for all parties, is to have only one place of sale for Indian goods, that is London; to make all sales by public auction at stated periods, and these sales to be regulated and conducted by the Company. With the proposed enlargements, it would seem hardly possible to continue that practice. Different towns would have their own sales, at their own times. Individuals might frequently choose to dispose of their goods by private bargain. The general resort of buyers which the sales were wont to bring to London, a resort often productive of other commercial speculations, would thus be at an end; and the benefit derived from public auction, when that was the sole mode, would be lost, in the midst of many private sales and competitions: but to dispose of the goods of the Company by private negotiation, might open a door to many abuses, which would render that mode totally unsuitable for their business. The Company, with such a competition, could not go on to purchase the goods of India. With the cessation of their Indian trade, their Indian subordinate factories, which have been reared in the course of more than a century, and which are the seats of the best manufactures produced in the country, must be abandoned, and all the commercial branch of their civil servants be thrown out of employ. Their purchases of goods at home, for the Indian market, must also cease, with the circulation of money which has enabled them to support their credit in England, and to provide for the payment of bills, which it has been long and necessarily the practice to draw on them from India; a practice which, under such a change of circumstances, could not be continued: and, in general, the great aid which the political affairs of British India have, at all times, derived from the commercial credit and resources of the Company, with the reciprocally beneficial co-operation of the different parts of the Company's system, must thus be destroyed. In like manner, the Company must cease to employ the numerous classes of excellent ships they have engaged for the Indian trade, ships constructed for warlike defence as well as for commerce, and rendered expensive only, by being necessarily destined and fitted for the performance of political services. Those ships the Company have contracted to employ for the term of their duration; there is a large capital embarked in them, and they can be employed in no other way than in that for which they were built. When they can no longer be kept up, the means of conveyance they have hitherto so well afforded for troops, and the large supplies of naval and military stores annually sent to India, must be lost.

But there is no reason to believe the evils would end here. The monopoly of the China trade, which it is proposed to continue, would not be safe. British ships, when permitted to range at pleasure through the Indian seas, however interdicted from that trade, would attempt to participate in it either by resorting to it as the country ships do, under colour of carrying on the coasting trade, or by other means obtaining teas, and the other productions of China, at the most convenient Indian ports. Love of gain, disappointments in other ways, the hope of impunity, would stimulate their conductors to break through restrictions imposed in this country. British subjects, who now navigate the Indian seas, sail from some one of our established settlements there, and are amenable to the laws of it; it would not be so with men having no domicile in India. In ranging the numerous islands and coasts of the Eastern seas, where they would be unknown, and whence they could not be followed to England by complaints, the probability of impunity might tempt them to commit upon the weak natives, accustomed to repose confidence in Englishmen, acts of injustice and licentiousness, which would wound the national character, raise complaints throughout India, and set the people against us. In this manner the Portuguese formerly rendered themselves odious in the East, and contributed to the downfall of their own power. In China, where the effects of such a spirit would be most to be feared, we could exercise no authority, sufficient to controul men not within the reach of the Indian Governments, or to defeat their schemes and associations for eluding the laws. Practice would embolden them, and time increase their numbers. It is hardly conceivable they would not venture upon irregularities which would offend the Chinese Government, who, whilst the delinquents escaped to England with impunity, would doubtless take satisfaction of the national factory; and the pride and jealousy of that government, alarmed by repeated instances of this nature, from the desultory visits of a new order of Englishmen, insubordinate to the representatives of the nation, might determine to dismiss the whole together. If this extreme case be not supposed, which however is too probable and too momentous in its consequences to be hazarded, can it be doubted, that whilst the duties on tea continue at even the fourth part of what they are at present, private English ships adventuring to the Eastern seas will not, by means of country vessels and intermediate ports, if by no other means, procure teas, and revive the practice of smuggling them into this kingdom? The consequence seems inevitable, and the ships of our own country, especially if allowed to choose their port of discharge, as the proposed change seems to require, would have facilities, which those of foreign Europe or America could not command. In these ways, the China monopoly of the Company, reduced in its profits, would be rendered likewise insecure, and in the end untenable; and the noble fleet of ships, employed in that trade by the Company, must be also laid aside. How the immense revenue, now derived by Government from the very high duties on tea, could, under such circumstances, be realized, or a substitute found for them, may be an important, and, to all appearance, a most difficult subject of inquiry.

But a more serious consequence than all these would still remain. A free trade to India would, unavoidably, draw after it the residence of numerous and continually increasing Europeans there, whatever prohibitions might, at first, be opposed to their settling in the

country. When all restraint to the importation of ships and goods is taken off, men must be allowed to follow their property, and to remain at the place where they land it till they have disposed of it: they must be allowed to navigate the Indian seas, and to return to the same place when their business calls them: they will thus, insensibly, and with hardly reasonable grounds for opposition, domiciliate themselves; nor would an unsuccessful trade prevent them, but many would seek to indemnify themselves on shore for their losses by the voyage. The instances of such settlements will be numerous; and it will be impossible for any police to follow up the cases of individuals, and continually to exercise a rigorous system of exclusion. This has not hitherto been done, though attended with comparatively little difficulty; and the attempt would soon, under the new order of things, be abandoned as hopeless. Colonization must, in such case, follow. Large communities of Europeans will struggle for popular rights; new feelings with respect to the mother country, new interests and attachments will then spring up; and in a region so remote, so rich and populous, and so accustomed to yield to the ascendancy of the European character, the tendency and process of these things cannot be difficult to conceive.

With the prospect of all these consequences, commercial and political, before the Court, it is impossible that they, as faithful guardians of the interests committed to their care, or, as men truly solicitous for the welfare of their country, which they profess themselves to be, can advise their constituents to seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which would despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them from performing, for themselves and the nation, the parts hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system. Such a further enlargement of the Indian trade, in favour of individuals, as may be compatible with the preservation of these essential objects, the Court will, in present circumstances, certainly be disposed to recommend. They will be ready to enter into a serious inquiry concerning the concessions which may be made, without trenching upon the principles established by the Act of 1793; and they trust that the justice and wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers will not require the Company to make essential sacrifices, for the sake of giving to the Public what would, after all, be more an ideal than a real benefit, and be, in other respects, productive of incalculable disadvantages.

The other important proposition which is next to be considered, is the transfer of the Indian Army to the King. The reasons assigned for this proposition are, that an end may be put to the jealousies and divisions which have too much prevailed between the officers of His Majesty's army and those employed by the Company, and that the responsibility in the country, of providing for the military defence of India, may be ascertained and strengthened.

The Indian army is the main instrument by which the Company have acquired and retained the territorial possessions they have added to the British Empire. The people of those countries submitted more easily to an authority exercised by means of a body formed from among themselves. We fought battles and governed provinces as the native powers did; and our new subjects, undisgusted with the sight of a foreign conquering army, supposed the government to continue substantially the same, and the principal change to be in the individuals who exercised it. The constitution and character which this Indian army has acquired, have been the subject of just admiration. These have been owing, essentially, to the happy mixture of bravery and generosity, of firmness and kindness, exercised towards the Sepoys by their European officers. The superior lights and energy of the European character have directed the powers and conciliated the prejudices of the native troops; but it was because the officers knew the people and their prejudices well. These officers had been trained up among them from an early age: the nature, the usages, and the language of the natives, were become familiar to them; and the natives, remarkably the creatures of habit, in return, from being accustomed, became attached to them. Without such knowledge, however, on the part of the officers, they might every day have revolted the minds of so peculiar a race, and have alienated them from our services and government.

An Indian military education, from an early age, is essential to the formation of a good Sepoy officer; and gradual rise in the service by seniority, is no less indispensable. In this way, the Indian army has been constituted and rendered eminently efficient; and all measures, tending to change or weaken the constituent parts of this fabrick, are to be deprecated. When, excepting a few regiments of European artillery and infantry, the whole military force of British India was composed of Sepoy corps, the officers of that army, of course, possessed entire the emoluments and advantages which the service afforded. The introduction of European troops from His Majesty's army into India altered this state of things. Young officers, of no Indian experience, who had obtained their commissions by purchase, took rank of men of long and tried service: the King's officers were thought to come in, also, for too large a share of employments and advantages. To redress the complaints which the Company's officers made of supercessions and partialities, and to give them a better share of the benefits of the service, was the leading object of Lord Cornwallis's Military Plan of 1794, and with him a principal motive for proposing to transfer the Indian army to the King; no other practicable means having then occurred to him. But the object was, in substance, attained by the Military Regulations of 1796, passed in concert with His Majesty's Government, without that transfer, of which his Lordship did not revive the idea on his last return to India, those regulations having given increased rank and retiring pay to the officers of the Company's army. The causes of complaint, however, did not entirely cease. To avoid the collision of authorities, the Company had adopted the usage of appointing

appointing the Commander in Chief of the King's troops, also their Commander in Chief; and one consequence of this has been, that the Company's officers, resident from early youth in India, possessing little influence in England, unknown to officers of high rank in His Majesty's service, have thought themselves treated with less favour and distinction, than younger officers of that service recently arrived, but better patronized. You know, Sir, that there have been instances of this sort, which the Court, with the sanction of your Board, have interposed to repress: but as long as the British force in India is made up of two armies, so differently constituted, with so large a portion of King's officers, the whole commanded by Generals of His Majesty's service, there will, probably, be real or apprehended ground for the like complaints. They do not arise because one army has the honour to belong to His Majesty and the other serves the Company, but because the constitution of the two armies are radically different, and must continue so, whether the armies are under one head or two. The Indian army cannot be maintained without officers attached to it from an early age, and rising by seniority. Frequent changes of King's regiments serving in India, and the consequent frequent arrival of young men, promoted in them by purchase, cannot be avoided: the former class will be comparatively unknown to the King's commanders, the latter will have among them the connections of those commanders, or of men of influence in England. It is not difficult to see, therefore, to which side the exercise of military patronage will lean; and to prevent causes of complaint, and to keep the balance even, must be an important object in the Government of India. It does not seem the way to effect this, to put the Indian army wholly in the power of the Commander in Chief. It is of the partiality of that station of which the Company's officers have sometimes complained; and the Court see no reason whatever to suppose, that their jealousy and dissatisfaction would be removed, by putting them entirely under its controul: and, indeed, by placing two armies, of such different races and so differently constituted, under the same master, it would seem difficult to avoid attaching the idea of permanent inferiority to that which was Indian. Nor is it a thing to be taken for granted, that the Sepoys, so much, as already observed, under the influence of habit, would choose to be transferred from that service to which they have been always accustomed, to one of which they have little experience, and that experience not always of a conciliatory kind. To place the officers of the Indian army wholly under that authority of which they have hitherto complained, does not certainly appear to be the way to render them easy. It might, on the contrary, lead to serious discontent; and though the Court would be far from countenancing that spirit among their officers, or yielding to any irregular exertion of it, yet it must be said, on the other hand, that those officers are a body of men who have deserved too well of the Company and their country, to have real causes of discontent; and that it would be impolitic to adopt any system, likely to generate such causes, either among them or the men they command.

With regard to the other reason assigned for the proposed change, the Court beg leave to observe, in the first place, that they do not perceive the necessary connection between the inconvenience which is alleged, and the remedy suggested for it; since, if it were true that the question of responsibility in England, respecting the appointment of Commander in Chief, lay under an obscurity and uncertainty detrimental to the public service, it does not appear to follow that the Indian army ought to be transferred to the King, to remedy this defect. But, in the humble apprehension of the Court, no obscurity hangs over that question. The appointment of Commanders in Chief of the King's forces there rests with His Majesty, and the officer chosen by him will, by virtue of his commission, generally command the Company's army on service. The appointment of Commanders in Chief for the Company's army is placed, by law, in the first instance, in the Court of Directors, but with a power vested in His Majesty to annul such appointments. This necessarily points to an agreement between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, in respect to those appointments, and the Court are not aware, that they have, on any occasion, used the share of power left them by this arrangement, for the exercise of which they feel that they are responsible, to the prejudice of the public service. They must, at the same time, humbly express their opinion, that the law, as it now stands, is wisely conceived, since it does not halve the responsibility, but double it, making both His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors fully answerable for the appointment of the Company's Commanders in Chief: and if it should still be said, that, in point of fact, the selection of a Commander in Chief for His Majesty's forces may be rendered difficult, by reluctance, on the part of the Court, to accept the same officer for the command of the Company's army, it may be justly replied, that they make a sacrifice to the public interest, in agreeing that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's shall also be the Company's; and when he is not only to command their army, but expects to be made a Member of their civil and political Government, it cannot be deemed unreasonable, that they should possess the right of satisfying themselves as to his competency for filling those high offices: neither is it, as they think, to be shewn from theoretical reasoning, or by an appeal to facts, that the service will suffer, or has suffered, by their assertion of this right.

But the strongest objections of the Court to the proposed transfer arise from political considerations. They conceive the continuance of the Indian army in the hands of the Company to be essential to the administration of the civil, financial, and political affairs of British India, according to the present system. The Company's Government has hitherto been respected, both by its own subjects and foreign powers, because it possessed a great military force. Organizing this force, enlarging or reducing it at pleasure, appointing its officers, rewarding merit, punishing the unworthy, providing for the comfortable retirement of the

veteran soldier and officer, and, in short, exercising all the functions of a governing power over a very numerous body of men of high military spirit, it has possessed all the respectability and the benefit of their attachment and fidelity. Looking upon the Members of the civil Government and the body of civil servants as belonging to the same master with themselves, and as the first order in the state, they have paid a willing obedience to their authority, and have thereby upheld their internal administration and their consequence abroad. The introduction of certain King's regiments has been understood, as it was intended, to be merely in support of the public interest under the existing system: but if the Company were to be divested of the whole of their military force and power; if they were to be no longer masters of a single regiment, no longer capable of entertaining any soldiers nor of giving one subaltern's commission; if the immense body of men, who have so long looked up to them, were to be transferred from them, the people must consider their power as fallen and drawing rapidly to a close. Continuing still to their Governments a general controul over the employment of the army, and to their civil servants the internal administration of their affairs, would give the people no assurance to the contrary. Those servants, in the discharge of their different functions of judges, magistrates, collectors, could not expect the same respect and support, either from public opinion or the attachment of the native troops, as when all looked to the same head for protection, patronage, and reward. Indeed, to make so wide a separation of the military from the civil power; to take away the organization, the interior regulation, and with these, the patronage of the army, from the local Government; to place all those powers in the hands of the Commander in Chief, subject only, in the exercise of them, to an authority at the distance of half the globe, would throw the means and the temptation of a dangerous ascendancy into the scale of the military department, which constituted by His Majesty, might easily be led to slight the civil servants of a meaner master, and their chance of distant redress. Among the natives of India it has been usual to consider the military power, and those possessing it, as pre-eminent; and they see, in some examples of the present day, *that* power, under the idea of assisting the civil and political administration, actually controuling it. The Company's Government, in short, lowered and overshadowed in this way, would not, in the opinion of the Court, continue to possess the authority necessary for the proper administration of the affairs of that great empire; and it might then be conceived, that a further change only could supply what was defective.

But this is not the only way in which the measure in question appears to the Court to be pregnant with danger. It proposes to place in the entire disposal of the Crown, a regular army, amounting to one hundred and forty thousand men, commanded by above three thousand European officers, having a great variety of places of honour and emolument; and all the vast patronage attaching to such an army (saving the nomination of cadets) would, mediately or immediately, be under the influence or controul of some of the Members of His Majesty's Government. This would be a signal departure from the spirit and letter of the Acts of 1784 and 1793, a professed principle of which was, that the Indian patronage, civil and military, should be kept entirely out of the hands of the servants of the Crown. It is not for the Court to enlarge upon a proposition so momentous; but they beg leave, with the utmost deference, to state, that they would deem it a dereliction of their duty, to which no consideration could induce them to submit, to recommend any measure of this description to the adoption of their Constituents. Knowing however, Sir, your concern for the promotion of the public interest, a concern which we have frequently witnessed, the Court still flatter themselves, that the consideration of the renewal of the Company's Charter, a measure which they believe to be for the interest of the nation as well as of the Company, will go on without your insisting on this proposition, or any further on the other which has been above discussed, than may be really compatible with the preservation of the present Indian system.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Edward Parry*, *Charles Grant*.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 28th February 1809.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman reported to the Committee, that in consequence of an invitation from the President of the Board of Commissioners, they had yesterday an interview with him, in which he discoursed with them on the present state of the negociation for the renewal of the Company's Charter. He inquired, in the first place, whether the Company would have occasion to apply to the Public for pecuniary aid in the course of the present year. To this inquiry the Chairman and Deputy answered, that from an estimate lately made up of the Company's receipts and payments, till the month of January 1810, it appeared probable they might be able to do without any public assistance till that period; but that this could not be positively affirmed by the Chairs without further and more certain investigation. Mr. Dundas then said, that if the Company were not under a necessity of coming to Parliament this session on the score of their finances, he thought it would be expedient to delay the agitation of the subject of the Charter in Parliament till next session, because the Committee of the House of Commons for inquiring into the state of the Company's affairs, recently re-appointed, being about to examine into all the great branches of those affairs, which would necessarily engage the public attention on the renewal of the Charter,

Charter, it would be expected by the House, that the reports of that Committee should be submitted to them, before the question of the renewal was brought forward, and from the number and weight of the subjects to be investigated, it would be impracticable to report upon them, soon enough to afford sufficient time to the House to go through the consideration of them in the remainder of the session: it was, therefore, Mr. Dundas's opinion, that it would be advisable to postpone the agitation of the question until next session; but before he fixed his determination, he wished to receive the sentiments of the Chairs and the Committee of Correspondence on this important point, and those sentiments would probably influence him in shaping his answer to the last letter of the Court, dated 13th January 1809, on the renewal of the Charter. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman beg leave to state, that they, in reply, expressed their opinion to be clearly in favour of proceeding with the business of the Charter this session, if it should be practicable for the Committee of the House to make the requisite reports in due time.

The Committee having deliberated on this communication, are of opinion, first, that it will be necessary to form as accurate an estimate as possible of the home finances of the Company for the current year; secondly, that it is very desirable the renewal of the Company's Charter should be brought forward in Parliament this session, even if the Company should stand in need of no pecuniary aid; but, thirdly, that if the Select Committee cannot prepare their reports in due time, and His Majesty's Ministers deem it proper to wait till next session, the Court must, of course, acquiesce; yet in the wish and hope, that if any circumstances should occur in the course of the present session, favourable to the agitation of the measure, it may still be brought forward; and if not in this session, as early as possible in the next; to which end the Committee will be very ready to proceed with the President of the Board of Commissioners in the discussions already commenced.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, 5th December 1809.

Read and approved draft of a letter to the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, proposing that the discussions between him and the Court, on the subject of the Charter, be resumed, from the point at which they were left by the letter from the Chairman and Deputy, dated 13th January last.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, noted in the preceding Minute.

(Private.)

Sir, East-India House, 5th December 1809.

FROM the conference the Chairs had the honour to hold with you on the 13th of February, on the subject of a renewal of the Company's Charter, we were given to understand, that although His Majesty's Ministers did not deem it expedient to bring that subject under the consideration of Parliament, in the session then preceding, it might, in their opinion, be proper to prepare for the agitation of it in the next following one.

We now, therefore, by the authority of the Committee of Correspondence, whom the Court of Directors have empowered to conduct the details of negociation on the subject in question, beg leave to state to you, that, in their opinion, it is desirable the discussion concerning the renewal of the Charter should be brought on in the ensuing session, both on account of the general situation of the Company's affairs, and also on account of the particular pressure on their finances (arising chiefly from the transfer of certain sums of the Indian debt to England) which we have already had the honour to represent to you and to Lord Harrowby, and which renders necessary such an application for public aid, as may, of itself, be expected to lead to a general consideration of the Company's affairs.

We therefore take the liberty to propose, that the discussions between you and the Court, on the subject of the Charter, be resumed, from the point at which they were left by the letter the Chairs addressed to you, under date the 13th January last.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

The Right Honourable Robert Dundas, &c. &c. &c.

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) *Charles Grant*,
William Astell.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 3d January 1812.

The Chairman laid before the Court, copy of a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairs, dated the 17th of last month, upon the subject of continuing to the East-India Company, for a further term, their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India, in which his Lordship adverts to his letter addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the 28th December 1808, and to their reply, dated the 13th January 1809; and adds, that if the Court of Directors are willing that the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, may be admitted into the trade with India, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, he shall be ready to discuss with the Chairs all the other details of the system: and his Lordship alluding to two points of considerable importance, adverted to in the above-mentioned letters, viz. the first relating to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, upon which subject circumstances may possibly suggest

the expediency of adopting other measures, for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army in India; and the second point, being the Indian debt, upon which subject his Lordship observes, that the period he should hope is arrived, for providing, out of the Company's own resources, without any pecuniary aid from the Public, the means of enabling them to satisfy all the claims of their Indian creditors.

Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee of Correspondence, to consider what reply it may be right and proper to make to the letter from Lord Melville, now read; and to report their opinion thereon to the Court.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 17th December 1811; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen, India Board, 17th December 1811.

UNDERSTANDING from you, that it is the wish and opinion of the Court of Directors, that a proposition should be submitted to Parliament in the course of the next session, for continuing to the East-India Company, for a further term, their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India; it will be neceſſary, before I can proceed with you to the discussion of that question in all its details, that certain preliminary matter should be again brought under your consideration.

In a letter which I addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, on the 28th December 1808, the outlines of such a system, in regard to the trade between this country and the East Indies, were stated, as His Majesty's Government at that time were willing to propose to Parliament. In a reply to that letter, dated the 13th January 1809, detailed reasons were urged, for the Court of Directors declining to "advise their constituents to "seek a renewal of their Charter, on conditions which" (as asserted by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman) "would despoil it of all its solid advantages, deprive the Company of "their most valuable privileges, and incapacitate them for performing for themselves and "the nation, the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system."

I do not feel it requisite, in this stage of the business, to enter upon a minute examination of the arguments from which that conclusion was drawn. Many of them have reference to possible dangers, which might arise from a system of trade wholly unrestricted; against which dangers, however, it was expressly admitted in my letter, that it would be essentially necessary to guard. A considerable portion of their reasoning, also, would lead to the inference, as a general proposition, applicable to all cases of foreign and distant trade, that a monopoly was more beneficial to both countries than an unrestrained commerce; and that the facilities intended to be afforded to private trade with India, by the Act of 1793, were inexpedient and impolitic. There are several statements in the letter, in which I fully concur; but it is unnecessary to advert to them at present, because, if the Court of Directors adhere to the above-mentioned determination, I cannot hold out to you the least expectation, that His Majesty's Government will be disposed to depart from the proposal contained in my letter, or that they will concur in any application to Parliament, for the continuance of a system of trade, conducted under all the restraints now imposed upon it, and for the permanency of which the Court of Directors have so strenuously contended. If they are willing, on the other hand, that the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, may be admitted into the trade with India, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary, I shall be ready to discuss with you all the other details of the system.

There are two points, however, of considerable importance, which are adverted to in the above-mentioned letters, and on which it may be advisable that I should state to you shortly what occurs to me.

The first relates to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown; a measure which has been frequently suggested by persons intimately acquainted with the military concerns of the Company, and whose opinions are entitled to great consideration. It is impossible, however, not to admit, that several weighty objections to such a change are stated in the letter of the 13th of January 1809. Events which have since occurred, must also have an influence in deciding this question, and may possibly suggest the expediency of adopting other measures for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the army in India. Further discussion on this subject may be deferred till a future opportunity, and any arrangements which may be deemed proper can be carried into effect, without having recourse to special legislative enactments.

The other point to which I allude, is the proposition for enabling the Company to meet the heavy demands which were then expected, and which, to a certain extent, have since come upon them, by the transfer of their Indian debt to this country. All uncertainty, as to the possible amount of those demands, is now removed; and the period, I should hope, is arrived, to which, during some years, we have looked forward with anxiety, for providing out of the Company's own resources, without any pecuniary aid from the Public, the means of enabling them to satisfy all the claims of their Indian creditors. The sanction of Parliament will probably be necessary for carrying into effect any arrangement for that purpose; and if the Court of Directors are willing that these discussions, on the renewal of the Charter, shall proceed, in so far as relates to the question of the trade, on the principle to which I have adverted, I shall be ready to receive from you any suggestions you may have to offer on the subject of the debt, and on the mode by which you propose that funds for its liquidation shall be provided.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Melville.*

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 28th February 1812.

The Chairman for the Committee of Correspondence laid before the Court the draft of a reply to Lord Melville's letter of the 17th of December last, which was read:

Ordered, That the same be taken into consideration to-morrow.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Saturday, the 29th February 1812.

The Court proceeded to take the proposed draft of a reply to Lord Melville's letter into consideration.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Monday, the 2d March 1812.

The draft of the proposed reply to Lord Melville's letter, of the 17th December last, was unanimously approved.

Resolved, That a deputation of this Court be appointed to wait on His Majesty's Ministers, in consequence thereof; and that the said deputation do consist of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Charles Mills, Esq. the Honourable William Elphinstone, and Edward Parry, Esq.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, with its Enclosures, noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord, East-India House, 4th March, 1812.

WE duly received and laid before the Court of Directors your Lordship's letter of the 17th of December last. We trust that the great importance of the matter contained in it will explain, in a satisfactory manner, to your Lordship and to His Majesty's Government, why an answer has not been prepared at an earlier period.

By that letter we think it is to be understood, that His Majesty's Ministers have made up their minds, not to hold out to the East-India Company an expectation of their being disposed to concur in an offer to Parliament of any proposition for the continuance of the present system of trade with India, at the close of the term limited by the Act of 1793, which is now nearly expiring, without a previous consent, on the part of the East-India Company, as the basis of such concurrence, that the trade with India shall be extended to the ships, as well as goods of private merchants, under such restrictions as may be deemed necessary: but that His Majesty's Ministers are of opinion, with respect to the subject of the Indian army, that the idea which was held out in your Lordship's letter of the 28th December 1808, relative to the transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, will not be contended for; and that, upon these grounds of understanding, your Lordship will be prepared to receive from the Court of Directors any suggestions which they may have to offer on the subject of the Company's debt, and upon the mode by which the Court propose that funds for its liquidation should be provided.

From the terms in which the first proposition, respecting the trade with India, has been brought to the notice of the Court, they conceive that it is intended, on the part of His Majesty's Government, to preclude the Court from any further agitation of a question already so fully discussed. The Court, indeed, cannot avoid considering this as the obvious interpretation of your Lordship's letter, respecting a point upon which, perhaps, it might be out of their power to offer any arguments, not contained in the letter of the Chairs to your Lordship, of the 13th January 1809.

Whatever opinion, therefore, the past experience and daily observation of the Court may have justly induced them to form upon this subject, or however incontrovertible they may believe many of the arguments to be, that are made use of in the letter of the Chairs to your Lordship, to which they have referred, they think it their duty to state, that if this alteration be made an indispensable condition, on the part of His Majesty's Ministers, of their proposing to Parliament the renewal of the Company's privileges, the Court will, though reluctantly, offer this measure to the consideration of the Proprietors, with whom alone the power rests of consenting to such a fundamental change in the constitution of the Company. But they must, at the same time, beg leave, in the most unequivocal manner to declare their conviction, that though this alteration may, and probably will, be attended with many serious inconveniences to the whole frame of that Government, which, whatever opinion may have been formed of its imperfections, has, beyond all dispute, acquired and maintained for Great Britain a paramount, and almost undisputed sovereignty in the East, it will not give to the nation those commercial advantages, which it has been the habit of many of the commercial interests of this Country to contemplate.

The Court, however, hope it will be understood by your Lordship, that they have entertained this opinion, not upon the narrow, and now justly exploded ground, which they are sorry to see has been imagined by your Lordship to exist, that the Company have ever considered a monopoly to be more beneficial, in all cases of "*foreign and distant trade, than*

"*an unrestrained commerce*," but upon the conviction with which they have been impressed, that an exclusive trade with India is the only one really applicable to the maintenance of the public interests with that country, interwoven as that trade is with the very frame and integrity of those possessions, and resting, as it does, upon many highly important considerations, which are, in nowise, applicable to other commercial establishments.

In support of these opinions, the Court beg leave to enclose abstract copies of the Accounts (A and B), which have been called for, and laid before the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons upon East-India Affairs, established in 1808, and continued to the present time, which they imagine will afford a fair representation of the trade in bullion and in goods carried on with India, as well by individuals as by foreign nations; and these Accounts will, they trust, establish, in a conclusive manner, the correctness of the sentiments entertained by the Court respecting this trade.

In communicating, however, those sentiments of reluctance, by which the determination of the Court to submit the proposition in question to the Proprietors of East-India Stock is accompanied, the Court hope it will be clearly understood, that this determination arises from a presumption, that such military powers as are now vested in the Company will be left unimpaired, which can alone induce them to entertain an expectation of their being able in a manner satisfactory, either for the Company or the Public, to perform the part which has hitherto been assigned to the Company in the government of a distant empire; and also, that such regulations will be adopted, as will prevent the highly dangerous intercourse of Europeans with the East; and that such arrangements will be made, in respect to pecuniary matters, as will enable the Company to meet with confidence the present state of their affairs. The Court also hope, that in the extension of the trade which the Company now enjoy, His Majesty's Ministers have not had in view the hazardous experiment of dispersing, over all the ports of England and Ireland, a trade now brought, with so much advantage, both to the Company and the Public, to the single port of London.

If the private intercourse with India should, in future, be extended, it may naturally be expected, that upon the return of peace, a number of British seamen will be thrown out of employ; and the Court are apprehensive that such an intercourse, carried on through the medium of Indian ships and Indian sailors, relaxing as it would do the spirit of the navigation laws, which have always been considered to be the basis of the maritime strength of this country, may be viewed by the the nation with extreme alarm, and will probably give rise to many disorders. The Company's papers and offices might furnish material information, by which the relation of the Indian trade with the navigation system could be appreciated, and the Court, if it should be thought likely to be of public utility, are ready to have that information collected; but without such call, and without pressing their reasons at length, either upon your Lordship or the other Members of His Majesty's Government, they will content themselves with the declaration they have already made of their opinion upon this subject.

The Court are desirous of taking this opportunity to offer some remarks, and to answer, in a cursory manner, part of those public accusations, which have been so assiduously urged against the East-India Company, and against the further continuance of a system, which, they hope, will appear to rest, not upon the grounds of individual interest, but upon the firm basis of national advantage.

Whatever opinions the Court may deliver, upon a subject in which they are manifestly interested, will doubtless be received with circumspection; but the Court think, that they may be allowed, and with justice upon the present occasion, to assert, that the leading disposition of their minds is, to preserve the empire obtained in India to the parent state.

The first, and the most prominent of the charges, which have, at various times, been brought against the Company, is the repeated calls which they are accused of having made upon the Public, for money for the prosecution of ruinous concerns; as if they had dissipated large sums in useless and improvident undertakings. Upon this head it may be sufficient for the Court to observe, that their commercial affairs (and to those alone was the Company's management restricted) have been invariably attended with success, as they are prepared to shew, if the proof should be called for; and that these advantages have been sufficient to allow of a moderate dividend to the Proprietors of East-India Stock. Over and above this dividend, a surplus sum has been applied, arising from this source, towards the extension of that territory, the acquisition of which has been under the immediate direction of His Majesty's Ministers.

But the Court are persuaded, that the magnitude of the affairs which the Company have had to manage, has been little known and little attended to, otherwise it would, at once, have been seen, that one of the principal difficulties with which the Company have had to contend, is a capital, not in any respect equal to the great extent, variety, and importance of those affairs.

The disbursement of the Company upon the single article of commerce in goods and wares, &c. or of articles necessary for its management, a disbursement of sums going from and returning to the Company, from one moment to another, was, at the close of the year 1811, not less than about - - - - - - - - - £. 14,847,678

To this must be added, the amount of advances in India and at home, for stores of various kinds, applicable to the purposes of Government, and in constant use for military equipments, &c.; of cash, arms, &c.; and of debts due to the

Company

Company from various states and princes, &c.; and other articles, making, at the close of the Indian year 1810, about - - - - - - 21,282,279

If to these sums be subjoined the absolute expenditure made by the Company, for the acquirement of a territory, with forts, ammunition, &c. and the actual purchase of many factories and territories, building of docks, purchase of forests, &c. including a considerable sum which has been paid by them, at various times, to the Public, or disbursed for expeditions, and the maintenance of captures afterwards surrendered up to the enemy, *viz.* - - 15,052,170

They form altogether an aggregate of - - - £.51,182,127

The capital of the Company is:

In money advanced by the adventurers, about - - -	£.7,780,000	
And they receive from the aid of bonds at home - - -	7,000,000	
And from other contingent credits, at home and abroad, about	7,787,953	
Together		22,567,953
Leaving a balance of		£.28,614,174

Constituting, at this moment, a permanent debt in India and in Europe. (See C.)

This aggregate of £.51,182,127, a part of which sum only has been employed upon the territorial acquisitions of the Company, forms an outlay, beyond the capital of the Company, of so large an amount, as to make it more matter of wonder how the Company have hitherto been able to carry on the concern at all, than to render it extraordinary that they should have been constrained, respectfully and at various times, to represent the urgency of their affairs, and to press upon the Public for the mere return of those sums, which had been fairly expended by the Company abroad, for the public service; a return which has never yet been granted to the Company, to the extent to which in justice it ought to have reached. In every war which has taken place since the Company became possessed of the territorial acquisitions, large sums of money have been expended in capturing the settlements of the French, Dutch, and Danes, and heavy expenses incurred in keeping the same, till the political views of the Public occasioned these settlements to be restored, in return for other objects, in which the Company had no particular interest. The Company have also been compelled to pay part of the expense of capturing and maintaining an island, afterwards reserved for the exclusive benefit of the Crown; to disburse a considerable sum for a force, of which the Public have derived all the benefit at home; and even to contribute to the Egyptian expedition, the whole of which expenses the Company have always thought ought to have fallen upon the State.

This large and necessary outlay in fact now constitutes the source of the Company's embarrassment. A considerable part of the money raised in India upon periodical loans to meet this outlay, has (as your Lordship well knows) by the terms of these loans, which made them payable, if required, in England, and in consequence of a general reduction of interest from eight to six per cent. been at once thrown upon the Company for immediate payment in Europe; a sum which, without the aid of Parliament, it is impossible for the Company to discharge.

Of this large expenditure, sanctioned, and in many cases specifically directed by the Ministers of the Crown, it may with justice be asked, what part has been incurred for the partial or exclusive advantage of the Company?—It is evident, that the whole concern has been begun and continued by private exertions alone; nor have the Proprietors received by any means an adequate recompence for those exertions; they have scarcely derived more benefit than the common interest of money. And if India be an object of regard to the world, the Company may have the satisfaction of thinking, that they, at their own risk and expense, have rescued it from contending nations, and may claim the merit of having laid it at the feet of their country; acquired and preserved, it is true, at a great pecuniary expense, and by such abilities and such exertions, both civil and military, as not only to reflect the highest credit upon the East-India Company, but also to raise, as the page of history will testify, the national character. They venture to hope, that when all the great political relations of this acquisition are considered, the price paid for it will not be deemed as out of proportion to its intrinsic value.

The wisdom of Parliament will, the Court make no doubt, be applied to preserve what has been so acquired, and finally do justice to those, at whose risk it has been obtained; and not be induced to barter positive, and very large immediate advantages, against speculative notions and theoretical plans.

In the second place, it has been often urged, that the Company have been favoured, during these exertions, with an exclusive trade, and that the nation has thereby lost an opportunity of extending their commercial enterprizes over a large quarter of the globe. It is true, that the Company have been favoured with this exclusive trade; but it may fairly be asked, would India have belonged to Great Britain if this exclusive trade had not existed? That this trade would have been of greater magnitude in the hands of individuals, is yet a matter that remains to be proved: but it is obvious, that during part of the above period, viz. from the year 1768 to 1812, the Public have received, in direct contributions from the Company, a sum not falling short of £.5,135,819. as will appear by the accompanying Account (D.)

With respect to the immediate produce of this trade to the Public, the Court believe it will bear a comparison with that arising from any other distant possession. It produced

last year to the Public the large sum of £.4,213,425 (E), *viz.* in customs £.759,595, and in excise £.3,453,830; and though this return to the Public be larger, as the Court have reason to think, in respect to the capital employed, than the return from any other trade, it has, at the same time, been collected with a facility unknown to other concerns; an advantage which has been obained, partly by the progressive enactment of regulations the fruit of many years experience, and partly by the concentration of the trade in a single port, and the prevention of smuggling, which has been the consequence of it.

But what has never yet been fairly estimated in the existence of the East-India Company is, that the whole of these returns have been brought into the exchequer of the Public, without the Public having been called upon for any direct contribution for the preservation of the source from whence they have had their rise, whilst the possessions of the Crown, in every quarter of the globe, have drawn from them a considerable sum for their support in troops. What has been saved to the State has thus, the Court conceive, been gained by the Public, and would amount, as the Court are satisfied, in only twenty years, to a sum of a very great magnitude. From the Navy, indeed, the East-India Company have received important assistance; but such assistance, it must be recollected, has been afforded to them only in common with the rest of His Majesty's subjects.

That the trade of the Company has been highly beneficial to the Public, in affording a nursery for seamen in time of war, and employment for them in time of peace, and that the Company's maritime service has contributed materially towards those benefits, cannot, the Court apprehend, be doubted; nor that the fortunes of individuals, acquired either in the service of the Company, or by their industry and exertions under the Company's protection, have gradually contributed to the accumulation of that public stock of national wealth, which has enabled this country to stand, almost alone, against the united exertions of nearly all Europe.

Having offered these cursory observations upon matters of such obvious importance, we are directed by the Court to state, that as the pecuniary arrangements necessary for the support of the Company cannot, with propriety or with effect, be made the subject of correspondence, they beg to refer these points, as well as all those of inferior detail, of which there are a great many, to a personal conference between your Lordship and the Deputation of the Court, which had the honour to wait on your Lordship this morning.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
Hugh Inglis.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville,
&c. &c. &c.

A.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Total Amount of the Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from British India (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, for Six Years, *viz.* from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

	TOTAL of the IMPORTS into INDIA.			TOTAL of the EXPORTS.
	Bullion.	Goods and Stores.	Total.	Of Goods only.
London	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
By the East India Company -	4,939,128	5,547,501	10,486,629	8,108,897
By Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships -	179,756	2,640,000	2,819,756	1,939,000
By British Private Traders -	1,167,460	1,832,980	3,000,440	5,681,740
Americans - - - -	4,543,662	667,654	5,211,316	4,803,283
Foreign Europeans - -	2,051,093	1,072,960	3,124,053	2,437,752
Total Imports and Exports - £.	12,881,099	11,761,095	24,642,194	22,970,672

Memorandum.—There has been a small quantity of Bullion exported from India to Europe and America, to the extent of Sicca Rupees 1,75,316, but which is not material to the present Account.

Note.—The value of the Company's Imports into India is taken from the invoices of the ships as they arrived in India, with the addition of ten per cent. upon the invoice price outwards. The value of the British Private Trade, as also the American and Foreign European, is the Indian official value, and which appears to correspond pretty nearly with the market prices in India. In order to make a just comparison between the amount of the Company's and the Private or Foreign Trade, the goods should be exactly reduced to the same denomination of value; but this is not strictly practicable.

Errors excepted,
(Signed) *Robert Wissett.*

East-India House, 4th March 1812.

B.

AN ACCOUNT, shewing the Amount of the Official Value of the Bullion and Merchandize Imported into, and Exported from British India (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay) to London, America, and Foreign Europe, on an average of six Years, *viz.* from 1802-3 to 1807-8, both inclusive.

	ANNUAL Average of the IMPORTS into INDIA.			Annual Average of the EXPORTS.
	Bullion.	Goods and Stores.	Total of Imports.	Merchandize only.
	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.	£. Sterling.
London:				
By the East-India Company	823,188	924,583	1,747,771	1,351,483
By Commanders and Officers of the Company's Ships	29,959	440,000	469,959	323,167
By British Private Traders	194,576	305,496	500,072	946,956
Americans	757,277	111,275	868,552	800,547
Foreign Europeans	341,849	178,826	520,675	406,292
Total average Imports and Exports £.	2,146,849	1,960,180	4,107,029	3,828,445

The proportions of which are:

Exported to England - - - $\frac{68}{100}$, or upwards of $\frac{2}{3}$ths.
D° - - to America - - - $\frac{21}{100}$, or less than - $\frac{2}{3}$ths.
D° - - to Foreign Europe $\frac{11}{100}$, or less than - $\frac{1}{3}$th.

The exports of individuals from Britain are:	£.	£.
Bullion - -	194,576	
Goods - -	305,496	
		500,072
The imports of ditto into Britain		946,956
Difference, per annum,		446,884

being not a trade but a remittance, deducting the amount of the profit on exports.

Errors excepted,

East-India House, 4th March 1812. (Signed) *Robert Wissett.*

C.

OUTLAY, Commercial and Territorial, of the East-India Company at Home and Abroad, made up, in respect to the Indian Accounts, to the 30th April 1810, the Home Accounts to the 1st March 1811.

COMMERCIAL OUTLAY.

No. I.	£.	£.	£.
Cash	460,738		
Value of goods sold and unsold	5,053,417		
Value of goods afloat	3,379,389		
House and Warehouses	1,207,090		
Balance of Property at China and Cape of Good Hope	1,240,652		
Cash, goods, and debts, commercial department India	3,071,637		
		14,412,923	
Balance of property at Bencoolen and St. Helena: the Outlay at these places being of an anomalous nature, it is stated separately		434,755	
Total Commercial Outlay			14,847,678

		Brought forward - - -	£.14,847,678
TERRITORIAL OUTLAY, INDIA: *viz.*			
No. II.			
Cash in the several departments, 30th April 1810:	£.		
Bengal, S. R. 4,11,38,439, at 2s. per C. R. -	4,772,058		
Madras, Pags. 1,16,24,307, at 8s. - -	4,649,723		
Bombay, B. R. 53,58,932, at 2s. 3d. - -	602,879	£.	
		10,024,660	
Debts owing to the Company:			
Bengal, S. R. 1,33,49,444, at 2s. per C. R. - - - - -	£.1,548,535		
Madras, Pags. 94,93,034, at 8s.	3,797,214		
Bombay, B. R. 54,01,917, at 2s. 3d. - - - - - -	607,716		
	5,953,465		
Stores, &c.:			
Bengal, S. R. 97,82,114, at 2s. per C. R. - - - - -	£. 1,134,725		
Madras, Pags. 33,16,927, at 8s.	1,326,771		
Bombay, B. R. 38,31,083, at 2s. 3d. - - - - -	430,997		
	2,892,493		
		8,845,958	
Balance of property at Prince of Wales's Island - - -		224,406	
Indian Territorial Outlay - - - - - -		£. 19,095,024	
Debt due from Government, the balance of the original debt of £.4,200,000 - -	£. 1,207,560		
Debt due from Government, the balance of the account for troops, stores, supplies, &c. -	960,000		
Advances to several persons in India, to be repaid - - - - - - - -	19,695		
		2,187,255	
Total Territorial Outlay - - - - - - -			21,282,279
			36,129,957
No. III.			
The expenditure at home and abroad, for the acquisition of territory, &c. being the balance of the stock account, 1st March 1811 - - -			15,052,170.
Sum total of Capital necessary to carry on the concern - - -			£.51,182,127
No. IV.			
The capital advanced by the Adventurers - - - -		£.7,780,000	
The capital raised by bond - - - - - - -		7,000,000	
			14,780,000
Other capital, being a floating debt generally due on various accounts:	£.		
Borrowed of the Bank - - - -	700,000		
Estimated commercial floating drafts -	600,000		
Sundry sums owing to individuals in England - - - - - -	2,155,922		
		3,455,922	
Debts, deposits, arrears of interest, and allowances and loans, not bearing interest:	£.		
Bengal - - - - - - - -	2,843,134		
Madras - - - - - - - -	1,017,238		
Bombay - - - - - - - -	408,792		
		4,269,164	
Debts in India, commercial - - - - -		62,867	
			7,787,953
Total of Capital, without the Bond-debt of India - - - - -			£.22,567,953
No. V.			
Difference, being the balance necessary to remain in permanent loans, for the purpose of carrying on the concern - - - - -			28,614,174
			£.51,182,127

Errors excepted,

(Signed) *Charles Cartwright,*
Accountant General.

East-India House,
4th March 1812.

D.

STATEMENT of the Contributions from the East-India Company to the Public, from the Year 1768 to the Year 1812.

	£.
Paid from 1768 to 1775, in consequence of an agreement concerning the territorial possessions, (7 Geo. III. cap. 57, and 9 Geo. III. cap. 24.)	2,169,399
Paid from 1769 to 1773, for indemnity on tea	483,050
Paid in 1779, bounty for seamen raised for the service of Government	13,653
Paid in 1780 and 1781, three ships of the line presented to Government	95,349
Paid in 1781 and 1787, per agreement for a new Charter in 1781	400,000
Paid in 1789 and 1790, for victualling the navy, and charges of His Majesty's troops in India	500,000
Claim of the Company for subsistence of French prisoners of war, and other expenses incurred by the Company on account of Government, written off in 1793 per Act of 33 Geo. III. cap. 52, sec. 127	443,632
Paid in 1793 and 1794, for participation, pursuant to the Charter Act of 1793	500,000
Paid in 1795 and 1796, expense of 3,000 seamen raised for the service of Government	57,000
Paid in 1803 and 1804, armed ships, hired for the service of Government, and employed in defence of the country	67,330
Loss, from 1793 to 1811, by saltpetre supplied to Government at less than prime cost, as per obligation of the Charter	405,906
	£. 5,135,319

Errors excepted,
Signed) *Charles Cartwright*,
East-India House, 4th March 1812. Accountant General.

E.

AN ACCOUNT of the Duties of Customs and Excise received on Goods imported and exported by the East-India Company, in the year ending January 1811.

Customs on Tea	£. 219,322	
other Goods	498,901	
Export Duty	17,653	
Tonnage Duty	23,719	
Total Customs		759,595
Excise		3,453,830
Total Customs and Excise		£. 4,213,425

Errors excepted,
(Signed) *Charles Cartwright*,
East-India House, 4th March 1812. Accountant General.

MINUTE of a Meeting of the Deputation, the 3d March 1812.

THE Deputation appointed by the Court to confer with the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India assembled this day, in consequence of their appointment of the 2d instant.

The Chairman laid before the Deputation, Minutes of a conference which the Chairs had with Lord Melville, on the 20th February; and also with his Lordship, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Long, on the 24th February; likewise several Accounts, shewing the present and prospective situation of the Company's pecuniary affairs.

The Chairman then suggested certain propositions, as hints, to be submitted to Lord Melville, which after full deliberation the Deputation resolved to adopt, and to wait upon his Lordship to-morrow, at half past ten, for the purpose of offering them to his consideration.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Friday, the 6th March 1812.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the Deputation appointed the 2d instant had waited on Lord Melville, with a paper containing Hints for his Lordship's consideration, which had been approved by the Committee of Correspondence.

The Chairman gave some general explanations, as to what passed at the conference; and added, that Lord Melville's opinion, on the various propositions submitted to him by the Deputation, would be stated by his Lordship in writing, and should be communicated to the Court as early as possible.

HINTS approved by the Committee of Correspondence, and submitted to the consideration of the Right Honourable Lord Melville; noticed in the preceding Minute.

THAT the renewal of the Charter shall proceed upon the basis of the Act of 1793, and that no greater extension of the trade shall be granted than what was allowed by that Act; but the Deputation are ready to recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately to the Court of Proprietors, to admit such modifications as may be deemed necessary to give greater facilities to the private trader.

1st. No British or Indian ship to sail, directly or circuitously, from a British port in Europe to China.

2d. No British subject to be permitted to reside in China, without the Company's licence.

3d. No goods, the growth or produce of China, to be imported into any of the ports of the United Kingdom, except by the East India Company.

4th. The power of levying duties in India upon British subjects, and the subjects of foreign nations, to be continued to the Company, upon the footing on which it at present exists; and the same power, with respect to British subjects, to be extended to the districts within the jurisdiction of the Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Prince of Wales Island.

5th. Saltpetre to be considered as a political article, and to be confined exclusively to the Company.

6th. The whole of the Indian trade to be brought to the port of London, and the goods sold at the Company's sales, and to be, as at present, under the Company's management.

7th. The three per cent. now paid to the Company by the private traders, for the warehousing and management of the private trade, to be increased to five per cent.

8th. No private ship to be permitted to sail for India, except from the port of London.

9th. No ship to be permitted to sail, except under a licence from the East India Company. Ships obtaining this licence, to deliver one copy of their journals at the East India House; and the licence to contain such clauses, as may be likely to prevent an unlimited or improper intercourse of individuals with India.

10th. Fire-arms, military and naval stores, to be prohibited articles.

11th. Existing restrictions, with respect to the article of piece goods, to be continued.

12th. It being desirable, as well for the Public as for the Company, that the quality of the silk grown in India should not be deteriorated, it is submitted that this article be confined to the Company.

13th. The ships of private persons to be subject to the same regulations, in respect to convoys, &c. as those belonging to the Company.

14th. No private ship to be permitted to sail, either from Great Britain to India, or from India to Great Britain, of a less burthen than four hundred tons.

15th. The Company to be subject to no obligation with respect to Exports to India, except in common with the private traders.

16th. The Lascars and Chinese sailors brought home in private ships, to be placed under proper regulations. Not, upon any account, to be suffered to wander about the streets of London. Good treatment to be secured to them, and the Company to be enabled, by some summary process, to recover the expenses to which they shall be subjected, in the event of neglect on the part of the owners of such ships in these respects.

17th. The Company to be indemnified for their unexpired engagements, for extra shipping, provided for the accommodation of the private traders.

18th. An unrestrained intercourse with India to be prevented, and the existing restrictions, with respect to residence in India, to be continued.

19th. The number of His Majesty's forces in India to be in future maintained by the East-India Company to be now fixed, and any troops sent beyond that number (except at the express requisition of the East-India Company) to be at the charge of the Public.

20th. The Company to be released from any future account with the Pay Office, and to be henceforward charged, either so much per regiment of a given force, or so much per man.

21st. The present heavy current and postponed demands of the Pay Office against the Company to be arranged upon some footing of general equity, and some advertence in settling this account made to the share which the Company have been obliged to bear in foreign captures not retained by them, and to their having been constrained to maintain an European and native force, larger than what was required for the defence of the Peninsula, and other heavy expenses.

22d. The Proprietors to be secured, as at present, in the receipt of their dividend of ten and a half per cent. upon the faith of which dividend the capital in 1793 was raised.

23d. The whole of the surplus of the East-India Company to be appropriated to a diminution of their debts, until their debts be reduced to the sum of ten millions sterling.

24th. The sums required by the East-India Company to liquidate the debt transferred from India to Europe, and becoming payable in 1812 and 1813, to be funded by the

Minister,

Minister, the interest of which shall be regularly paid into His Majesty's Exchequer by the Company, together with any such per centage, for the gradual liquidation of the capital or redemption of the fund, as shall be deemed proper by his Majesty's Ministers.

The twenty-fifth article did not form a part of the propositions submitted to Lord Melville, but is now introduced by the Committee of Correspondence, and is as follows; *viz.*

25th. That, in order to give the utmost possible extension to the commerce of private merchants, and at the same time to secure the Company's exclusive trade to and from China, private ships be not permitted to go farther eastward than Point Romania, at the entrance of the China Seas, and to the northward, not beyond the equinoctial line.

N. B. Should it be the intention of Government that private traders shall be excluded from the Spice Islands, the limits ought then to be for them not to go to the eastward of the Straits of Bally, nor to the northward of the Line.

At a SECRET COMMITTEE of Correspondence, the 18th March 1812.

The Chairman acquainted the Committee, that the Deputy and himself had yesterday waited on Lord Melville, and that his Lordship had appointed to-morrow, at one o'clock, for a conference with the Members of the Deputation.

The Committee agreed to recommend to the Court to-day, that the Quarterly General Court, to be held on Wednesday, the 25th instant, be made special, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors the Communications which have taken place between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors, respecting the renewal of the Company's Charter.

It was also

Resolved, That the Papers containing the said communications be printed for the information of the Proprietors, and under the superintendence of the Assistant Secretary.

Draft of a Letter to Lord Melville, to be signed by the Members of the Deputation, requesting that a longer term than that which was fixed in 1793, may be granted for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, was read and approved.

The Chairman calling the attention of the Committee to the correspondence which had passed between Lord Castlereagh and the Chairs at a former period, as to relieving the Proprietors of East-India Stock from the payment of the Income-tax on their dividends.

The same was read; *viz.*

Letters from the Chairs to Lord Castlereagh, dated the 2d December 1803 and 7th July 1804; and

Letters from his Lordship to the Chairs, dated 20th December 1803 and 12th September 1804.

Draft of a letter to be signed by the Deputation and addressed to Lord Melville upon that subject; and also submitting to his Lordship's consideration, the expediency of providing that the additional dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid on the Company's stock under the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, may be paid out of the general profits of the Company.

CORRESPONDENCE with the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, noticed in the preceding Minute.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, East-India House, Dec. 2d, 1803.

WE have waited until we had obtained a distinct legal opinion from the Company's law adviser, with respect to the power possessed by the Company of paying the Property-tax out of the profits of the Company, previous to the declaration of a dividend to the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

But that opinion having been lately returned to us in a shape unfavourable to our hopes and expectations, we have received the injunctions of the Court of Directors to submit this opinion to your Lordship's consideration, and at the same time, to express their hopes, that your Lordship and the rest of His Majesty's Ministers will think it just and advisable, that the power to which we have above referred should be granted to the Company by some legislative provision.

Upon this occasion we have to observe to your Lordship, that as the law at present stands, the Company are obliged to deduct the full amount of the tax in question from all the dividends payable to foreigners or other persons, however small the amount of their capital stock may be; although it is fairly questionable, how far the former is legally chargeable to this tax, in respect to those profits that may be presumed to arise from the Company's foreign possessions, and whether the latter, in some cases, may not be entitled to a partial, and in others to an entire return of the tax so retained, in respect of the smallness of the proprietors incomes. We must also submit, that as the greater part of the other public Companies possess the power, and, as we understand, are disposed to exercise the means of discharging this tax out of their surplus profits, it must appear doubly irksome to the

Proprietors of East-India Stock to seem an almost solitary exception to this general practice, particularly when they advert to the disposition which has, at all times, been evinced by them, cheerfully and voluntarily, to come forward for the service of the State, even when their own immediate interests have thereby been placed at stake.

We feel the more freedom in pressing this point, because we, in common with your Lordship, have entertained an expectation, that the Public (after a war which has existed almost since the last renewal of the Company's exclusive trade) would have been placed in possession of the share of the Company's profits, secured to them by the Act of 1793, if the enormous taxes which the necessities of the State have rendered it necessary to impose upon teas and the other articles of the Company's Trade, and the inevitable expenses of another war, had not placed a bar to those expectations, which we think might otherwise reasonably have been formed.

We therefore venture to express a sanguine hope, that under a proper consideration of all the circumstances of the present case, under a review of the very large sums annually paid to Government out of the Company's trade, amounting to not less than £.3,200,000, as appears by the enclosed account, and which, in fact, ought in part to be considered as an anticipated partition of the Public out of the Indian Revenues, since nothing short of a surplus in India would, we conceive, have enabled the Company to support them to the extent they are now imposed;—that, under a due attention to the benefits which even the Public themselves (when we advert to their interest, in the ultimate prosperity of the Company) may derive from an increased value to the price of the Company's Stock, which may be affixed by such a measure, in case a commerce, extended beyond its present amount (an event not at all improbable), should hereafter demand additional funds to carry that commerce on;—and, finally, that under a consideration of what is due to the known and experienced liberality of the Company's efforts in the public service, your Lordship's interference, with the rest of His Majesty's Ministers, will be given, to assist what, we hope, may be considered in the light of the neither unjust or the unreasonable pretensions of the Court of Directors, in behalf of the Body they represent upon the present occasion.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet*,
John Roberts.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gentlemen, Whitehall, 20th December 1803.

I HAVE to acknowledge the honour of your Letter of the 2d instant, on the subject of which I have had a very full and deliberate discussion with Mr. Addington.

We should both feel anxiously disposed to lend our aid to the accomplishment of any measure which had a tendency to accommodate the holders of East-India Stock, but under all the circumstances of the present case, regard being had to the existing appropriations under the Act of 1793, the degree in which the funds at home and abroad may be affected by the peculiar circumstances of the present year, and the difficulty that must necessarily attach to the proposition, whether it be considered in the light of relieving from the tax a particular description of income arising from property, by throwing the same on other funds, or in that of a temporary and special increase of dividend to the Proprietors, we do not feel ourselves warranted in advising the Court to submit a Bill for this purpose to Parliament.

We are farther of opinion, that the relief sought by the measure is not of that magnitude, which should induce the Company to solicit this indulgence from Parliament, under the difficulties above stated; nor are we persuaded if, in point of fact, other corporate bodies have so relieved themselves from the tax, that the proceeding, on their part, however warranted by law, affords a precedent, which, in principle, the East-India Company, with an enlarged view to their own interests, should be solicitous to follow.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

(Signed) *Castlereagh*.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

My Lord, East-India House, the 7th July 1804.

IT is in consequence of the instructions of a General Court of Proprietors which lately assembled, to take into consideration the tax levied, in virtue of the 43d of the King, on the dividends payable on East-India Stock, that we now take the liberty to address your Lordship again on that subject.

Notwithstanding the answer returned by your Lordship to the application which our predecessors in office made to you, under date the 2d December last, for the aid of His Majesty's Ministers, in order to relieve the holders of the Company's Stock from the payment of the Property-tax out of their dividends, the Proprietors still think, that whether regard be had to the design and spirit of the Act of 1793, to the general state and circumstances of the Company, or to the peculiar situation of the Stockholders, they are aggrieved by the operation given, in their case, to the Act imposing a tax on property.

It

It was after a full consideration and adjustment of the interests of all parties, the Public, the Company, and individuals, that on the renewal of the Charter, the dividend of the Stockholders was fixed at ten and a half per cent. per annum. The law then made, in allowing it to rise to that rate, forbad it to go higher; and the reduction of it below that rate was left to the discretion of the Proprietors themselves. This was, therefore, understood to be the fixed certain income assigned to the Members of the Company, out of all its funds, territorial and commercial. And hence, we think, it may fairly be argued, that such a deliberate formal settlement cannot justly be disturbed, but by a proceeding equally direct and appropriate; and that no mere measure of taxation, having only a general aim, without any cognizance of the peculiar circumstances under which this arrangement was concluded, ought to defeat it, because if the contrary principle be once admitted, whilst the Public is still immensely benefited by Indian revenue and trade, and all the other classes of subjects connected with them continue to derive the advantages provided for them, the Proprietors of that Stock, which has been the foundation and support of the whole, may absolutely be divested of all the dividend they were to receive from it. We think, therefore, it may be contended, that conformably to the spirit of the Act of 1793, the Property-tax should not operate upon the dividend, but be a charge upon the general funds of the Company.

This will appear more reasonable, if it be considered that very many of the Proprietors of India Stock, who have held that Stock long, receive no more on the cost of it than the common interest of money, namely, five per cent. whilst their property is exposed to the influence of all the adverse contingencies to which the Company's affairs are liable; and whilst the Company, that is to say, those Proprietors in their collective capacity, serve as the channel, or medium, by which immense advantages are diffused through the nation, in its commerce, its revenues, and the wealth of all the successive races of British subjects, employed in or connected with their territories and affairs. These just observations acquire now a peculiar force, when, in duties and customs alone, the Eastern commerce pays to the State £.3,226,000 per annum, and when the receipts of the Company, for the last twelve months, are diminished near a million sterling, in consequence of the new and excessive duties imposed on their trade.

We are unwilling to urge the liberality which the Company has on all occasions manifested to aid, according to its means, the exertions of the State; but the duty imposed on us by our Constituents, requires that liberality should be noticed on the present occasion. By subscribing for two millions of the Loyalty Loan in 1797, the Company lost the sum of £.206,000. The three complete and effective regiments of volunteers, which they have maintained for a number of years past, have cost them very large sums; and the last aid given by them in shipping, on the particular suggestion of Government, is a new instance of the promptitude and alacrity with which they devote their funds to the support of the public interest.

After all these contributions, it has appeared ungracious to the Proprietors, that whilst other public bodies, which had not given so largely to the wants of the State, were allowed to defray the Property-tax out of their general funds, the Proprietors of East-India Stock were required to charge the modicum they received for the use of their own money, and for being the agents in such vast concerns, with a tax, hard upon them, though unimportant in its amount to the Public, and from which, they conceive, the Act of 1793 ought to protect the dividend then accorded to them.

When our predecessors in office mentioned a reference to Parliament, they probably had no more in view than some supposed necessity of a modification of the Property-tax; but we humbly apprehend that, in order to exonerate the Proprietors, individually, from the payment of the tax, no such reference is necessary, since, for engaging in the Loyalty Loan, for forming the three regiments of volunteers, and for the late aid of shipping, it was thought sufficient that His Majesty's Ministers should consent to the defraying of the charges arising from these measures, out of the general funds of the Company.

Wishing to state nothing upon this subject, but what appears to us naturally to grow out of it, we shall only add, that the effect of the imposed tax upon the value of the Company's Stock must be very obvious, since the dividend receivable upon any public fund is, in fact, the measure of its value in the market, and every reduction, by whatever means, effected in the produce of any stock, is in reality a reduction in the worth of the capital; and accordingly we find that the Stock of the India Company, compared with that of the Bank, sells at a price disproportionably low.

Upon all these grounds, with those which have been before urged, we cannot but request and hope, that as the determination of the point which our Constituents, not from interest only, but from various other motives, have so much at heart, seems not to depend upon any revisionary proceeding of Parliament (which however, if necessary, we should still urgently desire), but upon the acquiescence of His Majesty's Ministers, we cannot but earnestly request and hope, that it will seem expedient to your Lordship to add your own recommendation to this representation, and that you will have the goodness to submit both to the Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your most obedient humble servants,

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *W. F. Elphinstone,*
Charles Grant.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Castlereagh to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

Gentlemen, India Board, 12th September 1804.

IN compliance with the desire of the Court of Proprietors, as expressed in your letter of the 7th July last, I have reconsidered, with the most earnest disposition at all times to promote their wishes, the opinion which I before presumed to express, on the propriety of their dividends being discharged from any deduction on account of the late tax upon property, by causing the same to be paid out of the general funds of the Company, and I have also communicated with Mr. Pitt on this subject.

Notwithstanding the very ingenious reasoning contained in your letter, we are clearly of opinion, that a payment of this nature, directed to the individual emolument of the Proprietors of India Stock, and not in any respect to the public service of the Company, cannot be issued, under the existing appropriations affecting their funds, without the express sanction of Parliament.

Had the tax been directly imposed on income, as under the former law, we apprehend it never would have suggested itself to the Court of Proprietors, that income derived from the dividends of the Company should enjoy any partial exemption. The policy of the Legislature has recently been, to apply the tax to the sources of income, rather than to levy it, as formerly, upon the statement of the possessor. It does not appear to us, that this change in the mode of assessment can justify a claim to personal relief from the tax itself. If not, the proposition resolves itself either into an increased dividend, or into a new appropriation of the net proceeds, enabling the Company to charge the tax on their funds generally, as some other Corporations have done, who are sole proprietors in such funds. This opens so large a question *in principle*, and for *so small* an object, either as it affects the interest of the Public or the individual Proprietors, that I should conceive, under all the circumstances, the Court will not feel disposed to press it at such a moment upon the attention of Parliament.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company. (Signed) *Castlereagh.*

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Wednesday, the 18th March 1812.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laying before the Court draft of a letter to Lord Melville, to be signed by the Deputation, requesting that a longer term than that which was fixed in 1793 may be granted for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, the same was read and approved; as was also

Draft of a letter to his Lordship, to be signed by the Deputation, submitting to his consideration the expediency of providing, that the additional dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid on the Company's Stock, under the Act of the 33d of his present Majesty, cap. 52. sec. 124, may be paid out of the general profits of the Company; and also, that authority may be given to make the Property-duty on the dividends a charge on those profits.

LETTER from the Deputation to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville; noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord, East-India House, 18th March 1812.

ALTHOUGH we are aware that this may not be considered the proper time to discuss the term of years for which the exclusive privileges of the Company should be renewed, yet, under the prospect of your Lordship's soon leaving the India Board, we are anxious to avoid any delay, in requesting your Lordship's attention to that point.

On reference to the negotiations in 1793, we observe that the principal ground on which the Company founded their application for a renewal of their privileges for a long term, was, that sufficient time might be allowed for the liquidation of their debts at interest in India, the amount of which, at that period, was seven millions sterling. The term then granted was twenty years from the 1st of March 1794, including the usual notice of three years, this term being considered adequate to the object in view.

The Company's debts at interest in India are now supposed to amount to twenty-five millions sterling, exclusive of the debt in Europe; we trust, therefore, it will be evident, that a longer term than that which was granted in 1793 is indispensable, to admit of the gradual reduction of the present debt, and the effectual operation of any measures which may be determined on for that purpose.

Without mentioning any particular term, we take the liberty of referring your Lordship to the Act of the 3d of George II. cap. 14, to shew that a longer period than that granted in 1793 has been conceded; and as, under every view of the subject, considering the contingencies of the war, or other interruption, we are convinced of the necessity of a more extended term, for the purposes of liquidating debts of such magnitude, and of restoring the Company's affairs to that state of prosperity, which is essential to both them and the Public. We rely with confidence on your Lordship's concurrence in the opinion we have submitted.

We have the honour to be, with the greatest respect,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
Hugh Inglis,
W. F. Elphinstone,
Edward Parry.

The Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville, &c. &c. &c.

LETTER from the Deputation to the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville; also noticed in the preceding Minute.

My Lord, East-India House, 19th March 1812.

IN addition to the subject on which we had the honour to address your Lordship yesterday, there are two points to which we are very desirous of calling your attention, before your Lordship leaves the India Board.

The first point, which is mentioned in the Hints submitted to your Lordship on the 4th instant, is the dividend of ten shillings per cent. paid to the Proprietors, under the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52, sec. 124, from the separate fund of the Company.

When it was in contemplation to increase the capital stock of the Company in 1797, it was found that the payment of this dividend to the Proprietors of the new stock would have exhausted the separate fund, previous to the expiration of the present term of the Company's exclusive trade. To guard against this, a clause was inserted in the Act of 37th of His Majesty, cap. 31, authorizing the payment of a dividend of ten shillings per cent. to the Proprietors of the increased stock, from the annual profits of the Company's trade.

The additional stock has not been raised, and the separate fund has been found adequate to the payment of the dividend of ten shillings per cent. upon the existing capital hitherto, and will continue to be so until the year 1819, when it will be nearly exhausted.

As the Proprietors have derived from the dividends little more than five per cent. on the capital, it appears to us that, on the renewal of the Company's privileges, they may entertain a reasonable expectation of continuing to receive this addition of ten shillings to the usual dividend of £. 10 per cent.; and as the separate fund will not, as stated above, be sufficient for the purpose, during any probable term, for which the renewal may be granted, we take the liberty of submitting to your Lordship's consideration the expediency of providing for the additional dividend, out of the general profits of the Company.

The other point to which we request your Lordship's attention is, the payment of the Property-duty on the dividends. The Court of Directors and the Proprietors have always considered it a hardship, that this duty was not allowed to be paid from the profits of the Company; we have the honour to enclose copies of letters on this subject, which were addressed to Lord Castlereagh in 1803 and 1804, and we flatter ourselves that the arguments they contain will induce your Lordship, when the question of renewing the privileges of the Company is under discussion, to recommend that authority may be given to make the Property-duty on the dividends a charge on the general profits of the Company.

As the profits of the Company were specifically appropriated by the Act of 1793, some difficulty may possibly, from that circumstance, have occurred in conceding this point; but as, in any new arrangement, the subject of appropriation will necessarily undergo considerable modification, we should hope that the objection formerly urged may easily be obviated.

If it should be finally determined, that the surrender of any considerable proportion of the exclusive privileges of the Company is to be made, it appears to be the more necessary that some boon should be held out to the Proprietors in alleviation of the sacrifices to which their consent may be required; we hope, therefore, we may be permitted to indulge a confident expectation of your Lordship's favourable consideration of the points now submitted.

We have the honour to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Jacob Bosanquet,*
Hugh Inglis,
W. F. Elphinstone,
Edward Parry,
Charles Mills.

The Right Honourable
Lord Viscount Melville,
&c. &c. &c.

At a SECRET COURT of DIRECTORS, held on Tuesday, the 24th March 1812.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laid before the Court a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy, dated the 21st instant, stating his sentiments in reply to their letter of the 4th instant, and enclosing a paper containing "Observations on the Hints suggested by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, 3d March 1812."

The Chairman also laid before the Court a letter from Lord Melville to the Chairman and Deputy, dated the 23d instant, in reply to the two letters which the Deputation from the Court of Directors addressed to his Lordship on the 18th and 19th instant.

The same were read.

The Chairman then moving the Court,

Ordered, That the several Papers now read, together with the other Correspondence, which has passed, respecting the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, be laid before the General Court to be held to-morrow, and printed, as speedily as possible, for the information of the Proprietors.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; noticed in the preceding Minute.

Gentlemen, India Board, 21st March 1812.

I HAVE delayed answering your letter of the 4th instant (received the 6th) until I could transmit to you, at the same time, replies to the several propositions brought forward by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, at our conference on the 4th instant.

In submitting to you these observations, however, I beg to be distinctly understood, as conveying to you only the present sentiments of His Majesty's Government on the several points to which the propositions relate. Public discussion on such an important question, may possibly produce an alteration of opinion on some of the details; and though the subject has been fully considered, it may be deemed necessary, in the further progress of the measure, to propose, on some points, regulations of a different description from those which are suggested in the enclosed observations.

The Court of Directors are perfectly correct in supposing that it is now, as it has been for a considerable time past, the fixed intention of His Majesty's Government, to withhold their concurrence from any proposition which might be submitted to Parliament for continuing to the East India Company their privileges of exclusive trade on their present footing. It is unnecessary now to discuss whether the provisions of the Act of 1793 (by which the Company's monopoly was so far relaxed, as to admit the goods of private merchants to be conveyed in the Company's ships) have in any degree fulfilled the expectations or intentions of the Legislature. It will not be denied, that the facilities granted by that Act have not been satifactory, at least to the merchants, either of this country or of India. They have been the source of constant dispute, and they have even entailed a heavy expense upon the Company, without affording to the Public any adequate benefit from such a sacrifice. You will do me the justice to recollect, that in all our discussions on this subject, both recently and on former occasions, the admission of the ships of merchants in this country into the trade of India, in concurrence with those of the Company, has never been urged as a measure, from which much immediate benefit would, in my opinion, be derived, either to the country or to the individuals who might embark in the speculation; and I certainly am not without considerable apprehension, that, at least on the first opening of the trade, the public expectation, as to the British territories in India affording any considerable outlet for British manufactures, beyond the amount of our present exports, may be disappointed. On that admission, however, and on the necessity of guarding against the unrestrained intercouse of Europeans with the territories of the Company, or of the native States in India (in which also I fully concur), nearly the whole of the arguments adduced by the Court of Directors against any opening of the trade are founded. But it must be recollected, that in determining the question, as to continuing the whole or a part of the Company's monopoly, it will be the duty of Parliament to consider, not merely whether it may be safe to prolong it, but whether it may be unsafe to abridge or abolish it. As far as relates to the trade with India, and several other countries included within the limits of the Company's Charter, the Court do not appear to have succeeded in establishing the proposition, that any detriment will arise to the public interest, either in this country or in India, or ultimately even to the interest of the Company themselves, from the introduction of private adventurers. If the Company carry on their trade more expensively and with less activity and industry than private individuals, it is unjust to the country as well as to the inhabitants of British India, that the exclusive monopoly should be continued; and in such a state of things, the trade is more likely to be advantageous to the country and beneficial to the individuals, in their hands, than in those of the Company: but if the latter shall conduct it with skill and enterprize, and with due and unremitting attention to economy, the extent of their capital, and the superior facilities which they must continue to possess, of providing their Investment in India at the cheapest rate, will undoubtedly afford them the means of successful rivalship with all other competitors.

In adverting, in your letter of the 4th instant, to the statement contained in mine of the 17th December, on the proposed transfer of the Company's army to the Crown, you do not appear to have understood accurately the purport of my suggestion. I entertain no doubt, as to the expediency of continuing to the Company's Government in India the supremacy of their military, as well as civil authority: but though various regulations may possibly be necessary, with a view to promote the discipline and efficiency of the army in India, I am not aware that any legislative enactments are requisite, except as to the amount of force which His Majesty may be empowered to maintain in India, at the expense of the Company, and perhaps also some provisions, in regard to the relative powers of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors.

In your letter of the 4th instant, you advert to the question as to how far it may be expedient to admit into the trade with this country, ships built in India, and manned with Indian seamen. This is undoubtedly an important consideration, as it involves in it, to a certain extent, a departure from the principles on which the navigation system of this country has hitherto been conducted. As far as the East-India Company is concerned, it will probably be necessary to leave the matter on its present footing, during the continuance of the war; but if the trade with India is to be opened to all British ships, in the manner already pointed out, there seems to be no sufficient reason for breaking in upon the system of our navigation laws, by permitting any other than British ships, with a due proportion of British seamen, to import colonial produce into the United Kingdom.

I have

I have not thought it requisite, in this letter, to trouble you with any observations on several points adverted to in yours of the 4th instant, which are also noticed in the enclosed paper of hints and of replies to the several propositions. I shall abstain also from any remarks on the calculations detailed in your letter, and which are introduced more with the view, as I conceive, to vindicate the Company, in their past management of the exclusive trade to India and the government of their territorial possessions, than to any practical results to be derived from your statement, in relation to the matters at present in discussion between His Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors. The Committee of the House of Commons on East-India Affairs have already submitted to the House detailed statements on that part of the subject, and in any further reports which they may present they will probably complete the investigation.

I am, Gentlemen,

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) *Melville.*

OBSERVATIONS on the Hints suggested by the Deputation of the Court of Directors, 3d March 1812; adverted to in the foregoing Letter.

1st, 2d, and 3d. It is deemed advisable, with a view to the security of the revenue and to other objects connected with the trade to China, to leave it on its present footing, and to guard, by proper regulations, against any encroachment on that branch of the Company's exclusive privilege.

4th. This proposition ought to be acceded to; with the reservation, however, that the Governments in India ought to be restricted from imposing new duties, without the previous sanction of the authorities in England.

5th. The Company are understood to have, in some degree, the power of regulating the internal trade of saltpetre in India; it appears, therefore, to be scarcely necessary to impose any other restrictions on the exportation of saltpetre from India, than such as may be deemed expedient for political objects, especially in time of war.

6th. The adoption of the regulation suggested in this proposition, will probably tend to the security and advantage of the public revenue, in collecting the duties on all articles imported from the East Indies and China, as well as other countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

7th. The Company ought at least to be indemnified from the charges incurred by this management.

8th. There does not appear to exist any sufficient reason for preventing ships from clearing out for the East Indies from other ports of the United Kingdom besides the port of London.

9th. It will be necessary, either by the regulations suggested in this proposition, or by others of a similar description, to guard against the evil therein described.

10th. It will probably be necessary to regulate the exportation of military stores to the East Indies, and also of naval stores in time of war.

11th. It is understood that the object of this proposition is to secure to the manufacturers of piece goods in India the continuance of regular and constant employment, under the same system of local management, for their benefit, which prevails at present. If that object is likely to be attained, without continuing the restrictions mentioned in this proposition, it certainly would be desirable that they should cease, except in so far as it may be necessary to regulate the importation of Indian piece goods, with a view to the protection of British manufactures.

12th. As no such restriction exists at present in the importation of silk by private merchants, and as the reasons which have hitherto been adduced, on the part of the Court of Directors, for establishing such a regulation, though entitled to much consideration, do not appear to be conclusive, it will scarcely be deemed expedient to agree to this proposal.

13th. This suggestion appears to be perfectly reasonable.

14th. It is understood, that this proposition is founded on a principle of guarding against the dangers to which vessels of less burthen than four hundred tons would be exposed on a voyage to the East Indies, and also of providing for the security of the revenue, which might be affected by permitting importations in smaller vessels. These reasons, though entitled to due consideration, do not appear to be sufficiently strong to justify the proposed restriction, or the making a distinction, in that respect, between ships trading to the East Indies and to other countries.

15th. This seems to be reasonable.

16th. It will be necessary to provide, by proper regulations, for the care and maintenance of these persons, and for their return to the East Indies.

17th. This proposal would be wholly inadmissible, unless it were limited to such unexpired engagements as do not extend beyond March 1814, when the Company's present term of exclusive privileges will expire; but the Public may fairly look to the Company to bear this burthen, as a compensation, to a certain extent, for the continuance of the exclusive trade to China.

18th. It will be indispensably necessary, for the purpose of guarding against the inconvenience herein alluded to, that the existing restrictions shall be continued, with such alterations as may be requisite, in the new system of trade.

19th. The number of His Majesty's forces to be maintained by the East India Company may, without inconvenience, be limited, as herein suggested. It will be necessary, however,

in consequence of the increased extent of the British territories in India, since the passing of the Act by which the number is at present regulated, that a considerable addition should be made to it.

20th. It will be necessary, that the present system of accounting between the East-India Company and the Paymaster General should be abolished, and new regulations enacted.

21st. These demands must necessarily be arranged on the principles suggested by the Committees of the House of Commons, who have reported upon the subject of the accounts herein referred to. If it were necessary or proper, in discussing the future regulations which it may be deemed advisable to establish, respecting the affairs of the East-India Company, there would be no difficulty in demonstrating, that the amount of force maintained in India has not gone beyond what was requisite for the defence and security of the Company's possessions, and for other operations, intimately and inseparably connected with those objects.

22d. The Proprietors ought to be secured, as at present, in their dividend of ten and a half per cent.

23d. The whole of the surplus funds of the East-India Company, at home and abroad, ought to be applied, in the first instance, to the reduction of debt, till it is reduced in India to the sum of ten millions, and the bond debt at home to the sum of three millions, after providing for a proportionate increase of the capital stock of the Company, if they shall think fit to avail themselves of the power now vested in them by law to that effect.

24th. It is intended to submit to Parliament a proposition to that effect, or similar in substance.

25th. If the object adverted to in this proposition can be obtained by exclusion from the dominions of the Emperor of China, and a prohibition to import the produce of that country without license from the Company, it will be preferable to the mode herein suggested. There seems to be no reason for excluding the private trade from the Spice Islands.

LETTER from the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Melville to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; also noticed in the Minute above-mentioned.

Gentlemen, India Board, 23d March 1812.

I HAVE had the honour to receive the two letters which the Deputation from the Court of Directors addressed to me, on the 18th and 19th instant.

It is undoubtedly reasonable, that the further term now proposed to be granted to the East-India Company of their privileges of exclusive trade and the government of the British territorial possessions in India, should be for such a period, as may be sufficient, if unforeseen contingencies do not arise, to produce a considerable reduction of the debt, both in India, and at home. The experience, however, of the last twenty years, has sufficiently demonstrated, that it is impossible to calculate, with any degree of accuracy, on what may be the state of the Company's affairs in India at the expiry of another period of the same duration. If they are prosperous, the same term as was granted in 1793 will be sufficient for the purposes described in your letter of the 18th; but if untoward events shall occur, and the Company shall be again engaged in expensive wars, it will be desirable that Parliament should have the opportunity of reconsidering the subject, and of making such new provisions as the case may appear to require. Under those circumstances, I do not think it will be advisable to propose a longer term than what was granted by the Act of 1793, *viz.* twenty years from the expiry of the existing period, with three years previous notice.

I have no hesitation in admitting that the suggestion in your letter of the 19th instant, relative to the continuance of the dividend of ten shillings per cent. on the existing capital of the East-India Company, after the separate fund shall be exhausted, is reasonable, and that it will be proper to comply with it.

Your proposition, in regard to the payment of the Property-tax, requires much more consideration, and I cannot, at present, bring myself to concur in the expediency of agreeing to submit it to Parliament. A confident expectation may be entertained, from the state of the Company's revenues in India, and from the reduction of expense which has already taken place, or which may still be effected, both at home and abroad, by means completely within your power, that a large annual surplus will be available towards the reduction of debt; but when it is recollected, that though the amount of the debt in India has recently been considerably diminished, it has been proportionably increased at home; and considering, also, that provision must be made, for the possible contingency of the Company having to pay, in this country, the interest, not only of their large debt at home, but also of the whole debt of India, I do not think that it would be wise or prudent, at least till after the experience of a few years, to make an addition to the permanent charges of the Company at home, to the amount of the Property-tax upon their dividends.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company.

(Signed) *Melville.*

PAPERS

RELATING TO

The East-India Company's Charter;

VIZ.

CORRESPONDENCE between the President of the Board of Controul, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company; &c.—1808—1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
14 *April* 1812:
And to be Reprinted, 12 *March* 1813.

Copy of a REPORT from the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 9th February 1813:—On the subject of the TRADE with the EAST INDIES AND CHINA.

THE President of the India Board having, in his recent Letter of the 4th January, referred the Court to the petitions presented to Parliament, in the course of last session, from the Merchants and Manufacturers connected with the Outports, for fuller information than had been then imparted to the Court, concerning the representations which had induced His Majesty's ministers to be of opinion that the Import Trade from the East Indies should not be confined to the port of London, Your Committee determined on examining those petitions as they stand recorded in the votes of the House of Commons. But in going into this task, your Committee found that it involved a review of all the petitions lately preferred against a renewal of the Company's Charter, because the arguments in favour of the Outports were interspersed through them. The whole of those petitions have therefore been perused; and one remark which immediately presents itself on that perusal, a remark entitled, in the opinion of your Committee, to particular attention—is, that those arguments in behalf of the Outports are, in a very material degree, the arguments which are directly urged for the abolition of the whole of the Company's exclusive commercial privileges; and the claims of the Outports are contended for, as a part of the entire freedom in the Eastern trade, which is demanded for all the subjects of the empire. The places especially which are strictly Outports, proceed, in their petitions, upon principles which arraign every species and degree of monopoly; and it is chiefly from those principles that they deduce as a consequence the right of the Outports to a free participation in Indian imports. But as, in the deliberate and just opinion of His Majesty's ministers, those principles and arguments are not valid for the main claim of the petitioners, it is to be presumed, that neither can they in the same opinion be valid for the subordinate claim of the Outports, so far as it is rested on the same foundations; which, however, are the foundations built on by the generality of the petitions. The few remaining arguments on this question, relate principally to the facility and certainty with which the revenue may be collected at the Outports; and to the safety with which the honourable men composing the commercial class of this country, may be admitted to all the settlements and countries of the East. But these are mere assertions of opinion, to be classed with the "untried theories" of the time, and, as far as the light of experience goes, opposed by it. If they were even proved, which they are in no degree, they would not by any means satisfy all the great interests abroad and at home, which are involved in the question of the Outports; and therefore your Committee are entirely at a loss to discover how the arguments in favour of those ports, as they stand in the petitions to Parliament, resting chiefly on principles which His Majesty's Government do not admit, have so presented themselves to the ministers, as in their view "to establish a claim against an absolute "restriction of the Import Trade to the port of London;" or how, from the *ex parte* representations of those petitions, which proceed on the demand of an entire liberty of trade to India and China, a demand resisted by His Majesty's Government, any clear definite idea is to be obtained of that degree of "liberty of trade, which the "merchants may enjoy without injury to other important national interests." And hence your Committee humbly conceive, that this problem, so important in its nature, namely, the measure of further liberty which may be safely granted, still remains to be solved, and requires deliberate and accurate investigation.

These remarks may perhaps receive some confirmation from the succinct view which your Committee, enlarging somewhat their first design, are now about to submit, of the principal matters contained in the petitions for the abolition of the Company s commercial privileges, and of the answers to which they are obviously liable: Although the same allegations which are thus urged have often been combated, it may be proper, on account of the channel in which they now come forward, and of the publicity of the present discussion, to give some distinct reply to them, which will at least further evince the disposition of the Court to shrink from no charge, and to shun no inquiry.

All the material objections which appear in those Petitions to the renewal of the Company's Charter, may be comprised under the following heads:

1st, That Commercial Monopolies, especially if extensive and long continued, are in their nature and according to the experience of past ages, inexpedient, impolitic, and unjust; and that the monopoly of a joint stock Company must be managed with negligence, waste and prodigality, unlikely to be practised by private merchants; (some of the petitions admit that monopolies may be tolerated in the beginnings of trade.)

2d, That the monopoly of the East India Company has been injurious to the nation, great evils having resulted from it: that it is inadequate to an extended trade; has locked up national capital; has retarded improvement; has not advanced trade, nor carried it to many countries within the Company's limits: that it cools the ardour of generous and liberal competition; has deprived the Woollen manufacturers of Gloucester, Wiltshire, Exeter, Shrewsbury, and the manufacturers of other places; some, of supplying an immense population; others, of preparing articles for China, on lower terms than the Company allow; others, of carrying on trade with India and the countries north of it; others, of receiving orders, infinitely beyond what they now obtain from the East India Company: that it is (particularly in the opinion of the Staffordshire potters) unfavourable to the introduction of new articles: that its exports to the East do not amount to a fifth of the exports of this country to America: that all ideas of participation in the profits of a monopoly trade, by payment into the Exchequer, ever will be vain and illusory; of which the disappointment of the nation, in regard to the Company, is a complete illustration: that the intention of opening the trade will be frustrated, by leaving the Company any controul over Private Trade: that it is proved, by undeniable documents, that if the trade be allowed to remain under its present restrictions, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other states: that it must, if continued, diminish the sources of private wealth and national revenue; that the reasonings in favour of the monopoly proceed from narrow partial views, have been demonstrated fallacious, and will apply equally to every other branch of British commerce: that it is humiliating to individuals, degrading to the national character, and a national grievance.

3d, That notwithstanding the *increase* of the Company's territories, their trade has *decreased*, though protected from enemies and hostile rivalry; that since the renewal of the Charter in 1793, they have added greatly to their debt; that the pecuniary participation held out to the country in 1793 has not been realized; but has been converted by the East India Company into repeated claims on the public purse and credit for enormous sums to support their establishments; and that further and still greater pecuniary assistance is now required, to avert embarrassments in which they may be soon involved.

4th, That a full and free right to trade to and with all countries and people in amity with His Majesty, and more particularly those countries *acquired and maintained by the efforts and valour of the forces of His Majesty*, is naturally the undoubted birthright and inheritance of the people of this empire, of every subject of it, and every port in it, and that the unrestrained exercise of that right is essentially necessary to the maintenance of the manufacturers, and prosperity of the commerce of this country; that the confinement of the Eastern trade to the port of London would be a violation of that right, at once unnecessary, unjust and impolitic—unnecessary, because the duties may be collected with greater ease and less loss by pilferage in the Outports, the taxes on West Indian and American produce being now collected with known safety—unjust, because every mercantile place in the United Kingdom is entitled to the same privileges—and impolitic, because the superior

superior economy and dispatch that prevail in the Outports, are requisite to secure an equality with foreign nations. In these claims for the Outports, there is a general concurrence in the petitions from Plymouth, Glasgow, Paisley, Dundee, Arbroath, Leith, Edinburgh, Belfast, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull; of which three last-mentioned places, Bristol and Liverpool state, that they have, in contemplation of the opening of the trade to India, enlarged their docks; and Hull, that there should be no restraint as to the size of vessels to be admitted into the Indian trade.

5th, That no satisfactory reason can be assigned, why the trade to China should not be opened; that the difficulty apprehended in collecting the Tea duties is ideal; that the British character forbids injurious suspicions as to inconveniences in India and China from opening the trade:—that, in the avowed opinion of one set of petitioners, the merchants of this country should be allowed to trade directly from the East to the British West Indies; and another set claim, that the products of the East shall, without being first landed in this kingdom, be transported to the British West Indies, the American colonies, and all other countries south of Cape Finisterre, and within the Mediterranean.

6th, That the existing monopoly has, contrary to reason and justice, led to a singular peculiarity, the concession of privileges to foreign nations in amity with His Majesty, which are rigorously denied to merchants of the British empire; or according to others, that the trade is open to *all the world* except British merchants: that the American States have long enjoyed this trade at the expense of our own people, employing British capital and compelling the Company to shrink from competition; that they have engrossed a great part of this trade and also of that to China, which the Company formerly possessed; that the American merchants being unfettered, have undersold the Company in the markets of Europe, have deprived them of those markets, and also the markets of South America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean and Malta, whilst the English trade has become less extensive and profitable; that the example of the citizens of the United States, who have evinced the superiority of individual industry, when opposed to the negligence and prodigality of a joint stock Company, and the delays and abuses of their concerns, proves the competency of British individuals to carry on an extensive commerce to the East Indies, China, and other countries within the Charter of the Company: that the monopoly is favourable to foreigners, injurious to British subjects, and its abolition necessary, to enable British merchants to meet neutrals and other foreigners, in fair competition, with the products of the East, in their own markets: or at least, according to others, that British subjects should be put on a footing with foreigners in this trade.

7th. That the distresses and privations of the manufacturing and trading classes (distresses aggravated, say some, by the monopoly of the East India Company) under the continental system of Buonaparte, the disputes with America, the exclusion from usual markets, the stagnation or decline of trade, are grievous; that the mercantile, manufacturing and shipping interests all suffer; that the country is burthened with great naval and military establishments; and that under such hardships, pressures and exclusions, every possible relief is wanted, and new sources of trade ought to be looked for; and that on account of the existing war, and for the maintenance of our naval superiority, and the preservation of our commercial, maritime, and financial interests, an open trade is necessary.

8th. That it is a well-ascertained fact, that during the time of the Protectorate, there were men who boldly violated the Company's Charter, and carried on the trade with such success, that they were able to sell the commodities of the East, in the different markets of Europe, on lower terms than had ever been known; and at this day individual merchants have traded to India with profit, even under all the difficulties, delays and taxes imposed upon them by the Company; that the Private Trade has continued to increase, although fettered with many restrictions, but that these restrictions deter people unacquainted with India, and residing at home, from engaging in the trade; that a free Trade to the East would be a measure admirably calculated for removing present evils, would be a substitute for the loss of European commerce, an equivalent for all other markets, and would necessarily open new and extensive markets, a field greater than any other country offers, and beyond the grasp of the enemy; a field to British skill, industry and enterprize, and to capital, otherwise useless whilst the national resources are stunted;—that thousands who are now reduced to idleness and poverty, might be actively engaged; that the capital, spirit

and *knowledge* of British merchants are unbounded;—that a free Trade to India would turn the wealth acquired by the foreign merchant, into the pockets of the subjects of this country; would excite a fair emulation to bring all the produce of the East to its proper level in the home market, to the great benefit of this country; would enable our manufacturers with more advantage to exert their skill and industry to produce new articles of trade, and to give full employment to the operative classes of the community; would circulate the trade, now confined to London, through every part of the United Kingdom; would be the means of increasing our maritime strength, our financial resources, and the wealth and glory of the British empire. Such is the general tenor of the petitions on this head; but the language of the one from Sheffield is so animated and sanguine, that it may not be improper to transcribe a part of it:—"The petitioners are fully "persuaded if the trade to the East Indies were thrown open to all His Majesty's "subjects, such new and abundant markets would be discovered and established, as "would enable them to set at defiance every effort to injure them, by that sworn "enemy to the prosperity and the peace of Europe, the present unprincipled Ruler of "France; and that the petitioners doubt not, if the trade of this United Kingdom were "permitted to flow unimpeded over those extensive, luxuriant, and opulent regions; "though it might in the outset, like a torrent represt and swollen by obstruction, when "its sluices were first opened, break forth with uncontrollable impetuosity, deluging, "instead of supplying the district before it; yet that very violence which at the be-"ginning might be partially injurious, would in the issue prove highly and permanently "beneficial; no part being unvisited, the waters of commerce that spread over the "face of the land, as they subsided would wear themselves channels through which "they might continue to flow ever afterwards, in regular and fertilizing streams; and "that to the wealthy, enterprizing, honourable and indefatigable British merchant, "conducting in person his own concerns, no obstacle would prove insurmountable, "no prejudice invincible, no difficulty disheartening; wants where he found them "he would supply; where they did not exist he would create them, by affording the "means of gratification."

9th. That the imagined hardship of depriving the Company of the only lucrative branch of their trade, that to China, will be alleviated by the wealth, influence, knowledge and experience, which in their united capacity they will still be enabled to oppose to the unassisted efforts of private merchants:—that if indeed, the Company can carry on trade to greater advantage than the private merchant, they have nothing to fear, they will reap their merited reward by the benefit of competition; and without competition neither would commerce have risen to its present standard, nor will it increase to bear the increasing expenses of the nation. And with respect to the danger of excessive speculation, it is said by Glasgow to be imaginary, because the enterprise of individuals is uniformly limited by their means and success; because any evil of this nature is temporary and checks itself; and that *the very worst that can occur in the event of the abandonment of the trade by the Public, would be, that matters would again return to their present state.* On all the grounds, therefore, stated in the petitions, they in general require a full and entire freedom of trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, including China, and all the countries within the Charter of the East India Company; *and for the means of indemnifying or remunerating the claims of the Company,* one petition proposes, "*a fair and equal impost on the trade in question.*"

Your Committee having thus submitted an abstract, under different heads, of the contents of the petitions, in which abstract they are persuaded nothing material is omitted, will now proceed to offer some observations on each of those heads.

And *first,* With regard to the doctrine of monopolies in general, your Committee do not conceive that they are much called upon to enter into any discussion of it; because what is termed the monopoly of the East India Company is, as it now exists and has long existed, an institution of a singular nature, formed upon principles peculiar to itself, not merely or chiefly for the purposes of trade, and must be examined with reference to the ends of its institution, and the importance of those ends, which will be the subject of the next article. In the mean time, it may be observed upon this first head, that the ablest writers upon political economy, and the most strenuous against monopolies, have not condemned them simply and universally, as most of the petitions now in question do. Even Dr. Adam Smith acquiesces in the establishment of the Chartered Banks

of

of England and Scotland, which are a species of monopoly; and he praises the Act of Navigation, which is founded on the principle of exclusive privilege. He admits also the propriety of a temporary monopoly of new machines and new books; and what is more immediately to the present purpose, he grants, in agreement with Montesquieu and others, as some of the petitioners seem also candidly to allow, that "when a Company of Merchants (to use his own words) undertake, at their own risk "and expense, to establish a new trade with some remote and barbarous nation, it may "not be unreasonable to incorporate them into a joint stock Company, and to grant "them a monopoly, in case of their success, for a certain number of years. It is the "easiest and most natural way in which a State can recompence them for hazarding "a dangerous and expensive experiment, of which the Public is afterwards to reap "the benefit." But, even in this proposition, it may be observed, that the interests of the two parties, the Company of Merchants and the Public, seem scarcely to be equally cared for. The privilege given by the State, is a privilege for its own benefit, which is to cost it nothing, should the experiment fail; and of which it is to enjoy the permanent advantage, if the experiment succeed. It is safe from loss; and, besides its share of what present advantage there may be, is to have ultimately the fee simple of all the gain that may result. Undoubtedly, in this case, the term of enjoyment by the merchants, after all the season of hazard and vicissitude is past, should be ample; and it were to be wished, that those who are now so eager to take gratuitous possession of all the commercial establishments formed at such immense risks and expense by the East India Company, would consider more equitably than the language of their petitions does, the fair claims of a body, even if regarded merely in a commercial light, who have hitherto been working, through a long series of time, of difficulties and dangers, to the vast benefit of the nation, whilst their own fair compensation yet remains to be obtained.

Secondly, With respect to that species of exclusive privilege, called the East India Company's monopoly, your Committee cannot begin their remarks upon the accusations brought against it, without lamenting the surprising want of information which the generality of the petitioners discover relative to the Company's system, conduct and affairs; and your Committee are compelled to add, a mortifying defect of attention also regarding things that could not possibly be unknown to the petitioners; they treat the whole question of the monopoly, as if it were purely a commercial question; as if it involved no high question of policy; as if it stood unconnected with the acquisition, the government and the preservation of a great Indian empire; and as if, from its political relations, the question concerning it had no bearing on the British constitution. Thus, say some of the petitioners "the reasonings in favour "of the monopoly proceed from narrow partial views, demonstrated to be fallacious, "and which will apply equally to every other branch of British commerce;" whereas it is abundantly obvious, that the exclusive commercial privileges enjoyed by the Company in the Indian trade (however well entitled they are to them on other accounts) are contended for by them, and have been continued by the Legislature, mainly because deemed to be necessary for the political government of India, and not at all on account of any pecuniary participation, which one of the petitions erroneously assumes to be now in question. The same cause also was understood to require the continuance of the China monopoly, though that privilege stands upon other irrefragable grounds, as the unlimited admission of British ships into any quarter of the Eastern Seas could not be thought compatible with the system adopted for the security of our Eastern territorial possessions. The commercial monopoly therefore is, in a word, an instrument in the hands of the Company, for the political government of India. Such it has been maintained by them, and admitted by ministers in the discussions respecting the Charter to be; but this great truth, either as a fact or as a principle, is unnoticed in the petitions. Some of the petitioners are indeed so just as to recollect that the India Company have territorial rights, and to say that it is not their wish to trench upon them; but they do not seem to be aware, that those rights can be enjoyed only through the medium of commercial privileges, or that any provision can be made for securing them compatibly with their own claims for an universal opening of the Eastern trade. The petitioners proceed, not only as if the renewal of the privileges in the Indian trade were merely a question of commerce, but as if it were a question of strict monopoly, such as was agitated in King William's time. To the admission given to Private Merchants into the Indian trade, by the Act of 1793, enlarged by the arrangement of 1802, and in practice occasionally still further extended (not to speak of the considerable privileges

enjoyed by the commanders and officers of the Company's ships) the petitioners do not advert, except to blame the Company for the alleged inefficiency of all those concessions, which in reality greatly relaxed the monopoly, and made it what the late Lord Melville called a regulated or qualified monopoly. In thus censuring the Company, the petitioners resort to some representations formerly brought against them, and sufficiently answered on their part; except in respect to the irregular dispatch of the extra ships from India, a matter originating with the governments there from the political circumstances of the times; but that controversy is now past, and quite irrelevant to the present state of things: for another point to be held up to particular attention is, that the Company have lately acquiesced in vastly larger concessions, that is, in a general trade between the United Kingdom and India, through the port of London. Yet this new and great change in the Indian system, the petitioners too generally overlook. That it has ever attracted their notice is only to be inferred from their contending that the trade shall be general to all the ports of the Kingdom; but, in their attacks upon the Company, they act as if the whole original structure of the monopoly were still standing and obstinately defended; and when the Company acquiesce in large relaxations, the petitioners nevertheless persist in charging them with all the evils of the most rigid monopoly, for the purpose as it would seem of aggravating the case against the Company in the eyes of Parliament and of the Public, and strengthening the prejudices which so much pains have been taken to diffuse. Thus the political part of the Company's system and its intimate connexion with commerce, is left entirely out of sight; and the present state of the Company's commercial privileges is not accurately represented, nor the actual state of the question concerning the future measure of those privileges fairly brought into view.

But it ought to be again and again pressed upon the public attention, that the first and great object in any new arrangement for India, is not commercial, but political; and that the safe and beneficial administration of that empire, is a consideration paramount to all others. No one has denied, either that the Company have conducted and do conduct the administration to the great improvement of the security and happiness of the vast population that empire contains, or that the government of it should remain with them, and consequently that the means requisite to enable them to continue to execute so great a trust, should also be afforded. The nature and extent of those means form, therefore, the precise question now at issue; but on this important point, as has been already intimated, the petitions in general are quite silent, and the propositions contained in them go to deprive the Company wholly of those means, particularly the monopoly of the China trade, the reasons for continuing which will be explained in a subsequent head.

With regard to the effects of the monopoly on the manufactures, trade, and other interests of this country, if any thing said in these days to the discredit of the Company, could occasion surprise, it would be the representations given in the petitions on that head. The Company are accused of obstructing the export of the manufactures of this country, even by some (with an honourable exception of the rest) of those Woollen manufacturers who have owed their chief employment to the Company's commissions, continued for the benefit of the nation, under a certainty of deriving no profit from the exported article.

Of those "undeniable documents," by which one of the petitions in an authoritative style affirms, "it is proved, that if the trade be allowed to remain under its present "restrictions, it will languish, decay, and pass into the hands of other States; that "the monopoly must, if continued, diminish the resources of private wealth and of "national revenue;" your Committee have never heard, and they cannot conceive that any such documents exist. It is more probable that the petitioners have put their own sense upon the statements of the Company, which furnish the most authentic materials in this case, and if fairly examined, with a reference to other relative circumstances, will lead to conclusions directly opposite. The subject of the American trade to India, which seems chiefly alluded to, will be discussed in the sequel. That trade, as will hereafter more fully appear, has owed its increase essentially to the state of war in which this nation has been placed for a long series of years past. If the American trade with India were still going on, a much easier and juster remedy for the alledged evils of it could be found, than the extinction of the Company's remaining commercial privileges. But these heavy forebodings are pronounced,

pronounced, when America and every European nation (the distressed one of Portugal excepted) are actually wholly excluded from the Indian seas.

There seems to be a general and deplorable delusion respecting the practicability of a vast extension of the sale of the manufactures of this country, in India and China, and of the productions of those countries here. This question will be the immediate subject of a following article; but your Committee may, in the mean time, confidently say that the Company have, in a long course of years, made more numerous, persevering, costly experiments, in attempting to push the vent of British commodities, particularly woollens and metals, in the East, than the means, the resources, the safety of private merchants, are likely to enable them to make. The correspondence of the Company with their servants abroad at different periods, on this interesting concern, would fill many volumes. That the East India Company, far from impeding the prosperity of the country, as the petitions, in opposition to history and experience, allege, have by means of their monopoly essentially contributed to its wealth and its greatness, it will be much more easy to shew, than to discover accurately, where the limit of the advantages resulting from their institution is to be fixed. They gave a very early impulse to the manufactures and trade of this country; they opened a new commerce, not with the East only, but, by means of their returns from thence, with foreign Europe; they soon increased the ship-building and improved the navigation of the kingdom, both which they have, in latter times, carried to a degree of advancement that has made their fleets serviceable in the wars of the nation, and the commanders successful in adding to the naval glory of their country. Against the jealous rivalship of the Portuguese and Dutch, they, through a long course of hostilities from a superior force, maintained for this nation a share in the India trade; they preserved it from being totally lost, amidst all the convulsions of the civil wars; they outlived even the more dangerous innovations of subsequent periods; they upheld in India the national interests against the ambitious designs of European enemies, and the despotic violence of native powers; and in a long and arduous struggle, maintained, with little exception, at their own expense, they acquired a territorial empire for the mother country, which exalted its rank in the scale of nations. They have, since expelled every European nation, except our ally of Portugal, from the Indian continent and ocean, and they have given a better government to an immensely extended empire, than the East ever saw before.

In all this progress, not the ability and wisdom of their civil servants only have been conspicuous, but the talents and valour of their military officers have signally added to the glory and renown of the British nation. By those officers, a grand army has been formed of native troops, in discipline, attachment and efficiency, a just subject of admiration; and from the time of the first Clive downward, the exploits performed by the Company's military servants in India, equal in brilliancy those recorded in any period of modern history.

To all these public benefits is to be added, the direct wealth with which the Company have been the means of enriching the nation. The amount of these contributions, consisting in the profits of manufacturers, ship-builders and tradesmen, ship-owners and officers, servants and labourers, miners, re-exporters of Eastern productions to foreign parts, and other descriptions of persons gaining by the Company's trade, in dividends to proprietors, payments to Government, and the influx of private fortunes acquired in India, especially in the last fifty-five years, may perhaps be moderately estimated at one hundred millions sterling. Such are the injuries, the grievances, the evils, such the degradation, which the East India Company have brought on the country.

Thirdly, The charges under the third head are nothing more than groundless accusations, calculated to render the Company unpopular, and, except the first article, which is new, have been often answered: as to this article, it is not true that, on the whole, the Company's imports have decreased, although the sales have in some years, fallen off, by the exclusion of British commodities from the European continent; an evil common to all the merchants of this country, but now the occasion of a charge against the Company. And what virtue can the expulsion of enemies and rivals from the Indian seas have to increase trade, if, when merchandize is brought to Europe, there is only a tardy and diminished sale for it? Again, is it a thing of course, that recently acquired provinces, impoverished, unsettled, containing a people every way dissimilar to us, should purchase our commodities, when

the inhabitants of other parts of Hindostan, where we have been settled for ages, have still so little relish for them? The stipulation in the Act of 1793, for a pecuniary participation by the Public, was a conditional stipulation, depending on a contingency, which has never become a reality but in one year, that immediately following the last renewal of the Charter. The long war in which, with hardly any intermission, this country has been engaged ever since 1793, has, by increasing the Company's expenses beyond the most extravagant supposition that could have been previously formed on that head, absorbed all the expected sources of accumulation. Of this, every Administration since 1794 has been sensible; but the same utterly groundless charge continues to be repeated. "This promised participation," say some of the petitions, "has been converted by the Company into repeated claims "on the public purse, and credit for enormous sums, to support their establishments:" a most unfounded statement. The Company have never had occasion to apply for aid to support their establishments; their applications to Parliament have either been in consequence of levies by Government on the score of participation in the territorial revenues, or for reimbursement of immense sums expended for the State in military expeditions; sums very tardily acknowledged, and not yet fully paid: or to enable the Company to meet the transfer of Indian territorial debt to this country; a debt not increased by their order, or according to their wish, though the petitions charge the increase to them, but sanctioned by His Majesty's Government and by Parliament; a debt which, every intelligent person knows, it never was or can be possible, in the nature of things, to discharge out of the Company's commercial funds, and therefore most unjustly made a ground of accusation against them.

Fourthly, The claim to a full and free Trade, as the right by birth and inheritance of every subject in the realm, and the arguments in favour of extending it to the Outports, are contained under the fourth head.

With regard to the general position on which the arguments are founded, little need be said. It is an obvious principle, that men, living in society, must submit to the laws of the society and to restraints upon their natural liberty, when the public interest, in the opinion of the legislative authority, requires it. The Indian monopoly was at first established, because it was thought beneficial to the commercial interests of the country. It was long continued on the same principle; now it is more a political than a commercial question. It may be stated thus:—whether it be more for the interest of the nation to maintain the Indian empire, under the system which has hitherto preserved and improved it,—a system greatly relaxed as to the trade with India, and which has also preserved a lucrative commercial intercourse with China,—or to adopt a system of entirely free commercial communication with both countries at the hazard of losing that empire and the China trade, or of rendering the tranquillity and retention of the one, and the enjoyment of the other, less secure. Until this question, or one reduced to still lower terms, namely, whether it would be prudent, for the sake of the object in view, to run any hazard where the stake is so great, is solved in favour of an open Trade, the plea of natural inherent right has no title to be heard. No such solution has yet been produced. It has, on the contrary, been shewn, that dangers and disadvantages, both in the East and at home, would attend the opening of the Trade; but it has not been shewn, that any measures which have been suggested as preventives, would be at all effectual. No adequate provision, therefore, against those dangers and disadvantages is yet proposed; hence it may fairly be presumed, none has been found. But, until such a remedy is discovered, the present system ought not to be overturned. The opening of the Outports would, according to the unanswered reasonings of the Court, have this effect. The opening of a part of the Outports would lead to the same effect, though, perhaps, by a somewhat slower progress; for it would immediately reduce and derange the periodical public sales of the Company, which is the master wheel in the mechanism of their Import Trade. His Majesty's ministers, in not proposing to open all the Outports, both admit the contingency of danger from such a measure, and set aside the argument of universal inherent right; but it remains utterly unproved, that danger would not result from opening even a few Outports, especially if the Export Trade is allowed to all; and that after any had been so privileged, which would be in effect a monopoly against the rest, those others would never be quiet, until they also were admitted; so that the whole of the danger will follow from the first step, and ought to be contemplated accordingly. It may just be observed, that the quality ascribed to certain countries, as giving the petitioners more particularly a right to a free Trade with them; the quality of having been "acquired

"and

" and maintained by the efforts and valour of the forces of His Majesty," properly appertains neither to Hindostan nor to China, and that the territories held by the Company were acquired by undue exclusive powers and privileges received from the legislature.

Upon the same ground of natural inherent right, and of the necessity of the exercise of that right, as essential to the maintenance of the manufactures and commercial prosperity of the country, is placed the claim of the Outports to a free importation of goods from India and China. Under the fourth head, therefore, your Committee have collected the strength of the arguments contained in the petitions in support of this claim; arguments to which the President of the India Board was pleased to refer the Court. The argument of inherent right has been already considered: the other arguments, which may be given in the words of the Glasgow petition, are, " That " the confinement of the Indian imports to the port of London would be unnecessary, " impolitic, and unjust: unnecessary because, first, the ideal difficulty of collecting " the taxes is fully obviated, by the known safety with which the duties are levied on " articles of West Indian and American produce: and secondly, because the duties " may be collected with greater ease, and less loss from pilferage, in the Outports; " unjust, because every mercantile place in the kingdom is entitled to the same pri- " vileges; and impolitic, because the superior economy and dispatch that prevail at " the Outports are requisite to secure an equality with foreign nations."

On the second of these three arguments it may be observed; that the claim of all the Outports to a participation in the Indian trade, as matter of equal right, stands upon the same principle as the claim of all individuals, which has just been considered, and must be determined in the same way and order; it therefore demands no farther notice here. If it shall be judged, that no larger interest than that of the Outports opposes their claim, then, and then only, will it be entitled to attention.

The first argument is; the known safety, and greater facility, with which duties are collected at the Outports. Whether that facility be, in fact, greater or not, it is needless to examine. If it were indeed so, it would still leave undecided a much more important question; the danger of smuggling. On that danger the Court have enlarged in their Letters to the President of the India Board, of the 13th January, 1809, and 15th and 29th of April, 1812. Your Committee cannot but hope, that these Letters will be perused by Members of Parliament, as their contents are material to a just consideration of the subject. The Court have respectfully stated to Lord Buckinghamshire, that no adequate answer has been given to these letters: his Lordship in addition to what he has himself said, has referred the Court to the petitions. The argument just quoted, is the most direct and indeed the only one to the point which your Committee have discovered in all the petitions. But it does not meet the main objections of the Court, taken from the danger of smuggling; they remain untouched and unnoticed.

Those dangers were contemplated, upon the supposition, that only the opening of the Indian trade was in question; and in this way your Committee will now consider them, reserving to a future article some remarks on the still greater danger of smuggling, which would follow, if the China monopoly were abolished; and which would be experienced, whilst our merchants were permitted to visit China at all. It is from the facilities of smuggling Tea, that ships cleared out for or from India, would find in the Eastern Islands, in the voyage home, and on the coasts of Scotland and Ireland, that the Court have apprehended the chief dangers would arise. In the Eastern Islands there are no Custom-houses, clearances, or manifests. There are great ranges of coasts in the remoter parts of the United Kingdom, where there is no Custom-house: bulk might be broken, and no detection follow where the ship should afterwards be regularly entered. It does not in the least follow, that these evils might not happen, though it should be true, that the taxes on West Indian and American commodities are safely collected; for these commodities come generally in very large unwieldy casks or packages, are, in proportion to their bulk, of much less value than Tea, which is also packed in small portable cases, and they come from countries abounding with regular Custom-houses, whence they cannot sail without manifests and clearances; yet with all these safeguards, your Committee are credibly informed, that the Americans find means to smuggle Tea into this country. But, even supposing ships came direct to an Outport, without having broken bulk, what comparison is there between the collection of duties at any port, provincial or

metropolitan, and the collection of tea duties with perfect certainty, facility, and a very trifling expense, at the India House? The objections stated at large in the Court's letters, your Committee beg leave to repeat, remain without any sound answer; and it is extremely material to observe, that the opinions maintained in them, on this subject, are corroborated by the reports which the Boards of Customs and Excise have made to His Majesty's ministers, respecting the danger that would arise to the revenue, from the adoption of the new system; a danger which, in their judgment, would be inevitable.

The third argument urged in the petitions, is taken from the necessity of securing an equality with foreign nations, which it is said, the superior economy and dispatch at the Outports will do. If this alledged advantage of the Outports were admitted, it would in the opinion of your Committee, weigh but little in the general question. The difference cannot be material in itself, and its effect little, in a trade so unlikely to become of any magnitude.

There are, however, other considerations of great weight belonging to the question of opening the Outports, to which the petitions do not advert. One of these is, the immense interests which the port of London, with all its descriptions of merchants, tradesmen, tea dealers, factors, brokers, dyers, packers, callenderers, inspectors, labourers, ship builders, ship chandlers, rope makers, ship owners, mariners, and all their train of establishments, warehouses, wharfs, docks, yards, premises, shipping, formed in the course of two centuries, in which the Company's privilege, and the law of the land, have made the metropolis the sole seat of the Eastern commerce; all these interests, with the Corporation of London, have represented to Parliament, the ruin in which they would be involved by the opening of the trade to the Outports. The Company's periodical public sales, on which so much of the order and success of their business depend, would be interfered with, and their very large property in warehouses and other buildings deteriorated; in short, all the institutions, public and private, of the capital, for carrying on the Eastern trade, would be shattered or broken down. The removal of the trade would effect this although the new speculations and enterprises would establish nothing equivalent in other places, far less compensate the losses of the supplanted parties. Your Committee cannot go into this subject sufficiently to give a just sense of the magnitude and importance of it; but they may seriously ask—Is the case equal between the people of London and those of the Outports? Would it be right to expose to privation and ruin one set, by withdrawing from them what they have long enjoyed, in order to add to the comfortable provision the other set already possess; and this only to save them the slight inconvenience of bringing their Indian imports to the port of London.

Let it never be forgotten too, that the Indian people are concerned in this question; the Court have already in their letters to Lord Melville and Lord Buckinghamshire stated their apprehensions, that the opening of the Outports to imports from India, might increase the resort of European adventurers to India. It has been advanced in return from some quarters, that the police of India is so excellent, as to obviate every danger of this kind; your Committee are sorry to observe, that they find in the records of the Bengal government, informations concerning the police, which do not warrant them to conclude quite so favourably of it; for in fact, with all the progressive improvements in the system of the government there, they have not yet been able to bring the police into a state of perfect efficiency. The Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons has entered much into this subject, and one quotation from the conclusion of it, may suffice to justify this observation:—"It does not, "therefore, appear to have been from any want of information in regard to the im-"perfect states of the police, that the Government was unable to prevent its becoming "worse; but rather, as your Committee should suppose, from the difficulties which "presented themselves to the application of an efficacious remedy."

Fifthly, On the China monopoly. Besides the connection already noticed of the China monopoly, with the policy of our Indian system, the uniting of this trade under one head is necessary, both on account of the extreme caution required in the conduct of our intercourse with so jealous and inflexible a government as the Chinese, and of the security of the large revenue derived by the British public, from the branch of commerce. The habits of the Chinese nation are known to be as fixed as they are peculiar; their government is a pure despotism, jealous of the smallest tendency to insubordination or innovation; the people are guided by a principle of implicit submission

mission to their superiors; and both government and people, hold all disorderly conduct in the utmost abhorrence. Foreign trade is held in low estimation, and the commerce which Europeans have been permitted to carry on is subjected to manifold and rigorous restrictions, intended to prevent the intermixture of strangers with the natives, and to guard against their entrance into the interior of the country, and hazard of their becoming, in any way, troublesome to the government. The ships of European nations are allowed to resort to only one port in an empire of so vast extent; and there even, no stranger is permitted a constant residence without credentials from the sovereign of the state to which he belongs. When a factory is established, for which one spot is fixed, the factors are confined to very narrow precincts around it; they dare not make an excursion beyond those precincts into the open fields, nor enter into the closely adjoining city of Canton. The government of China does not allow to its own subjects freedom of trade, or unrestrained intercourse with foreigners: both are interdicted; and the restrictions imposed, together with the sumptuary laws in force, oppose the strongest obstacles to any great extension of the sale of our manufactures among the Chinese. The trade with Europeans is given in monopoly to a company of ten or twelve Chinese merchants, styled the Hong; and these merchants become responsible to the government for the conduct of the foreigners with whom they deal. After the ships are dispatched for the season, the factors are obliged to withdraw to the Island of Macao, a low Portuguese settlement, till the ships of next year arrive. And with respect to the ships, they are, whilst in harbour, under the controul of the Chinese officers, who are empowered by law to take the custody of their guns:—and if, in the intercourses, and consequent frays, between the natives and our English sailors, one of the former happens to meet his death, by accident, from an unknown hand, it may produce the most serious consequences; for the Chinese government has been known, in such a case, to claim the life of an European in expiation; and for an occurrence like this the Company's establishment is held responsible, and their trade liable to be stopped. With a government so absolute, in requiring implicit conformity to its peculiar law and usages, and so marked with pride, suspicion, and despotism, British subjects have the utmost difficulty to act; and the Company's agents frequently submit to caprices and humiliations, to which the honour of a sovereign would not allow any representative of his to yield. Is it, therefore, in the least probable, that the Chinese would tolerate the indiscriminate ingress of numberless unconnected, unaccredited Europeans? or if they did give them admission, that their multiplied, irregular, desultory visits and intercourses with the natives, would not be attended with disorders; with violations of Chinese usages (with smuggling for instance, a high offence in China) which would soon end in the utter expulsion and exclusion of these strangers, or in such injustice and humiliating punishments, on the part of the Chinese government, as might call on the honour of this country to demand redress? The splendid embassy which His Majesty sent by Lord Macartney to the Emperor of China, had, with all its imposing attendant circumstances, and all the skilful address of that nobleman, no influence to induce the Chinese government to relax from their rigid restrictions on the commerce and intercourse of British subjects with its territories; and it may be safely concluded, that all which that government must have since heard respecting the revolutions in Europe, will make it adhere still more obstinately to its jealous precautionary system. To all these probable dangers, the petitioners oppose nothing but the honourable character of Britons, and the example of the American adventurers to China. Frail dependence!—British sailors carry to every shore their habits of excess, as is too often found in the Company's ships, notwithstanding the strict discipline established in them. The American seamen are a much more sober and quiet class of people, and the adventurers of that nation have derived in China a sanction from the pre-establishment and credit of the English factory, to which, from their language and manners, they appeared to be related. It is, indeed, by the prudent respectable conduct of the Company's representatives there, in the management of their own trust, and the controul exercised by them over other British subjects; it is by this means, and by the extent and regularity of the Company's dealings; by their probity, now so famed, as to pass the bales which have their mark, without inspection, through the Chinese empire, that this jealous and supercilious people have been at length greatly conciliated; but the Company's establishment could not on the principles now proposed; retain either its credit or position. To expose a trade of such value and importance to the nation and the revenue, to hazards so great; to break down the present system,

with the immense establishments and property connected with it, particularly the China fleet of the Company, a thing unparalleled in the commercial annals of the world, would therefore, in every view, commercial, financial, and political, be utterly unwise; and if this desperate risk were run, further evils would await the new system at home. Upon the supposition of a general resort of British ships to China, how would it be possible to prevent the smuggling of Tea on the coasts of England, Scotland and Ireland, with the facility which exists of receiving that article on board in many of the Eastern Islands, where there are no Custom-houses, and with the temptation of evading a duty of ninety-five per cent. at home. The petitions offer not the least satisfaction on this point; a point highly interesting, as has already appeared, if the question were only about opening the Indian trade to the Outports; but yet more interesting in respect to the proposal for laying open the China trade, which is, at the best, a proposal to incur the most imminent risk of losing that trade, and the great revenue arising from it, merely in order to change the hands through which it shall pass; for supposing it to be preserved to the nation, there is no reasonable ground to think that it could be increased, because the Chinese now *take our Woollens only in barter* for Tea, and the present importations of Tea are as large as the country requires.

Sixthly. On the complaints of the superior advantages enjoyed by neutrals, particularly the Americans, in the Indian trade. The vessels of the American States first appeared in the Indian seas about the year 1785. At that time several European nations possessed settlements on the continent of India, in virtue of grants from the native sovereigns, recognised by this country, after the Company obtained territorial dominion. It had not then been disputed, that those settlements might receive other European flags as well as their own (though the Company have within these few years, properly held, that the original grant gave a right of trade only for the ships of the nation to whom the grant was made), therefore the Bengal government thought it politic to admit the American ships into the British ports, rather than oblige them by refusal, to carry their custom to the French, Dutch, and Danes. This was, however, merely a gratuitous licence, revokable at pleasure. But in 1794, the government of this country, induced by the political circumstances of the time, gave to the United States by treaty, a right to a direct trade between their own ports and those of British India, on the terms of the most favoured nation; and in 1797, the privilege of free ingress to the British ports in India was conferred on all friendly nations. By the long continuance of the war which followed the French revolution, these concessions proved of unforeseen high advantage to the subjects of the American States. The settlements on the Indian continent, of the French, and of the Dutch and Danes, who had fallen under French influence, were successively captured by the English. The Portuguese and Americans were then the only neutrals who frequented the Indian seas; and the troubles of Portugal at length left the neutral trade very much in the hands of the Americans, who succeeded in effect to the excluded traders of foreign Europe, and supplied their wants, as well as those of the increasing population of the United States, and the demands of Spanish America. The subjects of those States, undoubtedly, abused the privileges conceded to them by His Majesty's government, in the Indian trade; they were by treaty restricted to a direct trade between America and India; but they visited the ports of foreign Europe going and returning, and became the general carriers. They even supplied our own West Indian and North American colonies with Eastern commodities, and they entered actively into the China trade, deriving a facility of admission there, from being viewed as a cast of Englishmen; perhaps also, a sanction from the countenance of the British establishment there.

For several years after the appearance of the Americans in the Indian seas, they were, no doubt, assisted by British capital; partly by that which wanted a remittance to Europe, but to no very great amount. They exported from Bengal, in ten years, through which their trade on the whole was considerably progressive, and which ended with 1804-5, goods to the amount of sicca rupees 371,50,029 (£. 4,643,575) or £. 464,357 per annum; and they imported, to the amount of sicca rupees 3,12,48,544 (£. 3,906,068 or £. 390,606 per annum. The excess of exports above the imports, being in ten years £. 737,507, or £. 73,750 per annum, may be supposed to be the property of British residents in Bengal, remitted by the way of America. Whether they were furnished with British capital from London, and to what amount it is difficult to ascertain; but it appears evident, that as they proceeded in the trade, their imports

imports to Bengal more nearly equalled their exports, which shews they were better able to do without Indo-British assistance, and probably it was the same as to European assistance.* Upon this trade, however offensive to our private merchants, and in some views also to the Company, it may be justly observed, that it was favourable to British India. It carried seasonable and large supplies of bullion to that country, from year to year; not above a seventh of its imports being in goods, and these chiefly wines and other articles for the consumption of Europeans: it also carried the commodities of India to foreign Europe, to Spanish America, and other places to which British ships, on account of the war, could have no access; and when, by the policy and increasing power of Buonaparte, the produce of this country and its colonies were nearly shut out from the Continent, the Americans still continued to introduce the commodities of India there, and with the returns of their adventures they probably purchased English manufactures to carry to the American continent; so that this country also eventually benefited by their Indian trade: and, however much their large participation of that trade became a matter of complaint among English merchants connected with India, it is certain, that whilst we were engaged in war with almost all Europe, those merchants could not, even by circuitous means, have occupied the place which the Americans filled in the Indian commerce; of which position no other proof is necessary, than the frequent want of sales for the goods, public and private, actually brought into the India House during the period in question. The great progress and profit made by the Americans in the Indian trade, therefore, proceed essentially, not from their activity, or the advantage of individual enterprise, but from their neutral character; which, besides giving them access to countries from which belligerents are shut out, enables them to navigate more cheaply, easily and expeditiously; and it may be taken as a certainty, that whenever war ceases, all their advantages will cease with it, and their power of entering into competition with us in the trade of our own settlements, be very greatly reduced. The cry that has been raised and continued against the Company on this account, confessedly with the view of obtaining a general admission of Indian ships into England, is therefore altogether unfair. If a circuitous trade in Indian commodities, from Britain to foreign parts, has been prevented by the rivalship of the Americans, the Company have suffered as well as individuals. They have suffered also by the smuggling of Eastern articles from America, into our West Indian and North American colonies. They were anxious to check the abuses of the treaty of 1794, and, when it expired, they obtained the consent of His Majesty's ministers to impose a double duty on the neutral trade with India, which then applied almost solely to the Americans; but if the complaints against the rivalship of the Americans in the Indian trade had been well founded, what was the natural and proper remedy? Was it, that the Company, part of whose own trade had, during the war, passed into American hands, should sacrifice the rest of their exclusive privileges, and, by the extinction of them, endanger the territorial possessions? Or was it not obviously, that the Americans should be excluded from a trade supposed to be carried on at the expense of Great Britain? Yet this cry is still unaccountably kept up, even when we are at war with America, and the flag of the United States dares not be seen in the Indian seas! Nay, it is kept up to injure the cause of the Company, after they have actually agreed on enlargements of the trade to England, greater than ever were contemplated, even by the private merchants of India, before the present negotiation; and, if enlargements could effect the object, more than sufficient to bring the whole Indian trade of the Americans to the port of London.

* Other Averages of the American trade with India, from Statements before your Committee, may also be here noted:

	In six Years from 1802-3 to 1807-8.			In three Years from 1808-9 to 1810-11.		
	Goods.	Bullion	Total.	Goods.	Bullion.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Imports into all India	957,224	6,528,250	7,487,524	351,602	4,531,233	4,882,836
Exports - ditto - -	6,90..69	25,696	6,926,965	5,107,818	9,625	5,117,443

It is singular that the party who complains of the large share that has been engrossed by the Americans of the Indian trade, should be the same party who complain also of the large share which the Americans, in a state of neutrality, enjoyed of the British trade between Great Britain and foreign nations. It is well known, that previously to the rupture between England and the United States, it was urged as a grievance, that though America exported from this country to the amount of twelve millions sterling annually, the country was *not* benefited to the utmost possible extent from this export trade, because the British merchants and manufacturers were, by the intervention of America, deprived of the carrying and of the second selling profit upon the manufactures. America, it was alleged, bought from us to a great extent, and Great Britain was, to a certain degree, a gainer to the extent of the American purchases; but because America sold our goods at second hand (to the Spanish Americans for example) it has been alleged, that had it not been for the intervention of the North American States, *we* should have supplied Spanish America, and in addition to the profits we have received, would have engrossed all the advantage which has accrued to the merchants of the United States from the carrying and circuitous trade. But may it not, on the other hand, be argued, that if the British manufacturers, in an open trade and during a state of war, have found the assistance of America necessary to the circulation of their own manufactures, the same assistance was wanted by the manufacturers of India to the circulation of their productions; that the large exports from India, as well as the large exports from Great Britain, by the Americans, were owing to their neutral character; that if the trade between India and England had been as open as is now contended for, the quantity of Indian goods, circulated through the world, could not have been greater than it has been, under the competition that has actually existed between the merchants of the United States, and the East India Company; and that a greater share in the export trade from India could only have been obtained for the free British traders in one of these ways, either by America abandoning, or Great Britain returning to her pacific relations with other countries. If a free trade has the virtue that is imputed to it, why, under complete freedom of trade, has this country been rendered tributary to America for a rent to the produce of British industry? and if the pacific relations of states pass for no account in such a question, whence the congratulations we so often hear upon what we have gained, and may yet gain, by the rupture with America?

Seventhly,

---

* The following Statement, which has been received from an intelligent merchant who resided a number of years in America, shews the advantages under which the trade of that country was carried on, in a state of peace.

The advantages which Americans, as ship owners, enjoyed in a state of neutrality, are obvious; not only from their free communication with belligerents, but from other causes.

Their first rate vessels do not cost one half what those of the same tonnage built in Britain generally cost; hence the capital employed is one half less, and one half the insurance is sufficient to cover the property at stake.

The premium of insurance of an American neutral from Britain to America, was less than half what was given on an English vessel for the same voyage: on Americans, the premium was from two to two and a half per cent., on English vessels from five to six per cent.

The countervailing duties in America, induced shippers always to give a preference to American vessels. Goods arriving in America, paid twelve and a half to fifteen per cent. duties, whilst the same goods, by a British vessel, not only paid the same rate of duty, but an additional ten per cent. on the amount of those duties, which is one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. increased duty.

The freight of goods from America to England, in American bottoms, was never, in the best times, higher than one shilling and sixpence per foot; and many times the whole freight of an homeward bound American of three hundred tons (that is to say, an American going from this country) could have been had for £. 300. or £. 400. The cargoes of three fourths of Americans homeward, consisted either of crates of ware, salt, or coals; which are well known to yield but a very small freight indeed, taking the whole difference betwixt the purchase and sale, as freight.

The provisioning a ship in America, did not certainly cost more than one half that provisioning the same ship in Britain would have cost: bread at 16*s.*; beef at 30*s.* to 36*s.*; pork at 45*s.* to 50*s.*; rum at 2*s.*; I believe will not be more than half the British prices for the same articles; and these were the current rates in 1800 to 1805.

Upon a calculation of all these advantages, it will be found that an American, in war time, could make a saving voyage from any of these ports to this country and home, when an English vessel would inevitably have brought her owner into debt; and that an American could actually import goods into the United States from this country, and sell them, at their average wholesale importation profit, to others as low as a British merchant could send them to America in a British ship, and deliver them over to be transhipped without any profit at all.

The American ships being of a lighter construction than ours, they sail with at least one third fewer hands.

The

Seventhly, That the distresses of the manufacturers, the exclusion of our trade from the continent of Europe and from North America, its consequent great decline and the support of the war, require new channels of enterprise, and therefore an open trade.

Every British heart must lament the obstructions to which our commerce has been subjected, must wish for the removal of all continental exclusions as well as of our differences with America, and that commercial freedom and activity may be restored. It is also extremely desirable that new sources of trade should be discovered, and natural for those who are now suffering under privations and hardships, to catch eagerly at the flattering prospects and promises so confidently held out to them from opening the trade with the East. But can the Court of Directors, thoroughly convinced as they are, that all such expectations are groundless and delusive,—that those who should act upon them, if the trade were opened, would be sure to experience ruinous loss and disappointment, and that the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges would be in effect the extinction of the whole of the present Indian system;—can the Court, with these convictions, lend themselves to promote a dangerous deception, already too prevalent, at the sacrifice of so much individual interest, and of that public interest, the care of which is entrusted to them? If it were, indeed, probable, that by a slow process the commercial intercourse between this country and the East could be enlarged, the effect would be far too distant to relieve present pressures, and the first adventurers be more likely to plunge the trading world into fresh difficulties; as proved to be the result of the general rush into the trade of Buenos Ayres, where it was easy to send exports, but difficult to find sale or return. It will, perhaps, now be said, that the trade with Buenos Ayres has become a regular one; but it can be a regular one only to a very limited extent, being, indeed, partly what subsisted with Lisbon, before it was turned into a different channel: it may not, in a long time, replace the vast sums at first lost there; and, at any rate, it displaced no important system existing before. From the late very favourable change in the affairs of Europe, a better prospect of relief now appears; from the East, it will be found, that no hope of any can be rationally entertained.

Eighthly, That a free trade to the East would be a substitute and cure for all present commercial evils; would open an unbounded field to British manufactures, British capital, skill, enterprise and knowledge; which would not only supply the wants of the vast population of the East, but create wants where they did not exist.

The practicability of extending, in any great degree, the commerce of this country with the natives of the East, in Exports and Imports, is undoubtedly a vital question on the whole of the discussion respecting the renewal of the Charter; for if no such extension be indeed practicable, to what end should the present system, with all the establishments

---

The following Statement will better elucidate these remarks. An American of 250 tons is employed in a voyage to Britain and back: her value, as a first rate vessel for that trade, is £. 2,000.; and the voyage occupies five months. A ship of 250 tons would carry 3,000 barrels of flour, at 9s. which was the ordinary freight - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,350
The average freight home of such vessels could not exceed - - - - - - - 600

£. 1,950

AMERICAN CHARGES.	£.	s.	d.
Insurance out and home, £. 2,000 at 4½ per cent - - -	95	—	—
8 men 5 months, at £. 5. - -	200	—	—
Captain and mate, £. 10. each -	100	—	—
2,400 lbs. bread, at 16s. - -	19	4	—
Beef, 10 barrels, at 32s. - -	16	—	—
Pork, 10 d° at 50s. - -	25	—	—
150 gallons rum - - - -	16	17	—
Interest of £. 2,000. 5 months -	41	13	4
£.	513	14	4

BRITISH CHARGES.	£.	s.	d.
Insurance out and home, vessel valued at £. 4,000. at 9 per cent.	360	—	—
12 men 5 months, at £. 5. - -	300	—	—
Captain and mate - - -	100	—	—
360 lbs. of bread for 14 people 5 months, at 32s. - -	57	12	—
15 barrels of beef, at £. 4. -	60	—	—
15 d° - - pork, at 90s. -	67	10	—
220 gallons rum, at 5s. - -	55	—	—
Interest of £. 4,000. 5 months -	83	6	8
£.	1,083	8	8

These are not to be understood as the total charges on the voyage, but are those which shew the advantages which Americans have enjoyed.

establishments which have grown out of it, be destroyed? The British merchants appear to entertain the most extravagant ideas of a new world for commercial enterprise; ideas upon which they are ready to risk their own property, and to sacrifice all the interests of the existing Indian system. The Company, backed by the great mass of British subjects now in Europe, who are acquainted with the countries of the East, maintain, in direct opposition to all such imaginations, that it is not now possible greatly to extend among the inhabitants of the East, the consumption of British productions, or in this country, the sale of Asiatic commodities. On the side of the merchants, there is in truth nothing but a sanguine theory; on the side of the Company, there is the experience of all the nations of Europe for three centuries; there is the testimony of ancient history; there are the climate, the nature, the usages, tastes, prejudices, religious and political institutions of the Eastern people. If the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope and the account of the first Europeans sent by that route to the shores of India, were only just announced to us, some explanation might be given of the enthusiasm with which the hope of unbounded commerce thither is entertained; but that, after all the knowledge which successive ages have afforded upon this subject, men of general intelligence and cultivation should, in opposition to the usual course of human affairs, adopt the fond idea of entering at once into the enjoyment of a new world of commerce, is a most striking instance of credulity, and of the power which interest and imagination united, have to impose upon the understanding. The theory of Dr. Adam Smith did not anticipate any such sudden burst of new commerce when he pronounced that the "East Indies offered a market for the manufactures of Europe, greater and more extensive than both Europe and America put together." Eminent as Dr. Smith certainly was in the science of political economy, he was not infallible; his information respecting India was very defective and erroneous; his prejudices against the East India Company extreme, and his prognostics concerning their Indian Government wholly mistaken. In the period which has elapsed, of nearly forty years, since he first published his work on the *Wealth of Nations*, the endeavours of all Europe and America have made no discovery of that immense market for European manufactures which, he said, was offered by the East Indies; yet the same doctrine seems to be still in the minds of some of the petitioners, who made it a serious charge against the Company, that its exports to the immense regions of the East, do not amount to a fifth of the exports of this country to North America. But as well might it be a matter of charge against the merchants of England, that their exports to the great continent of Africa, which contains so many millions of inhabitants, less influenced by religious prejudices, and more inclined by taste and manners, than the people of the East to use our productions, do not equal their exports to our remaining American colonies. The reason is obvious in both cases: all the North American colonies are the same people as ourselves; live under a climate nearly similar, and have a variety of commodities valuable to us, to exchange: the Africans live under a tropical sun, are poor, and have little means of purchasing even such of our manufactures as they would like to use. It has been already noticed that the Americans have been in the habit of carrying our commodities into other countries.

A profound observer of human affairs, the president Montesquieu, had, before the time of Dr. Smith, who, however, overlooks his opinion, reasoned more agreeably to nature and experience on this subject. "Although," says he, "commerce "be liable to great revolutions, it may happen that certain physical causes, such "as the quality of soil and climate, shall for ever fix its character. In the commerce which we carry on with India, in modern times, the export of money "thither is indispensable. The Romans carried to India, every year, about fifty "millions of *sesterces*. That money, as ours now is, was exchanged for goods, "which they brought back to the West. Every nation which has traded to India "has uniformly carried the precious metals thither, and brought back goods in "return. Nature herself produces this effect. The Indians have their arts, which "are adapted to their manner of life. Our wants are essentially different from "theirs; and what is luxury to us never can be so to them. Their climate neither "requires nor permits the use of almost any of our commodities. Accustomed to "go almost naked, the country furnishes them with the scanty raiments they wear; "and their religion, to which they are in absolute subjection, instils into them an "aversion to that sort of food which we consume; they, therefore, need nothing

"from

"from us but our metals, which are the signs of value, and for which they give in "return, the merchandize that their frugality, and the nature of the country, sup- "ply in abundance. Ancient authors, who have written upon India, represent the "country precisely such as we now find it, as to police, to manners, and to morals. "India always has been, and India always will be, what it now is; and those who "trade to India, will carry money thither, and bring none back."

As the Court have, in their Letter of the 13th January 1809, to the President of the India Board, given the same views and in some detail, on this subject, not deriving their opinion from any single authority, but from the broad page of history and practice, it is unnecessary for your Committee again to enlarge upon it: but may not the attention of the manufacturers of woollens, metals, cotton fabrics, and potteries, be still called to the habits of the Indian people, the bulk of whom live all their days upon rice, and go only half covered with a slight cotton cloth; the rice and cotton both produced by their own soil? The earnings of the common labouring classes, and consequently their expenses, may be estimated, on an average, not to exceed * £. 4. 10 *s.* per man, per annum. They are indolent by nature, frugal by habit, under manifold religious restrictions: What demand of the manufactures from Europe is to be expected from these? Of the better classes few are rich, unless those connected with Europeans: and *even these*, during a course of nearly three centuries, in which they have lived in European settlements, have adopted none of our tastes or fashions; unless, perhaps, in a few articles of jewellery and hardware, looking-glasses, and carriages, with the use of a mantle of broad-cloth in the cold season. As to the North of India, though the climate there be less dissimilar to ours, the people are extremely so: and in poor ill-governed countries, where property is insecure and concealed, what hope can there be of a vent for foreign luxuries? The persons who now imagine that region to present a great field for commerce, have no conception of the difficulty of carrying goods there from the sea; the delays, expense, and insecurity that must be experienced, when the boundaries of the Company's Government are passed, and in finding and bringing back returns, if the European commodities could be disposed of. With respect to China, it is not denied that it might, in all probability, take off many of our manufactures, if the Chinese Government would allow the free dissemination of them. The jealous restrictions of that Government, however, which, though they have been already stated, it may be proper to notice again here, prevent their own subjects, in general, from any dealings with Europeans; and it has been seen, that the magnificent style of Lord Macartney's embassy, which bespoke the grandeur of the British Sovereign, with the refined diplomatic talents of that nobleman, which even struck the Chinese courtiers, were incapable of moving the Government to depart in the smallest degree from its established policy. If instead of the regulated, long experienced organ for European trade, the Company's Canton establishment, under whose respectability, in fact, the Americans were admitted, a swarm of unconnected private traders were to be let loose upon that country, it is altogether probable, that the Chinese would either shut their doors entirely upon them, or contract even the present narrow entrance.

If so many proofs of want of knowledge on Indian subjects did not crowd on your Committee, they might express surprise at finding any persons still so uninformed, as to hold up the trade carried on by individuals in the time of Cromwell, as gainful to the parties, and useful to the nation. The fact is now ascertained to have been notoriously otherwise. The competition of the traders led them to undersell their exports in India and their imports in England: the Public, indeed, for a little time, got Indian goods remarkably cheap, but the adventurer could not go on; and Cromwell, induced by the representations made to him, in which several of those very adventurers joined, restored the Company, *in order to save the Indian trade to the nation.*

Parliament is now told by the petitioners, that the Private Trade, to which individuals were admitted by the Act of 1793, enlarged by the arrangement of 1802, has succeeded, and produced a profit, even whilst the Company have been trading to a loss. The Court have very substantial reasons to believe, that although some articles of Private Trade may at certain times have sold to a profit, yet that large importations of

* In a late statistical account of Dinagepore, a province of Bengal, there are statements of the annual expenses of different classes of society; and among them, one of the expenses of a labouring man with a wife and two children. The amount is only Rupees 22. 10. 11. or near £. 3. per annum; being at the rate of fifteen shillings per head. The article of clothing, for this family of four persons, is only six shillings per annum.

of other articles, both into India and into England, have repeatedly sold to a loss, or have remained long on hand, for want of sale.

The nature of this trade should be considered; the numerous commanders and officers of the Company's ships (a very superior class of nautical men) have no adequate provision from direct pecuniary allowances; their compensation has been in the privilege of trade, and a certain allowance of tonnage, freight free. This has generally made them traders; and as they are to look to trade for their emolument, (for but few, comparatively, make money by passengers,) they continued to adventure, though often with little success; and your Committee are assured, that though they pay no freight nor commission, being their own agents, they still find it, on the whole, a precarious, unproductive business. Now, if these men do not succeed, it can hardly be expected that those who have freight and commission to pay can fare better.

But it will be said that other individuals do, nevertheless, embark in this trade. To this it is to be answered, that the manufacturers of Indigo, in Bengal, (an article originally promoted and always fostered by the Company,) generally send their produce to England; and this is a matter of necessity; because the great bulk of the article cannot otherwise be disposed of. Again, there is a certain annual amount of acquisition by Europeans in India; and as this, (doubtless, a large amount in all,) is in one way or another to be remitted to England, merchants in India may find their account tolerably well in taking up such money in India; investing it in goods, and granting bills, at a rate favourable to the drawer, payable from the sales in this country. A sort of new transit capital arises in this way every year, and men may be tempted, occasionally, to seek to make an advantage of it, who would not regularly fix a capital of their own in the trade. There is also a third sort of trade from India, which men of large capital speculate in when favourable occasions seem to offer; and in this way sometimes cotton piece goods, sometimes cotton wool, sometimes indigo and raw silk have been adventured in. But your Committee suppose it to be an undisputed fact, that these larger adventures have repeatedly been attended with heavy losses to individuals, particularly the very great importations of piece goods, exceeding in value two millions sterling, in 1802; the large importations of cotton, and even of Indigo, since that time; and what may be sufficiently decisive on this head is, that very large quantities of those have remained long in the Company's warehouses without a sale, or uncleared after sale. The following abstract Account will sufficiently exhibit these facts:

Value of PRIVATE GOODS from India, remaining in the Company's Warehouses.

	Sold.	Unsold.	Total.
	£.	£.	£.
On 1st January 1809	1,576,185	815,000	2,391,185
1810	1,370,958	1,057,760	2,428,718
1811	2,513,761	1,005,000	3,518,761
1812	2,547,668	1,002,932	3,550,600
1813	2,411,259	1,008,000	3,419,259

Of the Sold Goods remaining in Warehouses, 1st January 1813.

246	bales Cotton Wool, have been in Warehouse ten years	£.2,460	
112	D° five	1,120	
6,600	D° four	6,600	
30,000	D° three	300,000	
6,000	D° two	58,930	
42,958	bales Cotton Wool, value		£.428,510
71	Chests of Indigo, remaining seven years	4,828	
722	D° six	49,096	
424	D° five	28,832	
230	D° four	15,640	
5,121	D° three	358,228	
1,593	D° two	108,324	
9,080	D° one	613,838	
17,241	Chests Indigo, value		£.1,178,786
			1,607,296

Piece Goods, imported in 1803, 1804, and 1805.

Remained in Warehouses in 1809	£.276,784
D° 1810	153,891
D° 1811	132,094

But

But it will still be said, the Private Trade between Europe and India has greatly increased since the enlargement of 1793 was granted.

To explain this it is to be remembered, first, that, as already stated, the commanders and officers of the Company's ships, are in a manner obliged to be traders, and that they have greatly increased in number since 1793: they are forced to carry out goods, and therefore to bring goods back; because *in general* specie would be a losing remittance. Secondly, that the number of Europeans in India has been very greatly increased in India since 1793. Every class has increased: the civil, military, and medical servants of the Company; the king's troops, from a few regiments to twenty thousand men; the naval servants of the crown; ladies, lawyers, free merchants, free mariners, and the mixed race of European descent, now become a great multitude, who imitate, as far as they can, the fashions of their fathers. For all these descriptions of persons, every thing required for use or luxury is sent from this country: thus the exports are necessarily enhanced; and exports being made, returns for them, in the commodities of the country, become necessary, whether they are sure to answer or not.

A brief view of the state of the Private Trade between England and India may here be given from the Indian registers of external commerce, commencing with 1795-6, when the Act of 1793 began to operate in India, to the year 1810-11. But it is to be remarked, that only the Bengal registers commence in 1795-6; those for Madras and Bombay not till 1802-3.

Statement of the PRIVATE TRADE between LONDON and BENGAL, from the year 1795-6 to 1801-2, both years inclusive.

	IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.			EXPORTS from BENGAL.
	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.
	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.
1795-6 - - - -	17,91,623	4,81,538	22,73,161	84,08,800
1796-7 - - - -	15,49,906	2,33,096	17,83,002	50,79,310
1797-8 - - - -	11,88,043	3,46,176	15,34,219	69,71,529
1798-9 - - - -	10,13,105	7,30,209	17,43,314	41,07,834
1799-1800 - - -	31,50,696	16,36,405	47,87,101	67,66,649
1800-1801 - - - -	40,98,360	3,74,112	44,72,472	84,87,336
1801-1802 - - - -	36,51,650	3,24,019	39,75,669	1,31,97,420
	1,64,43,383	41,25,555	2,05,68,938	5,30,18,878

Statement of the PRIVATE TRADE between LONDON and BRITISH INDIA, from the year 1802-3 to 1810-11, both years inclusive.

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
	Stores and Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.	Sa Rs.
Bengal, in nine years, from 1802-3 to 1810-11 -	3,35,33,443	52,19,768	3,87,53,211	7,62,87,574	2,540	7,62,90,114
Madras - - -	1,14,96,218	50,17,839	1,65,14,057	93,72,303	5,867	93,78,170
Bombay - - -	1,48,03,575	29,65,079	1,77,68,654	93,18,775	53,644	93,72,419
TOTAL - -	5,98,33,236	1,32,02,686	7,30,35,922	9,49,78,652	62,051	9,50,40,703

This is the comparative state of the Private Trade with Bengal and India, in former periods, beginning with 1795-6, and at the present time; but the increase is by no means to be conceived as merely the result of the enlargement given by the Act of 1793, or afterwards. It is (let it be again observed) most materially to be ascribed to the increase in the number of the Company's commanders and officers, to the necessity of making returns in goods from India for their exports, to the great increase of Europeans and their descendants, in India, to the vast increase in the culture of indigo, cherished by the Company, and permitted to come in their ships before the Act of 1793; and what the enlargements of that Act, and subsequent measures have opened the way for, has been occasional large speculation in cotton,

piece goods, raw cotton and indigo; which speculations have more often failed than succeeded. But the great conclusion to be derived from the account of the trade since 1793, is this; in all the period of nearly twenty years, from that time to the present, in which, undoubtedly, facilities and enlargements never enjoyed before, have been given for private enterprize and adventure, in which the Private Trade has considerably increased, and on the whole a very ample experiment has been made, *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of India has been exported*; and little perceivable difference in the few articles of metals and woollens, of which they participated before. This is a very remarkable fact, and ought to make a deep impression on all persons who in any way interest themselves in this subject. Let us not hear of that unfair charge so often repeated, that the Company's restrictions have prevented persons from availing themselves of the privilege held out by public regulations. Would the commanders and officers not restrained by high freight, or any uncertainty of getting tonnage, not have carried out articles for the use of the natives, if they had found that any such were saleable? Would not European residents in India, keen merchants, and acquainted with the dispositions and tastes of the natives, have commissioned for such articles, if they had seen any vent for them? Would not native merchants, who buy and sell European commodities, have recommended the importation of things for the natives, if they had seen any chance of a sale? Yet of 54,000 tons allotted for the Private Trade since 1793, only 21,806 tons have been actually used by private merchants, and these filled wholly with commodities for the use of Europeans. On the whole then, this may be pronounced a decisive experiment, a decisive proof that there is no opening, nor any material opening to be expected, for the sale of European articles for the use of the natives of India.

Of the Import Trade from India on private account, since 1793, after what has already been said, it may be sufficient to present the following Abstract:—

IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN PRIVILEGE TRADE.

	PIECE GOODS.	RAW SILK.	COTTON WOOL	INDIGO.	SUGAR.	SALTPETRE.	PEPPER.	DRUGS.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4	83,439	34,938	- -	47,038	12,465	- -	- -	3,830	- -	181,710
1794-5	296,098	17,069	11,054	105,346	6,286	32,706	- -	1,320	- -	469,879
1795-6	134,046	3,058	5,693	235,013	8,610	13,084	- -	10,283	- -	409,787
1796-7	319,053	3,315	30,148	273,654	15,525	17,169	- -	19,885	- -	678,749
1797-8	167,210	3,684	67,674	283,893	77,594	33,527	- -	13,200	- -	642,782
1798-9	214,616	- -	38,109	440,275	105,200	13,168	- -	61,484	8,810	881,662
1799-800	295,658	- -	445,413	782,449	94,959	- -	18,077	102,804	7,779	1,747,139
1800-1	197,732	53,009	395,372	491,472	222,118	12,483	40,041	130,009	24,736	1,566,972
1801-2	394,890	36,660	142,480	636,046	36,172	62,326	70,400	151,354	193,889	1,724,217
1802-3	861,872	37,588	180,015	789,314	41,424	101,871	120,673	206,054	246,870	2,586,581
1803-4	884,467	44,963	67,006	602,582	44,643	18,495	37,488	142,358	18,232	1,860,734
1804-5	673,787	65,218	93,242	811,214	65,391	11,220	33,718	92,479	6,781	1,853,050
1805-6	633,911	12,184	18,201	939,861	- -	- -	1,376	111,875	5,564	1,722,972
1806-7	164,111	165,839	122,072	549,871	- -	- -	572	24,230	2,067	1,028,762
1807-8	69,314	178,128	125,636	1,434,238	9,171	- -	19,918	90,506	4,774	1,931,685
1808-9	18,199	89,085	158,032	510,406	- -	- -	- -	19,372	2,135	797,229
1809-10	64,918	12,780	208,190	764,203	- -	- -	- -	62,191	16,826	1,129,408
1810-11	48,043	85,498	550,078	1,382,767	10,827	1,982	38,533	58,791	22,813	2,199,332
1811-12	149,079	90,335	257,545	425,074	20,924	89	19,921	178,366	27,690	1,169,023
TOTAL	5,670,443	993,351	2,916,860	11,504,716	771,309	318,120	400,717	1,481,191	588,966	24,585,673

IMPORTS

IMPORTS FROM INDIA IN PRIVATE TRADE OF COMMANDERS AND OFFICERS.

	PIECE GOODS.	RAW SILK.	COTTON WOOL.	INDIGO.	SUGAR.	SALTPETRE.	PEPPER.	DRUGS.	ALL OTHER ARTICLES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4	98,190	- -	37,921	218,841	5,054	- -	5,280	76,640	3	441,929
1794-5	162,967	- -	- -	140,974	9,834	- -	- -	60,093	- -	373,868
1795-6	127,146	- -	- -	202,218	3,807	29	2,593	121,823	925	458,541
1796-7	55,303	- -	- - -	148,659	1,324	- -	11,163	57,453	910	274,812
1797-8	25,254	- -	21,740	141,596	499	- -	- -	96,389	7,772	293,160
1798-9	29,499	- -	11,334	266,176	6,197	- -	1,768	129,372	3,715	448,061
1799-800	40,077	1,034	10,538	226,708	4,140	3,960	8,041	64,990	12,220	370,808
1800-1	91,387	46,615	8,889	280,886	17,332	- -	4,378	50,222	36,710	546,419
1801-2	34,965	274	- -	168,588	7,211	97	12,501	41,326	3,465	268,427
1802-3	207,799	- -	8,151	89,261	827	- -	18,367	102,530	29,117	456,052
1803-4	174,848	11,164	- -	100,052	924	- -	8,388	18,411	1,516	315,303
1804-5	180,034	60,233	593	269,926	- -	1,058	7,471	5,819	45,852	570,986
1805-6	138,089	32,044	7,636	452,997	- -	144	7,395	84,445	5,360	728,110
1806-7	36,401	86,231	19,485	224,515	135	14	980	47,529	9,556	424,846
1807-8	42,229	74,902	18,104	419,580	- -	377	- -	45,960	16,724	617,876
1808-9	47,334	12,696	35,220	300,152	- -	48	271	83,503	41,379	520,603
1809-10	12,648	90,433	22,021	231,735	- -	156	4,762	66,414	5,108	433,275
1810-11	76,335	121,695	7,626	360,180	1,602	194	17,664	91,678	13,422	690,396
1811-12	51,112	148,867	- -	47,637	- -	28	1,398	60,494	19	309,555
TOTAL	1,631,615	686,188	209,258	4,290,591	58,886	5,205	112,420	1,315,091	233,773	8,543,027

SHORT ABSTRACT.

Total Privilege		£. 24,585,673
Private Trade		8,543,027
		£. 33,128,700
Which contained Indigo	£. 11,504,716 4,290,591	£. 15,795,307
Cotton	£. 2,916,860 209,258	3,126,118
All other Articles		£. 18,921,425 14,207,275

It may be proper to point out to attention the great proportion which the articles of indigo and cotton bear to the whole of these imports; and, likewise, to refer to the great quantities of these two articles, which, it has already appeared, remain still in the Company's warehouses, either unsold or uncleared. Of the practicability of enlarging the imports into this country, of Indian production, fit for the European market, it was formerly stated by the Court, that the diligence, not only of the different East India Companies of Europe, but of individual Europeans trading through the whole extent of the Indian seas, has been excited during three centuries, to discover articles which might be profitably exported to Europe; and after all the experience thus acquired, particularly in the present day, when the coasting and internal trade of India has been greatly enlarged, it is not reasonable to be assumed, upon merely theoretical ideas, that there is any source of materials raw or manufactured, in India, yet undiscovered, by which the imports from India into this country can be profitably augmented; and with respect to those articles which may now be considered as the staples of India; namely, cotton piece goods, raw silk,

indigo, raw cotton, and sugar; the demand for the first is reduced and limited, by the vast growth and excellence of the cotton manufactures of Britain and Europe; the second, to whatever extent demanded, can be brought home in the ships of the Company; the third, already imported to an extent that nearly supplies the consumption of Europe, may also easily be carried home in the same channel; and the article of raw cotton, brought from a great distance, at an unavoidably high freight, which renders it incapable, when this country is engaged in war, and North America and Portugal at peace with us, of entering into competition with the cottons of Georgia and Brazil, both superior in quality, and brought to this market more expeditiously, to meet the fluctuations of price and demand, and at a far cheaper rate of freight. As to sugar, if it could be imported to this market, so as to rival the produce of our West India colonies, which it cannot be in time of war, surely this is not a trade which could be, on the whole, profitable to the nation; and no other great article of Indian produce has ever been thought of, except hemp, of which the culture is still in an early stage in India, not capable of standing a competition with Russia, whenever our intercourse with that country is open. It is in this state of things, when the Company cannot find vent for more exports in the East; when their warehouses are filled with goods from the East, for which there is no demand; and when they suffer from the continental restrictions in common with all His Majesty's subjects, that the Petitioners, whose chief complaint is of general stagnation of trade, censure the Company for not enlarging theirs.

Ninthly. The demand of a full and entire freedom of trade to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, including China and all the countries within the Charter of the East India Company.

Such are the views of the Petitioners, professedly no less than a complete subversion of the fabric of the East India Company, and all the great commercial establishments connected with it; involving also the hazard of the political interests of the British empire, Indian and European. Certainly, it must be presumed, the Petitioners expect such advantages to follow from all these changes, as shall compensate for the immense sacrifices which they require; but your Committee hope it has sufficiently appeared, from the preceding discussion, that all such expectations are illusory and vain. If, however, they are not indeed the offspring of sanguine theories, but the result of sober rational consideration, might not the same sobriety of thought be expected to pay an equitable regard to the ruin which would be inflicted on existing interests, and to look to some suitable provision against the possible contingency of final disappointment. Yet these important objects seem to have received no adequate attention. Against the alledged danger of excessive speculation, (a danger which is in fact a public concern), it is argued "that the enterprise of individuals is uniformly limited "by their means and success." But if they involve all their friends, and sink in their attempts, and this should be the case of many, would not the result be a general calamity? The argument of the Petitioners assumes, that the new trade will be finally successful; but the foregoing review deprives them of all right to go upon this supposition.

For the deep injuries which all the London establishments connected with the Eastern trade would receive, there is absolutely no relief or reparation of any kind adverted to. And for the Company, they are told first of their wealth, knowledge, and experience (all of which have been before disparaged), as enabling them to oppose, unassisted, private efforts; that if they can carry on trade to greater advantage than individuals they have nothing to fear, and that they will reap their reward in competition. All this is particularly applied to the China trade, which is not a new trade, nor, as has been shewn, either susceptible of increase, or likely to be preserved at all as a general trade. The transfer of it to other hands would add nothing to the nation, whilst the entire benefit of it is necessary for the support of the political interests of the Company. Secondly; it is proposed, that for indemnifying and remunerating the claims of the Company, they "shall have a fair and equal impost "on the trade in question." If the trade and rate of impost were both likely to be considerable, which your Committee see no reason to suppose, the idea of an indemnification for the whole by giving afterwards a part (and probably a small part), can hardly be treated as a serious idea.

But for the detriment which the Company in their political capacity might sustain, for all the ill consequences that might ensue to the government and immense population

population of India, no provision whatever is proposed. And against an entire failure of the vast prospects now so sanguinely entertained, this consolation is at last administered, that "the very worst that can occur, in the event of" the abandonment of the trade by the Public, "would be, *that matters might return again to their present state.*"

But can it be seriously supposed, that after the fabric of the Company and its immense dependent and connected establishments in England, in India and China, should have been set aside and left to decay and ruin; when India should have been laid open, and the China establishment superseded, and so much capital sunk, that things could be brought back to their former state. The possibility of such a mighty convulsion, and the ease with which it is contemplated by the Petitioners, may be sufficient to excite a salutary fear of the rage of theory, speculation and innovation, may suggest the prudence of stopping short of the precipice to which they would conduct us; of at least resting at some point, so far safe, as not to expose the whole of the empire, Indian and European, to the terrible alternative here brought into view. A great extension of the trade to or from the East, the object for which such dangers are to be run, is shewn in the preceding pages to be impracticable; and it has been also shewn, that in the prosecution of the attempt to obtain it, the interests of British India, and of the finances of this country, would be endangered. But if an experiment is still required to be made in the vast continent of Hindostan, and its adjacent islands, (for to push the experiment into China, would be to risk the trade of that country and all its advantages, without the chance of any benefit), the means of making a large ample experiment, in which the whole nation may participate, through the port of London, are now offered; means which shall give the fairest opportunity to ascertain the practicability of extending the trade, without breaking down present establishments, or exposing the Empire, in case of failure, to the most disastrous consequences. At the same point, therefore here described, your Committee humbly hope the wisdom of His Majesty's Ministers and Parliament, will still see fit to rest.

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS.
ROBT THORNTON.
JACOB BOSANQUET.
WM F. ELPHINSTONE.
THEOPHILUS METCALFE.
JOSEPH COTTON.
CHARLES GRANT.
GEORGE SMITH.
EDWARD PARRY.
SWENEY TOONE.
WILLIAM ASTELL.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a REPORT from the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company, dated 9th February 1813;—on the subject of the TRADE with The EAST INDIES and CHINA.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
11 *March* 1813.

A RETURN

OF

All the SHIPS Launched in the River *Thames* for the Service of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, in each year, from 1770 to 1812, with the Tonnage of each Ship; also, the Tonnage of the Ship now building.

	Tons.
— 1770. —	
Colebrooke	716.
Calcutta	771.
Rochford	737.
Grosvenor	741.
Godfrey	729.
— 1771. —	
Earl of Sandwich	804.
Lord Holland	804.
Lord North	777.
London	738.
Norfolk	716.
Nassau	716.
Osterley	775.
Royal Henry	842.
Royal Charlotte	855.
Fox	778.
Gatton	777.
— 1772. —	
Alfred	758.
Besborough	907.
Duke of Kingston	723.
Lord Mansfield	782.
Marquis of Rockingham	824.
Royal Captain	864.
Stormont	723.
— 1773. —	
Ceres	723.
True Briton	779.
York	799.
— 1774. —	
Hillsborough	741.
— 1775. —	
None.	
— 1776. —	
None.	
— 1777. —	
Earl of Mansfield	782.
Glatton	773.
Mount Stuart	770.
Royal George	758.
Royal Bishop	720.
Royal Admiral	919.
Southampton	758.
— 1778. —	
Atlas	763.
Earl Talbot	758.
Earl of Oxford	758.
General Barker	766.
Ganges	784.
Halsewell	776.
— 1779. —	
Contractor	777.
Earl of Dartmouth	799.
London	836.
Lascelles	824.
Walpole	774.
— 1780. —	
Asia	816.
Belmont	769.
Essex	799.
Fortitude	775.
Neptune	809.
Northumberland	784.
Osterley	775.
Pigot	765.
Ponsborne	804.
Vansittart	828.
Valentin	780.
— 1781. —	
Busbridge	771.
Deptford	784.
Dutton	761.
Duke of Athol	780.
Earl of Hertford	807.
Earl Chesterfield	810.
Europa	772.
Francis	789.
Fairford	790.
General Coote	787.
Kent	783.
Major	768.
Montague	781.
Rodney	772.
Winterton	771.
Warren Hastings	763.

—1782.—	Tons.
Barwell	796.
General Goddard	799.
General Elliot	800.
Houghton	778.
Hillsborough	764.
Lord Macartney	769.
Raymond	793.
Sulivan	876.
—1783.—	
Berrington	816.
Foulis	765.
Lord Camden	775.
Middlesex	852.
Earl Cornwallis	774.
—1784.—	
Dublin	786.
Duke of Montrose	762.
King George	776.
—1785.—	
Bridgewater	799.
Fort William	798.
Manship	812.
Phœnix	800.
Queen	801.
Rockingham	798.
William Pitt	798.
Worcester	798.
—1786.—	
Earl Fitzwilliam	803.
Hawke	799.
Henry Dundas	802.
Lord Walsingham	561.
Melville Castle	806.
Minerva	798.
Marquis of Lansdown	647.
Nottingham	1,152.
Princess Royal	805.
Princess Amelia	808.
Rose	801.
Thetis	804.
Woodcot	802.
—1787.—	
Albion	961.
Airly Castle	813.
Boddam	1,021.
Carnatic	1,169.
Ceres	1,180.
Prince William Henry	803.
Triton	800.
Lord Hawkesbury	803.
—1788.—	
Duke of Buccleugh	1,182.
Ocean	1,198.
Warley	1,175.

—1789.—	Tons.
Hindostan	1,248
Lord Thurlow	805
Royal Charlotte	1,252
—1790.—	
Alfred	1,221
Canton	1,209
True Briton	1,209
Taunton Castle	1,209
Woodford	1,206
—1791.—	
None.	
—1792.—	
Brunswick	1,244
Bombay Castle	1,254
Exeter	1,238
Glatton	1,256
—1793.—	
None.	
—1794.—	
Arniston	1,416
Earl Howe	876
—1795.—	
Cirencester	1,439.
—1796.—	
Ceres	1,430.
Cuffnells	1,429.
Earl of Abergavenny	1,460.
Earl Talbot	1,428.
Glatton	1,432.
Henry Addington	1,432.
Hindostan	1,463.
Martha	406.
Neptune	1,468.
Princess Charlotte	610.
Royal Charlotte	1,453.
Tellicherry	465.
Warley	1,460.
Sir Stephen Lushington	608.
Walmer Castle	1,460.
Thames	1,432.
Princess Mary	462.
—1797.—	
Admiral Gardner	815.
Hope	1,471.
Ganges	1,502.
Coutts	1,451.
—1798.—	
Asia	819.
Calcutta	819.
Dover Castle	826.
Lord Duncan	830.
Preston	671.
Walpole	823.

	Tons.
—1799.—	
Bengal	818.
Castle Eden	818.
City of London	820.
Earl of St. Vincent	818.
Hugh Inglis	821.
Kent	824.
Lady Burges	821.
Lord Nelson	819.
Marquis of Wellesley	818.
Walthamstow	824.
—1800.—	
Dorsetshire	1,201.
Henry Addington	1,262.
Lady Jane Dundas	826.
Ocean	1,273.
Windham	823.
—1801.—	
Alnwick Castle	1,256.
Baring	819.
David Scott	1,276.
Marquis of Ely	1,262.
Marchioness of Exeter	820.
Northampton	542.
Perseverance	1,271.
United Kingdom	820.
—1802.—	
Cumberland	1,260.
Carmarthen	552.
Devaynes	604.
Experiment	549.
Earl Camden	1,271.
Elphinstone	1,274.
Europe	824.
Essex	1,257.
Harriet	550.
Huddart	547.
Lord Castlereagh	812.
Lady Castlereagh	821.
Royal George	1,260.
Union	550.
Warren Hastings	1,276.
Wexford	1,275.
—1803.—	
Ceylon	818.
Lord Melville	818.
Prince of Wales	820.
Winchelsea	1,265.
—1804.—	
Devonshire	821.
Jane Duchess of Gordon	822.
Lord Keith	599.
Metcalfe	819.
Phœnix	818.
Surrey	819.
—1805.—	
Streatham	819.
William Pitt	819.
—1806.—	
Britannia	1,273.
—1807.—	
None.	
—1808.—	
Carnatic	822.
Princess Amelia	1,275.
Warren Hastings	1,000.
—1809.—	
Astell	820.
—1810.—	
Rose	955.
—1811.—	
Asia	958.
Bengal	955.
Cabaloa	1,257.
Lowther Castle	1,427.
Marquis of Huntley	1,279.
Prince Regent	953.
—1812.—	
Bridgewater	1,276.
General Harris	1,283.
Marchioness of Ely	952.
Marquis Camden	1,261.
Marquis of Wellington	961.
Princess Charlotte of Wales	978.
Now Building.	
Ocean	1,257.

East India House,
the 11th March 1813.

J. Morice.

A RETURN

OF

All the SHIPS Launched in the River *Thames* for the Service of The EAST INDIA COMPANY, in each year, from 1770 to 1812, with the Tonnage of each Ship; also, the Tonnage of the Ship now building.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed.*
15 *March* 1813.

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between The President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their exclusive Privileges:——As laid before the Proprietors of *East India* Stock, at their several General Courts, subsequent to the 25th of March 1812.

At a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 31st March 1812.

READ again, and considered, Letter from Lord *Melville*, dated the 21st March; and his Lordſhip's Observations on the Hints.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Thursday the 2d April 1812;—

MINUTES of the last Court, of 25th ultimo were read. The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it was assembled for the purpose of taking into conſideration the Papers which were laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court on the 25th ultimo.

It was then moved; and, after mature deliberation,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court, having perused the Papers laid before them at the last General Court, desire to express the high sense which they entertain of the great ability, zeal, and fidelity, with which the Directors have maintained the interest of the East India Company. They return them thanks for the powerful and convincing arguments by which they have shown the danger which would await the British Empire from opening the Trade of India, and the immense advantages which the nation has derived, in ſtrength, revenue, territory and character, from the capital and the exertions of this Corporation.

That although this Court will feel it their duty, on all occasions, to bow to the determination of the Legislature, they cannot but observe with extreme concern, that no proposition is suggested of an increased or further dividend, either now or hereafter, or advantage of any kind whatever, to the proprietors of East India stock; notwithstanding the negotiation for the renewal of the Charter in 1793 begun with a proposal for an increase of dividend of two *per cent.* which Charter opened the trade but in a limited and partial degree; and notwithstanding that while such great and progressive advantages have been obtained for the public at large, the proprietors themselves have made little more than common interest of their money. That now to be called upon to part with an undefined proportion of a trade thus established, and maintained hitherto at their sole expense, without any consideration for the same, seems to them to be wholly inequitable. Under these impressions this Court conſides to the Honourable

Court of Directors the care of its interests in the further negotiation for a new Charter, trusting to the justice of their fellow citizens, as well as to His Majesty's Government and to Parliament, that they shall receive that liberal treatment which they regard themselves as so eminently entitled to at the hands of their country.

And that the Directors be requested to report their proceedings from time to time to this Court.

That this Court cannot contemplate the essential change proposed in the constitution of the Company by an unrestrained trade to and from India without great concern and apprehension; not so much on account of the injury to which it will subject the Company in their commercial privileges and profits, as on account of the tendency which such a change must have to affect the system established by the Legislature, for the civil and political goverment of the Company's territorial possessions, whilst it is not at all likely to afford to the commercial interests of this country the advantages expected from it.

Should, therefore, the opening of the trade to India be the ultimate determination of Parliament, this Court cannot but express its hope that all due care will be taken to accompany the enlargements which shall be given to individuals in the Indian trade with such regulations as shall most effectually guard against the dangers to which those enlargements might expose the existing system of Indian administration.

Draught of a Petition to the Honourable House of Commons was then read, being as follows:—*

It was then moved; and on the question,

Resolved, That this Court do approve the above petition.

The Court on the question adjourned.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 4th April 1812.

THE chairman stated, that himself and the deputy had a conference yesterday with the President of the Board of Commissioners.

Read again, and considered the hints and observations on them.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 6th April 1812.

THE chairman stated to the Committee, that the Chairs had a conference yesterday with the President of the Board of Commissioners.

Letter from Lord Melville, dated the 21st March, was read and further considered.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Monday the 6th April 1812.

On a motion,

Ordered, that the Company's seal be affixed to their petition to the honourable House of Commons, which was approved in court, and in the general court of the 2d instant; also, to a petition for leave to present the same; and that such members of this court as are members of the House of Commons be requested to present the said petitions.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Thursday the 9th April 1812.

On a motion,

Resolved, that agreeably to the Court's resolution of the 2d ultimo, appointing a deputation of Directors to confer with His Majesty's ministers on the subject of a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, the under-mentioned gentlemen be appointed for that purpose; viz.

The Chairman, the deputy Chairman, the honourable William Fullarton Elphinstone, Jacob Bosanquet, esq. Charles Grant, esq. George Smith, esq. Edward Parry, esq. William Astell, esq.

---

* The Petition referred to was presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 7th of April 1812.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 11th April 1812.

THE chairman stated, that the deputy and himself had a conference with the Earl of Buckinghamshire, on Tuesday last.

Read again the hints and observations, and deliberated thereon as far as article twelve.

And adjourned to Monday next at two o'clock.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 13th April 1812.

Proceeded in deliberating further on the hints and observations,

And adjourned to Wednesday next.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 15th April 1812.

Draught of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners was read and approved.

And the Chairman was requested to submit the same to the Court of Directors this day.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 15th April 1812.

THE Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence, submitting to the Court draught of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India,

The same was read, and unanimously approved.

My Lord, East India House, 15th April 1812.

THE correspondence between the President of the Board of Commissioners on the part of His Majesty's government, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, on the subject of the renewal of the Company's charter, having been laid before the General Court of Proprietors, we now, in consequence of the resolutions of that body, propose to ourselves the honour of continuing the correspondence with your Lordship, and especially to reply to the letters of the late President, dated the 21st and 23d of March, and to his observations accompanying the former of these letters.

In the first place, however, permit us to offer some remarks on the outlines of the negotiation, as far as it has hitherto advanced, and on the opposition which has begun to show itself to certain propositions respecting the necessity and importance of which His Majesty's government and the East India Company appear to have entertained similar sentiments.

It is manifest from the letters written on the part of the Court of Directors, that they have contemplated, with the utmost reluctance, such an enlargement of the trade to India as seemed to be desired by His Majesty's ministers, because they believed that the commercial advantages expected from it to this country would not be realized; and feared that it might eventually endanger the security of the British possessions in the East. We must desire on the part of the Court of Directors, distinctly, and in the face of the country, to state this opinion, not as advanced without conviction to serve a cause, but as the genuine result of such knowledge and experience as the Court possess, upon a subject respecting which they have better means of information than any of those associations who are now eager to take full possession of the Eastern trade, and upon which also it is certainly material that the public should form just ideas. We have, indeed, yet seen no arguments advanced in answer to those reasons which the Court have offered against the opening of the trade, and particularly against the expectation of the great increase to be produced by such a measure in the exports from this country to India, and the imports thence. Lord Melville has signified his concurrence with the Court in thinking that the public will be disappointed, at least at first, in this expectation; and though his Lordship has said that "the Court do not appear to have succeeded in establishing the proposition, that any detriment will arise to the public interest, either

" here or in India, or ultimately even to the interest of the company themſelves, " from the introduction of private adventurers," we must beg leave to obſerve, firſt, that we cannot doubt " the introduction of private adventurers," which his Lordſhip had in view, was leſs extenſive than is now likely to be contended for by ſome portions of the public, and was connected in his mind with limitations and reſtrictions in the conduct of the trade, which thoſe who claim the largeſt opening of it exclude; and ſecondly, that ſeveral reaſons which the Court have urged, to ſhow that much detriment would ariſe from a general opening of the trade, remain unanſwered, either in his Lordſhip's letters, or in any of the public reſolutions we have yet ſeen. Until of late the general language held on the ſubject of the Indian trade was rather that the merchants of Great Britain ſhould be allowed to apply their induſtry to ſuch branches of it, and to ſuch ports of the Indian ſeas, as the commerce of the Company did not embrace, than that they ſhould invade the portion of the trade which the Company carried on. But now little is ſaid about the advantages to be derived from adventures to the unexplored parts of India, and the objects likely to be moſt warmly contended for, are not new acceſſions of commerce to the nation, but a tranſfer of much of thoſe branches of trade already carried on by the Company in London to individuals in the out-ports. The large conceſſions at firſt required from the Company by His Majeſty's government appear only to have encouraged the merchants of the out-ports to make ſtill further demands, regardleſs, as it would ſeem, of the political conſequences that might enſue from a compliance with them; and apparently unaware too that the corporate capacity of the Eaſt India company is perpetual, and cannot be annulled, even if the qualified monopoly they have enjoyed, were to ceaſe.

We are confident, my Lord, it was not the intention of His Majeſty's miniſters that the Eaſt India Company ſhould be broken down and deſpoiled of thoſe faculties neceſſary to enable it to perform the important part aſſigned to it by the Legiſlature, in the government of the Britiſh Empire in the Eaſt; a part which, probably, it will be allowed to have performed well, and with more ſafety and advantage to the mother country than any other ſyſtem hitherto thought of could have done. The benefits accruing to that government by the reciprocal aids of revenue and commerce, the powers of which are united in the conſtitution of the Company in a way peculiar to it, have been often ſeen and fully acknowledged, and were it neceſſary, it would be eaſy to enlarge upon them. Theſe powers have now become ſo incorporated that it is impoſſible to ſeparate them without eſſentially endangering the whole of a ſyſtem that has proved in practice eminently uſeful; if, therefore, the commercial part of that ſyſtem were now to be deſtroyed, the political functions exerciſed by the Company would be ſo weakened as neceſſarily to bring into view queſtions of the laſt importance to the ſafety of the Britiſh Empire in India, and of the Britiſh Conſtitution at home.

We hence aſſuredly rely, that the wiſdom of parliament and the good ſenſe of the nation in general, will reſiſt thoſe raſh and violent innovations upon the ſyſtem of the Company which the merchants of different towns, proceeding upon theoretical ideas, and overlooking moſt material facts, now appear to intend, without any certainty, even of extending the commerce of this country, but to the unavoidable detriment of its political intereſts abroad, and its financial intereſts at home.

It was in contemplation of dangers, leſs immediate and alarming than the deſigns now avowed threaten, that the Court ſo earneſtly propoſed that the renewal of the Charter ſhould proceed, with certain modifications, upon the baſis of the Act of 1793, which made the Company the medium of the enlargements of private trade; but having been forced to depart from this preliminary principle, which, they ſtill maintain, conſults the true policy of this country, and the ſacrifice of which, they may obſerve by the way, inflicts great injury upon all the private intereſts and parties engaged in the Indian trade as eſtabliſhed by that act, particularly on the commanders and officers of the Company's ſhips, whoſe profeſſional merits are univerſally acknowledged. The Court are however perfectly ſatisfied, from the aſſurances already given by His Majeſty's miniſters from the beginning, that any enlargements which may be given in the Indian trade ſhall be accompanied with ſuch proviſions as will guard againſt the dangers to which ſuch enlargements might otherwiſe expoſe the exiſting ſyſtem.

Several

Several of the precautions necessary in this view were suggested in the "* *Hints*" submitted by the deputation of the Court to Lord Melville on the 4th March, and upon these, and the "* *Observations*" made on them by him, we now feel ourselves called upon further to offer some elucidations to your Lordship.

* N. B. The figures subsequently found in the margin refer to those *Hints* and *Observations*.

ON the very important head of the China trade, permit us, my Lord, to remark, that although the security of the revenue is doubtless a very fit consideration for His Majesty's government and for parliament, yet the Company do not understand that the continuance of their exclusive privilege in this trade is rested on considerations of revenue alone; nor that it ought to be effected by any varying circumstances in that branch of the public affairs. The Company have the actual possession of the monopoly of that trade, which was given them for national purposes; and by the perpetuity of their corporate capacity must be more capable of maintaining it against the competition of private merchants than those merchants would be to drive them out of it. But such competition would be ruinous to the public interests; for the Company already supply the nation with as much as it wants of China commodities, which are almost entirely used for home consumption, and exports woollens and metals of this country to the amount of a million sterling annually, at a loss to themselves during war. By competition the cost of teas and other China articles would be enhanced, the prices of our staples lowered there; and if individuals could possess themselves of the trade the exports in those articles which they could not sell to profit would be lost to the country. A struggle, therefore, between the Company and individuals could only produce ruinous consequences to both. The jealousy of the Chinese government, which now allows only one port of that vast empire for all its foreign commerce, and subjects the European residents at Canton to a confinement to their factories for six months of the year, and to banishment to Macao for the other six months, would undoubtedly take alarm at the ingress of indefinite numbers of unconnected Englishmen from Europe; and if it did not at once exclude them, would soon be induced to do so by the disorders which would not fail to follow, and which are on the present limited scale of intercourse prevented or palliated only by the extreme caution and established usages of the company's supra-cargoes. Thus the trade would be entirely lost to the country, and with it not only the export of a million of its manufactures annually, but a revenue of four millions, with the fleet of excellent ships now employed in that commerce, to the great inconvenience of the people at large, the ruin of particular classes, and the complicated injury of the state. The resort of American ships to Canton, without either hinderance from the Chinese, or consequent disorder, affords no parallel to the case of an open trade from Great Britain and Ireland to China. Those Americans, few in number, carrying thither only silver, and carrying away silk cloths as well as tea, derived their reception and protection very much from the orderly English factory long established there, who have endured treatment from the Chinese government to which no representative of His Majesty could submit. We are satisfied, therefore, my Lord, that such provisions will be introduced into the new Charter as will effectually secure this great branch of trade to the Company and the nation in the manner it has hitherto been enjoyed.

We submit that this observation ought to run thus:—"This proposition ought "to be acceded to; with the reservation, however, that the governments in India "ought to be restricted from" making any alteration in the rates of the duties sanctioned by the authorities in England, or that they may hereafter sanction.

To the concession on this head we wish it to be added, that the Company shall have a fair price for all the saltpetre they shall supply to the Government.

As the confinement of the private trade to and from India to the port of London is an article of essential importance on the whole of the present question, involving the safety of the Company, it may be expedient that we state somewhat fully the various and powerful considerations on which the propriety and necessity of the measure rests. These considerations relate to the usages resulting unavoidably from the nature of the Company, which, for political as well as commercial purposes, it is so material to preserve; from the law of the land; the existing rights of individuals; the conveniency of the re-exportation of Indian commodities, and the security of the public revenue.

From the first institution of the East India Company they have used the port of London only; and the practice of selling their imports by public auction only is also almost coeval with the company.

The utility which dictated the first of these practices is obvious: a little consideration will show the other to be yet more necessary.—If private bargaining and trafficking with individuals, and from day to day, were allowed in the sales of the great imports of the Company, how many doors would be open for collusion, imposition, and abuse! It would be impossible the business could go on in that way; and the very liability of it to suspicion would be enough to destroy the confidence of the proprietors and the public.—Besides, the importations of the Company coming in fleets at stated seasons, it suited the convenience of all parties that the sales should also be only at stated seasons, and public, which would afford the opportunity to buyers to resort from all parts, foreign as well as domestic, to those sales.

In the ninth and tenth years of King William the Third, the legislature interposed to prohibit sale of East India goods otherwise than by public auction, and in the next year of that Prince it was enacted, that East India goods should be sold only in London. Thus the law at present stands.

The immediate object of the legislature in these enactments appears to have been the security of the revenue, then appointed to be derived from the customs laid on Indian goods imported.

And nothing so effectual could be devised for that security to bring the imports to one place; to have them lodged under the keys of government officers; to have them sold publicly in the presence of those officers; and, finally, to have the duties, thus carefully ascertained, collected through the medium of the company, with hardly any charge: the whole of this practice is the most complete provision that can be imagined, against defect, fraud or expense, in realizing this branch of revenue to the public.

But if this was material in the time of King William, when perhaps the revenue from East India goods, including china, did not exceed £.100,000, how essential must it be at present to the state, when that revenue exceeds four millions?

With all the care now taken, and when London is the only lawful place of importation, it is well known that teas, shawls, silks (prohibited for the encouragement of our own manufactures), and other articles, are at the present time, to some extent, smuggled on shore from the East India ships, notwithstanding the penalties of the law; and when, in addition to the legal penalties, the offending parties, if the Company's servants, are liable to further fines and mulcts on all illicit trade. But the hope of evading the heavy duties will ever continue to operate on persons who look no farther than their own immediate profit or convenience.

Every deviation from the established usage would so far destroy its simplicity and efficiency, and open the way to abuses. Suppose the importations to be allowed to go only to one out-port, a new establishment, new expense, new trouble, would be created, and a channel opened for smuggling, fraud, and abuse. What would it be, then, if several out-ports were opened for the landing and sale of Indian and Chinese goods?

But this still supposes the Company, either for itself, or for private traders, to be the only medium of importation. If, however, all individuals were to be allowed to import, and into all the ports of the United Kingdom, especially if it were allowed to employ ships of small burthen, which drawing little water could run into obscure parts in the remote parts of England, Scotland and Ireland, where would be the practicability of any safe control? Legions of Custom-house and Excise-officers must be appointed, at a very great expense; and after all, where the duties are so high as they are, especially on the articles of tea, silk, and fine muslins, smuggling without end must be expected. If private ships were allowed to go to the Eastern Islands they could find means to procure tea; and if also allowed to return to the out-ports, smuggling in that article would be by far the most gaining trade.

At present, the duties upon East India goods are collected and paid in London, at a very small expense to Government, and to the full extent to which they ought

ought to be paid. This follows because the value of the goods is ascertained by competition at the Company's sales. Were every port to have its India House, where would be this general competition? The same goods which pay the duty *ad valorem*, would be liable to one amount of duty at Fowey, to another at Dublin, to a third at Port Glasgow; all differing from each other, and from that paid at London. There would be no remedy for this inconvenience, whatever may be said by interested persons to the contrary. The endless variety of Indian commodities renders it impossible that they should generally pay what are called *rated* duties, of so much per piece or so much per yard. Pepper may pay a fixed sum by the pound, and sugar by the hundred weight; but the staple article of piece-goods, and many others, must ever be rated by the value, quantity being no just criterion.

It therefore follows from what has been above observed, that were the trade to be carried to the out-ports of the United Kingdom, the revenue drawn from Indian goods must be greatly diminished, and the charges of collecting it greatly increased.

Let it be next inquired, What would be the effect of such a charge on different interests; the persons already possessed of valuable property employed for the Indian trade; the exporters of Indian commodities from this country; and on the East India Company itself?

The City of London, in their corporate capacity, as conservators of the Thames, and all classes of persons in the metropolis, who are engaged in the building and out-fit of ships, in the carriage, warehousing, sorting, buying and selling of the Company's goods, have also a direct interest in the present discussion.

The East India Dock Company have likewise a very great and obvious interest in keeping the Indian trade in the Port of London.

With respect to the re-export trade in Indian commodities, at least three fourths of the imports from India have hitherto been for the supply of the continental markets. The foreign buyers repose confidence in the regularity and publicity with which the Company's sales are conducted. When the trade was solely in the hands of the Company the particulars of their cargoes were published immediately on the arrival of the ships, and distributed all over the continent; notices of the quantities to be sold, and periods of sale, were also published for the like distribution. The sales of each description of goods were made at stated periods, twice in the year; the buyers of course knew the state of the market at the time of coming to the sale, and the purchases were made under an assurance that no more goods of such description would be disposed of before the next sale; hence they had a certainty of the market for six months. This established a solid confidence, which very much benefited the sales; such confidence has, no doubt, been much weakened since 1793, when private persons were partially admitted into the trade; the chief object of the private trader being, as it always must be, to obtain prompt sales to meet the payment of bills; East India goods are frequently re-sold while they remain in the Company's warehouse, merely by a transfer of vouchers. The goods when so sold will produce from five to ten per cent. more than when in the hands of individuals; this is particularly the case as to drugs, which are subject to great adulteration.

The confidence that has been entertained of the Company's regularity and fair dealing has been such, that the foreign buyers have given their orders to their correspondents in London, on the faith merely of the descriptive marks; and goods, on their arrival on the continent, frequently pass through various hands before they are finally unpacked.

By the mode proposed it is to be feared the foreign buyer will cease to be at any certainty as to his purchases, and the quality of the commodities; and this may eventually lead foreigners to look directly to India for the supply that has hitherto been furnished through the medium of this country.

To speak now of the effects of the proposed change upon the interests of the Company: and first, with respect to the East India trade, properly so called, as contra-distinguished from the imports from China;—If the mode of private sale of Indian goods in every town in the kingdom were introduced, would not the stated and the public sales, to which the Company are restricted, be continually anticipated, and consequently the supply of the foreign markets be so also;

though on the whole these markets could not take off more? Could these sales, then, secure a general assemblage of buyers? Could it be reckoned upon, that the Company's goods would go off as they usually have hitherto done at the sales? Could the prices be expected to indemnify the Company, when the market should be lowered by the necessity or impatience of private importers? Could the realization in money of the Company's Indian imports be depended on—that realization so necessary to the finances of the Company? And if not, how could the currency of their affairs be preserved? How could they pay for exports to India? How could they maintain the fleet of ships they now employ in their Indian commerce, a fleet so necessary for the transportation of troops and stores and warlike services in India? And if the Company's Indian commerce failed, and so much of the Indian imports were transferred to out-ports, what must become of many of the Company's wharfs, warehouses, and other articles of dead stock, formed at a vast expense in consequence of this Indian trade? And where would be the benefit to the nation by the change? Would it be any thing else but transferring to Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, that which London now has? Would it be really any accession of benefit to the empire at large? And what, to look towards India, would be the effect of an unlimited trade from the out-ports of Great Britain and Ireland to all those regions? Would it be possible to enforce the regulations which His Majesty's ministers think absolutely necessary for preventing an uncontrolled intercourse with the East, and for averting the evils that would ensue from it?

These questions, to add no more, ought to be very clearly and satisfactorily answered, before so great a change is attempted; before an order of things that has subsisted so long, and done so well, is subverted and destroyed. If great and sudden innovations ought at all times to be regarded with caution and distrust, surely ought those in particular which are proposed by men for their own immediate advantage.

But what are the arguments with which the merchants of the out-ports may be supposed to enforce their claim? Natural right; the freedom of trade; allowing every man to carry on his own business in his own way; the odium of the principle of monopoly; the advantage with which they would carry on the trade if they were obliged to bring back their ships to London, instead of their own ports; the disadvantage to the country consumers.

To all this it may be replied, that supposing the whole true, are these arguments of weight and value sufficient to overturn the present long-established system of the Company, and to endanger so large a portion of the public revenue? As to the arguments for natural right, &c. such arguments must always be limited by considerations of practical good. The only practical argument that occurs in favour of the out-ports is the advantage to the merchants themselves and to the country consumers. Now what is the amount of this advantage? Let it not be forgotten that at present it is problematical, at least, whether any great Indian trade can be established by the private merchants; that at any rate the chief part of Indian goods imported into England is intended for re-exportation; that London is the fittest port and mart for the foreign trade especially, since the warehousing act; that there is really little consumption of Indian goods in the interior of this country; and that if no great accession of trade should be brought to the country by the private merchants, then they will have sacrificed the existing system without even attaining the object for which the sacrifice was made.

It may, perhaps, be said, that the Hudson's Bay Company has public sales, and that yet there are sales on account of individuals of the same articles the Company import. But this will form no parallel case as to *companies*; nor is there any great question of revenue concerned. The only article imported by the Hudson's Bay Company is *Furs*. The sales of this article on private account are also by auction; and, it is believed, confined to London. The whole is comparatively a small affair, and can be of no weight in the present question.

Upon the whole, therefore, it seems most certain, that on such slender grounds with respect to advantage (an advantage as before mentioned, only to be taken from London for the out-ports) with so little certainty of establishing any great trade to or from India, with such imminent hazard to the East India Company and to the Revenue, it would be contrary to the prudent policy which this

Nation

Nation has generally observed, and most unwise in itself to venture upon so great an innovation, some of the effects of which were pointed out to the President of the Board of Commissioners three years ago (printed papers, page 30,) effects which by his silence he seems to have admitted; and in a word, it may be apprehended that they would amount to the destruction of the Company's Indian trade, their Indian commercial establishments, their Indian shipping, and finally leave the China monopoly so insulated and unsupported as to bring that also at length to its fall, and with it the whole fabric of the Company, and the great revenue now so easily realized through its medium; nor can it be at all doubtful that in such case the China trade would also be lost to the Nation.

It is not irrelevant to this subject to advert to a passage in the history of the Dutch East India Company, under the year 1602. "The plurality of East India partnership or societies at this time formed in Holland creating much disorder and clashing in that commerce, the States General summoned before them the directors of all those companies, and obliged them to unite for the future into one, to which united company the States granted the sole commerce to East India for twenty-one years, from the 20th March 1602." They had in consequence, several chambers of East India commerce in Holland, as Amsterdam, Middleburgh, &c. but they were all under one united Direction*

Hints, Observations.

In the time of King William the Company were allowed five per cent. on the private trade. 7. 7.

Many remarks made upon the sixth article will also apply to this which might have properly formed a part of it. We need therefore only observe here, that the permitting of ships to sail from the out-ports will go very materially to injure the interest of those who were let into the Indian trade by the Act of 1793; to increase the danger of colonization abroad, and of injury to the revenues by smuggling at home, as well as another danger to be noticed in the next article. 8. 8.

It is not only to all our Indian possessions that the exportation of military stores ought always to be prohibited, but also to the numerous island in the Eastern seas, inhabited by a vindictive race of people who may be ready not only to buy warlike stores, but to engage Europeans in their quarrels; and the sailing of ships will certainly increase the danger of these evils. 10. 10.

The existing laws as to piece-goods enables the Company to confine the importation of that article to themselves; they have never availed themselves of this privilege; but yet it may be proper to continue it, because "the regular and constant employment of manufacturers under the existing system of local management" is a matter of consequence not likely to be otherwise so well guarded; and that great importations of piece-goods would operate against the home manufactures, whilst a smaller select importation would be useful. 11. 11.

There is a new reason for the same restriction in favour of the Company in the article of raw silk, because such a general competition is now to be opened against them, and because they have at great expense in a long course of years, by means of their own establishments brought the raw silk of Bengal, which they export, to a high state of perfection; and if that article is left to the competition of individuals, who will often have to resort to the agency of indolent natives, the quality of the article may be expected materially to fall, and the silk manufactures of this country to be much worse supplied than they are at present. 12. 12.

It is proper to add on this subject, that the restriction in favour of the Company in the article of piece-goods is by no means of the value it was at first, the demand for that Indian staple being now greatly diminished in this country.

Lord Melville has observed, on the reasons which he apprehends had influenced the Court in proposing that ships of less than four hundred tons should not be allowed to sail to India, that "though entitled to due consideration, they do not "appear to be sufficiently strong to justify the proposed restriction, or the making "a distinction, in that respect, between ships trading to the East Indies and to 14. 14.

* See Anderson's Commerce, and Macpherson's Annals of Commerce, under 1602.

"other countries;" it is thereof deemed necessary to discuss the proposition more at length.

In examining the subject of the sixth proposition, the facility which small ships would afford to smuggling were the out-ports opened for the disposal of the homeward cargoes, has already been considered. In further support of the fourteenth proposition, respecting the least size of ships that should be permitted to go to India on account of individuals, the practice of the India Company in the early part of their intercourse with the East might be adduced, for they soon dropped the smaller class of ships for one of five hundred tons; but as this country in its improved state of navigation and commerce has few ships of that burthen, except those employed by the East India Company, the limiting of ships to be now employed in the private trade to India to four hundred tons was supposed to afford facility to the most respectable houses to benefit by the proposed enlargement of the trade.

Every one will admit that there is more of respectability in the larger class of ships, and this circumstance should not altogether be lost sight of with the Inhabitants of India. The impressions of the superiority of our maritime strength to that of other nations, and particularly to the Americans, who speak the same language, and who navigate very small vessels to and from the ports of the East should be kept alive, and, as a reason of state, should have its due weight in the consideration of this subject.

It is not only the respectability of the *ship* that should be attended to, but there is also a degree of respectability and responsibility attached to the character of the commander and of the Officers (of whom there is a greater establishment in the larger ships). Their information is pre-eminent, particularly in those essential articles of nautical science, the variation and the lunar observations in the navigation of the Indian seas, and to and from thence, by such men. A better discipline is established in those larger ships which suit them; the ships are also better armed, and less liable to capture than vessels of the smaller class. The length of voyage requires not only superior equipment and a stouter vessel, but in order to guard against contingencies of every kind, subordinate officers and their assistants are indispensable, because in the event of the death of the principal officers the knowledge and skill requisite to supply their places, especially in cases of emergency could be derived from no other quarter. Small vessels cannot have these necessary advantages, an observation which applies more particularly to such petty officers as carpenters and caulkers, in respect to matters that concern the hull of the ship, and to medical men in respect to the crew.

It has been found by experience that larger ships can be navigated at a less rate per ton than small ones; hence, one of four hundred tons will require less rate of freight than two of two hundred tons; a point of economy in the conveyance of goods, which is not to be disregarded, even in a national view. As India is concerned, the smaller vessels will multiply a description of persons in the ports, and throughout the country, whose conduct may have serious effects on the peace and quiet of the Asiatic governments, from the causes before mentioned. The minor ports throughout the country will admit of an intercourse and connection between Europeans and the Natives which the vigilance and power of our governments cannot discover nor control.

The ships employed in private trade should be constrained to navigate with a certain number of Europeans outward, so as to prevent as much as possible the introduction of native seamen to this country; and hence, for the sake of humanity, a surgeon becomes a necessary person, the employment of whom may well comport with the size of ships of four hundred tons or upwards, but not with those of two hundred and fifty, or less. If the health and lives of seamen be thought of consequence to the state, the larger class of ships should certainly be preferred. If the present superior class of West India shipping are of four or five hundred tons, where the passage is not more than six weeks, it appears at least as reasonable that those employed in an East Indian voyage, which may last many months, should be equally competent and formidable as the running ships, and not stand on a scale beneath those of the first class upon Lloyd's books, so that the premium of insurance upon the goods shipped may be kept at the lowest possible rate.

Whenever

Whenever such enlargements as may induce the subjects of this country to embark very large property in the Indian trade shall be opened to them, it must be highly expedient, that, for such time at least as may be sufficient for the return of one voyage, the utmost possible security which the Legislature can devise should be provided, in order to check such hazardous adventures as might otherwise be carried on in any description of vessel, or under the conduct of characters not sufficienty responsible, and at the risk or cost of the underwriter.

If an honourable commercial intercourse with India be the object, such wholesome regulations will promote it, but if speculations of mere chance outward, and smuggling homeward, should be in the contemplation of any adventurers, protection to the fair trader, to the East India Company, and to the revenue, can only be secured by some efficient law respecting the size of the ships, and their consequent equipment in stores and force, under the conduct of able and responsible commanders and crews.

Hints. *Observations.*

The regulations proposed with respect to Lascars are only intended for a time of war. No Lascars should be brought to this country in a time of Peace. 16. 16.

The existing regulations as to ingress and settlement of unlicensed Europeans into the Company's establishments and territories to be continued. No British subjects to be allowed to settle in any country within the Company's limits, and not under the government of the Company. 18. 18.

The King's forces maintainable by the Company in India not to exceed fifteen thousand men in all, and this number to be reduced as may be found practicable. 19. 19.

If the proposition made by the Company, to be henceforth charged so much per regiment of a given force, or so much per man, be not adopted, we shall be glad to receive any specific proposition for putting upon a clear and equitable footing the adjustment of accounts between the Pay-office and the Company. By any such arrangement we cannot doubt that at least the intricacies of the present mode of settlement utterly unsatisfactory as it is to the Company, will be got rid of, even if the expense should not be diminished; but will it, for example, admit of any question, whether, when the Company have been charged, as they really have been, with the expense of an entire recruiting company at home as constantly raising recruits; and whilst, in many instances, the recruits so raised have been sent, not to India but to other quarters, the recruiting company having also been at all times available for internal service, it can come within the equity of the 127th clause of the Act of 1793; or ever could have been intended to charge the expense of such company to the Indian territories; or is it just, that the expense of the colonel of a regiment employed either at home or on the Continent, or perhaps on a furlough staff appointment, should be partly charged to the East India Company, and his pay be drawn from them? As all parties therefore agree in the propriety of an alteration, the sooner it is made the better. 20. 20.

The Court of Directors have already objected, and must ever object, to the arbitrary mode adopted by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1805, for the settlement of the demands of the Company on Government. We think it a clear and equitable principle that the expense of captures made and not retained by the Company, but transferred to His Majesty, or by His Majesty restored to the enemy, should be charged to the public. 21. 21.

The ordinary pay of the Company's troops employed on such services, and especially in places out of the sphere of India, as in Egypt, should also be placed on account of the public.

On these grounds we beg leave to propose that the balance of demands now made by the Pay-office on the Company be set off by the sums which they are yet unpaid for, the capture of Ceylon, and the Moluccas, and for the expedition to Egypt. Even then the settlement will be greatly to the advantage of the public, as the Company have made good to the Pay-Office a sum exceeding two millions; in addition to which they have since the year 1797 been charged for King's troops beyond the number for which the law obliged them to pay, at the average annual rate of about three thousand firelocks, besides the officers and serjeants requisite for that number or men.

As a supplement to this article the Court cannot help again submitting to consideration the earnest desire and hope of the Proprietors to be exonerated 22. 22.

Hints. *Observations.*

out of the general funds of the Company from the payment of the property tax. The dividends of other public companies are thus exempted; and it is but a small consideration in the immense concerns of the Company, from which the Proprietors have, on the whole, yet derived only the ordinary interest of money in return for all the hazards their property has run.

23. 23. The debt of which the Court of Directors meant to speak in the twenty-third proposition was the whole of the Indian debt, part of which, to the amount of about seven millions; has been transferred to England. The observation of Lord Melville will coincide with this proposition; and the Court of Directors can have no material objection to his Lordship's proviso respecting the reduction of the bond debt at home to three millions; but experience has shown the inconvenience of confining within narrow limits, by parliamentary regulation, the amount of this debt.

25. 25. Considering how probable it is that private adventurers will desire to obtain a supply of the article of tea, in order to be smuggled into this country and to foreign parts, and considering also the importance of not endangering the commercial intercourse now permitted by the Chinese to the British nation through its long established organ the East India Company, it is obvious that effectual provision ought to be made in some mode or other for preventing both these evils; and we shall be glad to hear any propositions which were in Lord Melville's contemplation, or may be in your Lordship's, as more likely to suit that end than the suggestion we have offered. In the mean time we feel it incumbent upon us to request your Lordship's attention to some remarks on the question of admitting private ships to the Spice Islands. The demand of all Europe for the spices of the Moluccas is so limited, that one or two of the Company's ships may import a sufficient quantity for the supply of it; the division, therefore, of this supply among the Company and the merchants in general of this country will leave so little to the individuals of the latter class, as to form no object worthy of long and distant enterprize, not to mention that spices are now rising up in other parts of the east, which renders these islands less important than they have been. The maintenance of the Molucca Islands which produce no valuable commodity but spices, occasions to the Company a heavy expense, and can only be compensated by a monopoly of their trade; and if private merchants are to participate in that trade, they ought also to bear a proportionable share of the charge of establishment in those islands. But the spice-trade, is not the most interesting consideration belonging to this question. If in any of the islands of the Eastern Seas not belonging to the Company, British subjects were to settle (a thing which the Company, even if armed with legal powers would find it difficult to prevent after those seas should be open to all the ships of this country); it would seem impossible to hinder them from obtaining, by one means or other, a supply of the teas of China for the purpose of being smuggled into Europe. That object alone might be tempting enough to induce a settlement where no other circumstance was sufficiently inviting; and if from this motive, or a concurrence of others, which might be supposed, a number of Englishmen were once to unite themselves in that quarter, whither new individuals might continually resort, and whence again they might repair to all the ports of the Indian continent, it would seem scarcely practicable to preserve the efficiency of regulations formed either here, or by the Indian governments, for the exclusion of unlicensed persons from their territories. Such would be the danger especially of any British settlement in the Eastern Archipelago not subjected to the government of the Company, a danger very seriously to be deprecated; and even in those held by them, as the Moluccas, if they were open to all British ships, it may well deserve consideration, whether there might not be some liability to danger of the same kind. On all these grounds it really seems advisable that British ships from Europe should not have access to the Spice Islands.

HAVING concluded our remarks upon the "Propositions" and "Observations" hitherto brought under discussion, we next beg leave to suggest some other regulations growing out of the general subject now under consideration, and of our past correspondence. These, we trust, will be found so obviously proper and necessary as to require no enforcing argument.

26th Proposition:—That no ship shall go from any British colony to the East Indies or China without the special license of the Company.

27th

27th Proposition:—Private ships going from the United Kingdom to India to sail direct from that kingdom thither, and from India to that kingdom without pursuing any circuitous route.

28th Proposition:—Ships going from this kingdom to India not to engage in the coasting-trade of India, but to be permitted to go from one port of delivery of the original cargo to another, for the full discharge of it.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS, CHARLES GRANT,
ROBERT THORNTON, EDWARD PARRY,
JACOB BOSANQUET, WILLIAM ASTELL,
W. F. ELPHINSTONE, GEORGE SMITH.

The Right honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 17th April 1812.

THE Committee took into consideration the state of the negotiation for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, and deliberated maturely upon the several points connected therewith.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 20th April 1812.

THE Chairman laid before the Committee minutes of a conversation held yesterday evening, between the President of the Board of Commissioners and himself.

It was unanimously agreed that the same be submitted to the Court of Directors to day, together with a minute thereon, now read and unanimously approved, being as follows; viz.

Lord Buckinghamshire stated, that it had been determined to preserve the monopoly of the tea-trade to the Company; but to permit the private traders to fill up and assort their cargoes with nankeens and other articles, the produce of China, which they would procure in India.

His Lordship then stated, that it was the determination of His Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament, to permit private ships to clear out from any port of the United Kingdom, but that they should only be permitted to import into those places where the warehousing system existed. Sir Hugh Inglis stated it as his opinion, that the Court of Directors in the first instance, and the Court of Proprietors, when laid before them, would resist by every means in their power a measure so fatal to the vital interests of the Company and to the public revenue, as would be the measure of allowing the ships of individuals to import into any place but the Port of London; and that situated as he was he should consider it his duty to resist, and recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately the proprietors, to resist the proposition.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Monday the 20th of April 1812.

THE Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence, laying before the Court minutes of a conversation between the President of the Board of Commissioners and himself, held yesterday evening;—

The Court after deliberating thereupon, agreed unanimously to the following minute; viz.

The Chairman having in a secret Court of Directors, communicated the minute of a conversation which he held last night with the President of the Board of Commissioners, the Court learn from thence with very great concern, that it seems to be the present disposition of His Majesty's ministers to extend to the merchants of this country the privilege of importing goods from India into all the out-ports of the United Kingdom to which the warehousing act extends, which ports are in number:—The Court have from the beginning of the negotiation declared their firm conviction, that if the import trade from India were not confined to the port of London, the system of the Company's public sales, their trade to and from China, the dividend, depending

chiefly on that trade, and the political functions which, aided by those privileges, they exercise for the benefit of the nation in the government of the Indian empire, would be destroyed as well as the revenue of this country (by the extensive practice of smuggling, which would inevitably follow the propoſed alteration,) be essentially injured. The Court having never before received from His Majesty's Ministers any intimation that they differed with the Court upon this point—having stated their opinion, with the reasons for it, to their constituents and the public,—having seen no argument advanced in opposition to it—and remaining still persuaded of its truth, they feel it impossible, as men of integrity, invested with public trust and responsibility, to recommend to their constituents to abandon the proposition for restricting the import trade to London; and would most earnestly request His Majesty's Ministers to re-consider the communication made to the Chairman by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and to give the Chairs, or a deputation of the Court, an opportunity of waiting on them, before any final resolution adverse to the Company is adopted on this very important head.

AT a Secret Committee of Correſpondence, the 24th April 1812.

THE Committee deliberated on the ſeveral points at iſſue in the preſent negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation, the 28th April 1812.

READ and considered, a Letter from the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, dated the 27th instant.

AT a Secret Committee of Correſpondence, the 28th April 1812.

THE Chairman laid before the Committee a Minute of a Conference held on Saturday last, which was read and approved; and the Chairman was desired to lay the same before the Court.

Mem.—This Minute is continued in the succeeding Minutes of the Court.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Tuesday, the 28th April 1812.

THE Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence reports to the Court, that in consequence of the request contained in the Minute of the 20th April, which was communicated to Lord Buckinghamshire, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his Lordship favoured the deputation with an interview on Saturday the 25th instant, at which Mr. Wallace was also present.

At that meeting various points belonging to the present negotiation were touched upon, but the discussion mainly turned on the important question of permitting the ships of private merchants generally to import goods from India at the out-ports of the United Kingdom. The deputation urged every thing which occurred to them in support of the proposition of the Court upon this subject, as involving the essential interests of the Company, but they found with regret, that the impressions which His Majesty's Government had received respecting it, since the date of Lord Melville's letter of the 21st March, were not in consonance with the sentiments of the Court of Directors. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, and Lord Buckinghamshire, expressed their intention of communicating in writing the judgment they had formed on the subject in question, and Lord Buckinghamshire having accordingly addressed a letter to the Chairman, and Deputy Chairman, dated the 27th instant, that letter is now laid before the Court.

Gentlemen, India Board, April 27th 1812.

IN communicating to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, after a full consideration of the several points which have been brought under their view, in consequence of the conferences and explanations I have had with you and the deputation, since I had the honour of receiving your note of the 3d instant, it is unnecessary for me to enter upon the discussion of the hints and observations which have been the subject of the correspondence between the late President

President of the Board of Control and yourselves, as far as those hints and observations have been sanctioned by the general Court.

It was to have been expected that upon a question involving the various interests of so large a body as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, as well as of the East India Company, that considerable differences of opinion should arise, and that reasons should be alleged of sufficient weight to suggest the propriety of revising any plan which might originally have been concerted.

Under such an impression, Lord Melville, in his letter of the 21st ultimo, desired it to be distinctly understood, that public discussion in the further progress of the measure might possibly produce an alteration in some of the details, as well as regulations, of a different description from those which were then suggested.

You would therefore not have been wholly unprepared for the communication made by me to the Chairman at a personal interview, where he was informed that the representations which had been brought before His Majesty's Government, since the publication of the Correspondence already referred to, had led them to entertain an opinion, that they would best consult the public interest by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the Port of London.

The arguments adduced by you and the other members of the Deputation, and which had been urged with much ability, and at considerable length, in your letter of the 15th instant, have received the most serious attention of His Majesty's Government; but I have to acquaint you, that although they think that the great interest of policy and of revenue, as well as of the East India Company, will render it their duty to propose to Parliament that the existing restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China should continue, and that the exclusive trade in tea, should be preserved to the Company for whatever term the charter may be renewed, yet that they remain of opinion, that the import trade from the East Indies should not be confined to the port of London.

They are not, however, insensible to the danger and mischief which the revenue, as well as the East India Company, might suffer, if under the cover of that trade an illicit commerce of tea were to be successfully carried on; but they conceive, that regulations both in India and at home may be so framed as to guard against that danger, and to protect the Company and the revenue, whose interests in this respect equally require such protection from the effects of it.

In submitting therefore the propositions to Parliament in this shape, the government are persuaded, that whilst they would be supporting interests justly entitled to public consideration, they would, at the same time be pursuing a course essential to the collection of a revenue of nearly four millions sterling, without breaking in upon that system under which the salutary provisions of the Commutation Act secure the people of the United Kingdom against any failure in the regular and constant supply of an article which has become a necessary of life.

In considering the terms proposed for the renewal of the charter, as they would stand, should the suggestions I have conveyed to you in this letter be adopted, you will be sensible of the high importance of bringing to a conclusion an arrangement, in which the interests of the Company and the nation at large are so deeply implicated, with as little delay as may be deemed compatible with a mature consideration and satisfactory adjustment of the several claims and pretensions of the parties concerned.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the Court of Directors.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 29th April 1812.

READ a letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 27th instant.

Read also, and approved, draught of letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in reply.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 29th April 1812.

THE letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners, dated the 27th, and read in Court the 28th instant, was again read.

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence, laid before the Court, draught of a proposed letter in reply thereto;—

And the same was read and unanimously approved.

My Lord, East India House, 29th April 1812.

THE letter which the Chairman and deputy Chairman had the honour of receiving from your Lordship on the 27th instant was the day following laid before the Court of Directors, and engaged their most serious attention; it has again been considered by them this day; and we have now to submit to your Lordship the answer which they have instructed us to make to it; an answer, which, from having before well reflected on the principal subject of your Lordship's letter, delivers their mature opinion; and as they presume to hope in the least time possible, being sensible, with your Lordship, that in the present critical period of the negotiation all unnecessary delay is to be avoided.

It is with extreme concern the Court find, that since the publication of the correspondence between the President of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors, on the momentous question of the renewal of the Company's charter, His Majesty's ministers have been led by the representations which have been made to them, "to entertain an opinion that they would best consult the "public interest by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the "port of London," and that they still hold this opinion.

Not having been made acquainted with the particulars of those representations, and having urged various arguments which remain unanswered, against the measure of opening the out-ports to the trade from India, the Court under the disadvantages of such a situation are imperiously called to the consideration of the circumstances in which the Company are now placed, and in which, according to the best judgment they can form, the Company would be placed, if the new charter should open the out-ports of the United Kingdom to the returns of the Indian trade.

Whatever may be thought, my Lord, by the merchants of this country, of their right to enter into the possession of a trade acquired and maintained through long struggles and vicissitudes, at immense expense by the East India Company; a trade still intimately connected with the security of the vast empire which the same Company have gained, and administer for the benefit of the nation at large; the Court of Directors are of opinion that the sacrifices they agreed to make of that trade to the public feeling, or, if they may be permitted to express their ideas more accurately, the public prejudice, were very large; and they yielded to them, undoubtedly, under a firm belief, not at that time discouraged by His Majesty's ministers, that the importations from India would be confined to London, as well as that the exclusive privilege of the China trade would be carefully secured to the Company. But the concessions frankly made by the Court of Directors and Proprietors, who regard themselves always as a part of the public, and wish as much as possible to be in unison with it, have, it appears, only encouraged further demands; and if the tide of prejudice, of popular clamour, of most extravagant expectation, and unbounded pretension, which have been more industriously than fairly excited, were now to determine the public Councils, not a vestige would remain of that great fabric which has been reared in the course of two centuries, uniting with commerce an imperial dominion, which would be shaken to its foundation by the destruction of that system which has acquired and preserved it.

It is no surprise, my Lord, to the Court, though it is undoubtedly a great consolation, that His Majesty's Ministers unite with the "great interests of policy, "and of revenue," those of the East India Company; and that it must hence be their object to continue the political functions of the Company, and the means which are necessary for the maintenance of those functions. On this basis the Court are happy to have the honour of meeting His Majesty's Ministers, and to continue the present discussion.

It

It is perfectly known, that for a series of years past, since the Indian territory has been loaded with an immense political debt, the Company have derived no surplus from the revenues; they have carried on the currency of their home affairs, they have even aided the political concerns of India; and above all, they have made good the dividends to the proprietors from the profits on their commerce; and of late years these profits have been derived chiefly from the China trade. From the still existing territorial debts of the Company, and the scale of their Indian expenditure, after all endeavours to reduce it, the Court of Directors have no prospect of pecuniary acquisitions, except through the same medium of commerce, for many years to come; and, as already intimated, it is the commercial profits of the Company which enable them to discharge the political functions assigned to them in the management of the Indian empire. Without this resource, or some equivalent one not within their power, the dividends could not be continued, the value of the stock would diminish, and the Company be brought to a state of dissolution.

It is the extinction or material diminution of the commercial profits, arising chiefly, as we have said, from the China trade, that we apprehend from the opening of the out-ports to the returns of the Indian commerce. If this extinction or diminution were to take place, your Lordship will doubtless agree with the Court in admitting, that the fatal consequences they contemplate would follow; and that after going on a few years on the new plan, the Company would be so impaired in its resources, as to be inadequate to the important part allotted to it in the system of Indian administration.

When the Court of Directors thus view the consequences of opening the out-ports, His Majesty's Ministers will not blame the anxiety with which they respectfully contend against that measure. The duty they owe to their constituents, to their own characters, and to the public, requires them in such a case to act with the greatest circumspection, in order to obtain a reasonable assurance that the terms of the new Charter will be such as will enable the Company to go on efficiently in the performance of the political functions it has hitherto discharged.

We do not apprehend, my Lord, that there is any difference in principle on these points between His Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors; the main difference in respect to the question of opening the out-ports is, as to the practical effects of that measure. It appeared in the conference we had the honour of holding with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and your Lordship, to be his opinion that checks could be devised to prevent an indefinite extent of smuggling Tea, ruinous to the Company, which we fear from opening the out-ports to the Indian trade; we have already given many reasons for thinking that the practice of smuggling would, in such case, be uncontrollable. Those reasons, which need not to be repeated here, we believe it will be difficult for the parties most adverse to the Company to refute; but the subject being so important in the present discussion, we beg leave to add a few more observations on it.

It is a fact notorious, that tea has been smuggled by the way of India into this country, even when the duty was comparatively small, when the Indian import trade was confined to eight or ten Company's ships, and to the river Thames. How much more, then, is smuggling beyond all bounds to be expected when the ships shall be unlimited in number and size, and may resort to the out-ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland. This practice would be much facilitated, because in the numerous Eastern islands not subject to any European powers, where we have said tea might be brought for English ships from China, there is no usage of clearing out vessels, or giving them papers or manifests. It would thence be easy for them to break bulk in the passage home, and as they approached the coasts of Britain and Ireland, to put tea, as well as other articles chargeable with duty, on board of ships and cutters destined either for the ports of the continent, or the remote coasts of Scotland and Ireland, on which for an hundred miles together, every where accessible from the sea, there is scarcely a custom-house, and where custom-houses could not be sufficiently multiplied. Vessels of very small size being allowed in the Indian trade, they could enter into ports and bays little frequented, and run goods to be carried inland, and there dispersed. In some of the Northern and Western ports of the United Kingdom we have heard that collusive practices

between the revenue officers and the smugglers are not unusual; if this is the case in respect to articles which pay a comparatively small duty, what would it be where the articles of tea and Indian goods were in question? Ships might stop at intermediate ports for orders, and there smuggle, as those bound to the Western coast, at Cork and Falmouth; those to the Eastern coast, at Falmouth and the Downs; those going North about on the Irish and Scotch coasts. Ships having several ports of discharge would thereby obtain facilities in smuggling, and the state of relations between this country and parts of Northern Europe may be such as to afford the means of running goods into those parts which from their proximity may again be able to smuggle the goods into our remote ports. In a word, we are led to apprehend that the means and temptation of smuggling tea, when an unlimited trade is permitted to India and the Eastern islands, must be in a very great degree uncontrollable by any checks which His Majesty's Government can in such circumstances interpose; nor is it to be overlooked, that a class of Indian goods, styled in the revenue language, *prohibited*, because excluded altogether as interfering with the manufactures of this country, will by all the openings which the new trade will produce, be every where unavoidably brought into use. It is true, that even if the return of India were confined to the channel, as we propose, smuggling might be expected, but certainly not in our opinion at all to the same extent; and had we conceived otherwise, the same objection we now advance against opening the out-ports, would have been urged against that enlargement of trade in which the Court have acquiesced, and for the same reason to prevent the ruin of the Company, which, did His Majesty's ministers apprehend, they would doubtless in either case have a desire to prevent, even by refusing the required concessions to the British merchants.

With these views, my Lord, deeply impressed on the minds of the Directors, acting as they are in a most responsible situation, is it too much for them to expect and to request, that they may be honoured with the knowledge of those means which His Majesty's Government may think would be effectual to prevent the practice of smuggling, under the new circumstances, to any ruinous or great extent? Could they have a reasonable persuasion of the practicability of such prevention, *that* would undoubtedly so far lessen their fears, and the arguments on which they now feel it their duty to insist. They hope not to be misunderstood in this proposition. Assured both of the desire of His Majesty's Ministers, as well on account of the Company as of the revenue, to prevent smuggling, and of their belief of the practicability of doing so; feeling also, as the Court do, the delicacy of seeming to interfere in any of the revenue regulations of Government, they are yet so circumstanced in the present critical conjuncture as to find this inquiry most interesting to the cause of the Company.

It is indeed true that the Public appear to have a greater concern at stake here than the Company. The Public may lose the greater part of a revenue of four millions per annum, whilst the Company can have only to the extent of one million at hazard. But then this one million is all the Company's certain income; if they lose that they lose the foundation on which their efficiency rests, unless in the new arrangements some other resource should be provided which should secure the dividend to the proprietors, a provision which undoubtedly would also materially affect the views the Court of Directors now entertain from contemplating the dangers of the Company's China trade. And suffer us, my Lord, since the assailants of the Company's privileges are so loud in representing their interests as those of the nation at large, to add this remark concerning the national interest in the present question, that if the revenue of nearly four millions, now so easily collected from tea, should fail, or fail to the extent of only two millions, other taxes must be laid upon the public to compensate for that loss; and whether the nation will gain so much otherwise by the proposed enlargements of trade may be a serious question with those who have to decide on this momentous concern, with us it is none. It may deserve also to be recollected, that with the fall of the Company's China trade will fall the exports of woollens and metals to the extent of a million annually, by which the prosperity of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Gloucester, and Norfolk, in some measure, have been upheld during the arduous struggle of eighteen years in which the country has been engaged; the excellent fleet of ships employed by the Company, with all the long details of interest connected with them, must

decay,

decay, whilst the nation will lose that certain and regular supply furnished by the Company of the article of tea, an article, as your Lordship justly observes, now become a necessary of life.

Before we dismiss this topic, may we be allowed to bring under your Lordship's inspection a succinct view of the capital and interests concerned in the Indian and China trade from the port of London.

There are about fourteen hundred commanders and officers belonging to the ships of the East India Company, besides the seamen, who may be about eight thousand; the tradesmen engaged in the supply of the Company's shipping in the river Thames are about twelve thousand, and the labourers employed in their warehouses are about three thousand; all these, with their families and dependants, making an aggregate of upwards of thirty thousand persons, would, by the removal of the Indian trade from the port of London, be generally reduced to great distress, and many of them become burthensome to their parishes.

The capital now employed in the Indian trade may be moderately computed as follows:

The Company's Capital Stock of £.6,000,000, at the price at which many Proprietors purchased, will amount to - - - -	£.10,800,000
Capital in Warehouses - - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000
Capital in Ships - - - - - - - - - -	3,800,000
Capital in Docks - - - - - - - - - -	400,000
Capital of individuals in the Metropolis may be moderately estimated at - - - - - - - - - -	5,000,000
	£.21,000,000

The trade in which this large capital is employed produces, as we have had occasion repeatedly to observe, an annual revenue to Government of more than four millions sterling; and the net saving to Government from the present mode of collecting the duties may, we conceive, be fairly estimated at £.150,000 per annum. By means of direct and indirect taxation, the capital itself and the profits upon it, yield a further sum of large amount to Government, but the productiveness of the capital in this respect depends wholly upon the solidity of the basis on which it rests.

These, my Lord, are the sentiments and observations which we are directed to communicate to your Lordship. The reflection upon them has, we trust, been mature, though the expression of them, in the short time allowed for the preparation of this letter, may require indulgence. But we are further specially directed to add, that this is a concern of too great moment for the Court to trust to its own judgment, or to act on its own responsibility, the Directors have therefore summoned a general Court of Proprietors to meet on Friday next, when the correspondence with your Lordship, including this letter, will be laid before them for their consideration.

We have the honour to be,

The Right honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servants,

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS, EDWARD PARRY,
ROBERT THORNTON, CHARLES GRANT,
JACOB BOSANQUET, GEORGE SMITH,
W. F. ELPHINSTONE, WM. ASTELL.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 5th May 1812:

MINUTES of the last Court of the 1st instant were read. The Chairman acquainted the Court that it is met by adjournment for the purpose of taking into

further consideration the papers which were laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court on the 1st instant:

And the Court having considered the same accordingly,

It was, on a motion,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court has learnt with deep concern and surprize, that His Majesty's ministers have been induced to change the view they first entertained of the propriety of confining to the Port of London the returns of the trade to India now to be permitted to all British subjects. That the measure of opening the out-ports to vessels of all descriptions from India, comprehending in that term the Eastern Islands, appears to this Court to be fraught with consequences ruinous to the Company, and all the long train of interests connected with it, by removing from the Port of London the greater part of the Indian trade which it has hitherto enjoyed—by rendering useless many of the expensive establishments formed there for the merchandise and shipping of that trade, and throwing out of bread many thousands of persons who now derive constant employment from it—by deranging the practice, and frustrating the end of stated public sales, which are useful and important, both to the country and the Company, who are necessarily restricted to this practice; but above all, by affording facilities for the smuggling of teas into the ports and harbours of England, Scotland and Ireland, to an extent unlimited, and, as this Court apprehend, uncontrollable. That the consequence of this must be the destruction of the Company's China trade, their best source of commercial profit—the failure of their dividend—the depreciation of their stock; and, unless a fund is provided from some other source for the payment of the dividend, inability on their part to continue to perform the functions assigned to them in the government of British India: That if the constitution by which the Indian Empire is now administered should thus be subverted, the excellent system of civil and military service formed under the Company, and maintainable only by such a body, will be broken down; the tranquillity and happiness of the vast population which that empire contains; the interests of this country in Asia, and its constitution at home, will be imminently endangered.

That the professed object for which the proposed changes are to be made, and such immense sacrifices hazarded, namely, the increase of the commerce of this kingdom, cannot be in any great degree attained, there being no practicability of extending, materially, the use of our manufactures among the Indian people; the tonnage allotted by the Company, or afforded by Indian ships in the management of individuals, for such exports, not having been fully occupied. Neither does it appear practicable largely to augment the importation of profitable commodities from thence, of all which the example of the American trade to the East is a proof. British manufactures which they could easily have procured, making no part of it, nor their returns exhibiting any new articles of importance. That therefore the trade now enjoyed by the Company, and individuals, will be the only certain trade to which new adventurers can have recourse. And this will be no addition to the commerce of the country, but only a transfer from one set of hands to another, so that old establishments will be subverted without substituting any thing equally good in their place, and to all appearance with great detriment to the Nation, particularly in the defalcation of a large part of the duties now collected on tea to the amount of four millions sterling per annum, for all which defalcation, whether one, or two, or three millions; new taxes must be laid on the people.

That the cause of the Company has been deeply injured by prejudice, ignorance, erroneous assumptions, and of late by extensive combinations, and by unfair representation, canvass, and intimidation, in all which the merits and rights of the Company, the political interests of British India, and of this country as connected with them, have been left out of sight, and the single object of the extension of commerce, an object too only of speculation in opposition to past experience, is the governing principle.

This Court however confidently hope that Parliament will not decide the fate of the Company on the representations and demands of private interests, but on just and comprehensive views of national policy; and the Court must also believe that His Majesty's Ministers are too enlightened and equitable finally to adopt any measure calculated to destroy the commercial profits of the Company, and thereby

thereby to disable them from performing their political functions; this Court, therefore, entirely approving both of the firmness which their Directors have shown in maintaining the interests of the Company, and of the manner in which they have in the papers now produced by them defended those interests, doth recommend it to them to persevere in the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers upon the same principles, assured of the determination of this Court to support them to the utmost in maintaining the permanence of the Company, and the national interests which are involved in their stability.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Randle Jackson, esq. for his very luminous and excellent speech this day; for the great zeal, ability and industry, he has on various occasions, and particularly on this, displayed for the honour and advantage of this Company.

Resolved unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this General Court be offered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of this Company, for their very able conduct in the negotiation with Government for the renewal of the Charter, alike evincing the most luminous ideas of the best interests of this Company, and their most honourable conduct in the management of so important a concern.

The Court on the Question adjourned.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 27th November 1812.

THE Chairman reported to the Committee, that he and the deputy Chairman had this morning a conference with the President of the Board of Commissioners, on the subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter; at which his Lordship declared it to be the intention of His Majesty's Ministers not to abandon the proposition they had made for allowing a direct trade between India and the out-ports of the United Kingdom; but that the proposition might be modified, by confining the ports to which ships shall be allowed to import goods from India, to a number less than that to which the Warehousing Act now extends. Lord Buckinghamshire, however, was desirous, before resuming the correspondence relating to it, that the Committee of Correspondence should hold a conference with Lord Liverpool and himself upon the subject.

The Chairman further stated, that in reply to Lord Buckinghamshire the deputy Chairman and himself declined making any observation at present, but stated their intention to communicate the substance of his Lordship's remarks to the Committee of Correspondence; and also expressed their wish, that the Committee might have the honour of waiting upon his Lordship, previously to the proposed conference with Lord Liverpool, to which Lord Buckinghamshire consented.

The Committee in consequence resolved to assemble at eleven o'clock on Tuesday next, for the purpose of deliberating upon the subject of the above communication, previously to waiting upon Lord Buckinghamshire at the hour of two on that day.

My Lord, East India House, 28th November 1812.

WE have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that we have communicated to a Secret Committee of Correspondence the substance of the conversation which we had yesterday the honour of holding with your Lordship, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Sullivan, and in which it was notified to us, that the opinion of His Majesty's Government remains unaltered regarding the expediency of not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the port of London.

The Committee received this communication with the deepest concern and regret; its members unanimously concurring with us in opinion, that should the proposed extension of the trade, even to a small number of the out-ports of the kingdom, be sanctioned by the Legislature, the measure will be highly prejudicial to the public revenue, injurious to the East India Company, and detrimental to the prosperity of the merchants, manufacturers, traders, and other numerous bodies interested in the commerce with India, as now carried on through the channel of the river Thames. The Committee being still desirous of an opportunity of renewing their representations to your Lordship upon this important question, before any communication is made to the Court on the subject, have directed us to request the honour of a conference with your Lordship

for that purpose. Should it be perfectly convenient to your Lordship to receive the Deputation on Tuesday next at two o'clock, we shall be able to lay the result of the conference before the Court on the following day.

We have the honour to be,
my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servants,
(Signed) *Hugh Inglis,*
Robert Thornton.

The Right honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, India Board, 28th November 1812.

I HAD the honour of receiving your letter of this day, proposing that the Secret Committee of Correspondence should wait upon me at this Board on Tuesday next.

I shall be happy to have the honour of seeing them; but as I am desirous that Lord Liverpool, and other members of the Board, should be present at the interview, and as I find that twelve o'clock will be more convenient to them than two, you will, I hope have no objection to make the appointment for the former hour.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient and faithful humble servant,
(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

Sir Hugh Inglis, Bart.
&c. &c. &c.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 2d December 1812.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that a meeting took place yesterday at the Board, between several of His Majesty's Ministers and the Committee of Correspondence, upon the subject of the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, when it was agreed that no minutes should be then taken, in order to afford the most unreserved mode of carrying on the discussion, at the conclusion of which it was understood, that His Majesty's Ministers would communicate in writing their sentiments upon the whole of the subject.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Tuesday the 15th December 1812.

MINUTES of the 2d instant were read and approved.

The Chairman stated, that two conferences between His Majesty's Ministers and the Committee of Correspondence had taken place since the 2d instant, viz. on the 5th and 12th instant, but that he had nothing further to communicate to the Court in consequence.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 16th December 1812.

THE Court adverting to the statement which the Chairman had, with their approbation, made to the General Court to-day as to the late Conferences with His Majesty's Ministers, upon the subject of renewing the Company's exclusive privileges; and this Court deeming it a proper mark of respect to His Majesty's Ministers that they should be apprised of the same as early as possible:—

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman were requested to wait on the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to-morrow, to communicate to his Lordship what had passed in the General Court this day, and to state to his Lordship, that the Court of Directors continue decidedly to entertain the opinion which they have formerly expressed to His Majesty's Ministers as to the ruinous consequences of admitting the imports from India to the out-ports of this kingdom.

AT

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Friday the 18th December 1812.

THE Court having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole Court,

And being resumed, the following report from the Committee of the whole Court was read:

"The Committee taking into consideration the present state of the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers for the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, deem it to be highly important that the sentiments of the Court of Directors, upon the proposition brought forward for admitting the imports from India to the out-ports of this kingdom, should be unequivocally known—"

"The Committee therefore recommend to the Court to pass a resolution stating, that the proposition in question is, for various reasons already set forth in the Court's writings, pregnant with ruin to the affairs of the Company, inasmuch as it would render them incapable of performing the functions allotted to them, as well in their commercial as in their political capacity; and that the Court cannot, therefore, consistently with their duty to their constituents, recommend to them the adoption of such a proposition."

And it was, on the question,

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said report.

And the Chairman and Deputy Chairman were requested to wait on the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to communicate to his Lordship the above proceedings of this day.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Tuesday the 22d December 1812.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court, that in obedience to their resolution of the 18th instant the Deputy and himself, on Saturday last, waited on the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with a copy of the minutes of the Secret Court of the 18th instant,

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 28th December 1812.

READ a letter from the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th instant; and

Paragraphs proposed to form part of the draught of a Letter to his Lordship, in reply.

AT a Secret Court of Directors held on Monday the 28th December 1812.

MINUTES of the 15th, 16th, 18th and 22d instant, were read and approved.

READ a letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th instant; also,

Paragraphs proposed to form part of the draught of a Letter to his Lordship, in reply:

Gentlemen, India Board, 24th December 1812.

THE conferences held at this Board with the Committee of Correspondence, having had for their object the most unreserved and candid discussions upon points of the greatest importance, with respect to the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, and it having been understood that no further steps should be taken upon the subject until a communication was made by me, in an official shape, to the Court of Directors, it was not without some surprise that the copy of their resolution of the 18th instant was received by His Majesty's Government, because that resolution, adopted under such circumstances, appeared to them to have for its object an abrupt termination to all discussion.

They cannot, however, consider it the less incumbent upon them, through you, as the proper official channel, to bring before the Court of Directors the principles upon which the opinions I have to apprize you have been formed, in order to present to the Proprietors and the Public a correct view of a subject to which so much importance is attached.

I shall, therefore, convey to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government precisely in the terms I should have done if no intimation had been made of the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 18th instant; and with that object I proceed to inform you, that with regard to those points to which the attention of the Committee of Correspondence has been chiefly directed at the conferences held at this Board, the principle uniformly maintained as the basis of any arrangement for the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, viz. that the merchants of this country have a substantial claim to as much liberty of trade as they can enjoy, without injury to other important national interests, cannot be departed from.

It was in the hope that the opening of the export trade with India to the merchants of the City of London and of the out-ports, whilst the import was confined to the Port of London, might not be found inconsistent with this principle, that a disposition was felt by the Government to propose an arrangement to that effect.

In consequence, however, of the promulgation of such an intention, several persons interested in the commerce of the out-ports represented in the strongest terms, that the proposed limitation of the import trade from India, rendered the extension of the export of no value to them; and they declared themselves prepared to maintain that this limitation was not called for by any adequate motive of public interest.

They urged their claim to an equal participation in the general trade to India, and their conviction, that the ground upon which the exclusion in favour of the Port of London was defended, viz. the additional danger of smuggling, could not be supported; and they were satisfied that the alleged danger might be obviated by revenue regulations. They also entered largely into the subject of the China trade, contending strenuously against the renewal of the Company's exclusive Charter, and stated their reasons for believing, that measures might be adopted by which that trade could be open, without injury to the revenue, and without hazarding the continuance of the intercourse with the Emperor of China's dominions.

The importance attached to these representations induced His Majesty's Government to revise the arrangement which had been in contemplation; and although they did not see cause, under all the circumstances bearing upon this question, to alter the opinion they had entertained of the propriety of continuing the existing restrictions upon the commercial intercourse with China, and of preserving to the Company the monopoly of the tea trade, they nevertheless felt that the merchants belonging to the out-ports had established a claim against an absolute restriction of the import trade to the Port of London.

Under this impression I addressed my letter to you on the 27th of April ultimo.

The observations made by the Committee of Correspondence, in their reply of the 29th of the same month, did not fail to engage the serious attention of His Majesty's Government; but after the best examination of those observations, aided by all the information they have obtained from the Boards of Customs and Excise, they are not enabled to concur in the opinion, that the proposed extension of the import trade from India would be productive of any great increase of smuggling, and certainly not to the extent stated by the Court of Directors.

It is conceived, that the apprehensions entertained on this account might be obviated by various regulations, such as confining the trade to those ports which are, or may be, so circumstanced as to afford security to the due collection of the revenue, by the limitation of it to vessels of four hundred tons burthen; by attaching the forfeiture of the ship and cargo to the discovery of any illicit articles on board; by an extension of the Manifest Act; by regulations for checking the practice of smuggling in the ships of the Company; as well as by other provisions too minute to be entered into at present, but which will of course be attended to in discussing the details of the subject.

I am

I am persuaded it will not escape your observation, that from obvious considerations the English Channel must at all times, especially in time of peace, afford facilities and inducements for smuggling which do not occur elsewhere to the same extent, on account of the clandestine traffic already established, and the ready communication with the opposite shore.

But with respect to the whole of this part of the question, it is impossible to lose sight of the deep interest which the Government must feel in the prevention of smuggling. The interests of the Company are no doubt involved in it, but those of the Government are still more concerned; and it cannot be supposed that they would bring forward any proposition which appeared to them likely to endanger a revenue of from three to four millions, or that, if a defalcation should unexpectedly arise, they would not immediately take measures for applying a remedy. The Company have therefore an ample ground of confidence, not only in the disposition of Government, but in their effectual co-operation on those points on which the Court of Directors appear to feel the greatest anxiety, and on which they urged their strongest objections to the proposed arrangement.

The several articles which may be imported from the countries within the limits of the Company's Charter, and which are charged with an *ad valorem* duty, although, with the exception of tea, they bear a very small proportion to the whole of the revenue collected from the trade from India and China, are nevertheless of sufficient importance to demand the attention of Government, as the question may affect the interests of the East India Company, as well as those of the public revenue.

With this view, it will be necessary to consider, whether, with respect to some of them, a rated duty might not be substituted; and whether regulations may not be made for the security of the duty, *ad valorem*, on those articles which shall continue to be so charged, and which at the same time shall prevent their being purchased at a price likely to operate injuriously to the manufacturers of this country.

The justice of the observations respecting the additional number of Europeans that would find their way to India in consequence of the extension of the trade, must be admitted to a certain extent; but it is obvious that this danger would arise from the extension of the export trade to India, and would scarcely be lessened by confining the import trade to the port of London. Every individual during his residence in India would, of course, be subject to the existing regulations of the local governments.

The situation of Lascars, who are occasionally employed in the navigation of ships from India to this country, would demand the humane interposition of the Legislature; and there can be no doubt that effectual provision for their maintenance while in England, and for their return to India, will be made.

Having gone through the principal points to which our recent conferences have related, it may be proper for me to apprize you, that His Majesty's Government are of opinion, that the establishment of King's troops, which may be requisite for the preservation of the peace and security of the British possessions in India, must depend upon circumstances that it would be difficult to anticipate; but as the financial situation of the Company may render it necessary that the numbers to be maintained at their charge should be limited, there can be no objection to propose to Parliament to specify that number by legislative enactment.

I have thus endeavoured to bring the sentiments of His Majesty's Government before you, with the same candour that has been evinced in our recent discussions; and I can venture confidently to assure you, that my colleagues, as well as myself, are most anxious to promote such an adjustment between the Public and the Court of Proprietors as may be satisfactory to all parties.

The expediency of adhering to that system by which the government of India has been administered through the intervention of the Company is strongly felt by His Majesty's Government; but it must not be supposed that there are no limits to that expediency, or that there are no advantages which might result from a different course.

It is for the Court of Proprietors to decide, whether their own interests, as well as those of the numerous persons depending upon them, both at home and abroad, can best be preserved by their rejection of, or acquiescence in, those

conditions, upon which alone, consistent with their public duty, His Majesty's Government can submit a proposition to Parliament for the renewal of the charter.

You, gentlemen, must be aware, that from its approaching expiration, provision must be made, without delay, for the future government of India; and that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in his speech at the opening of the present session, has called upon Parliament to make such provision.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the Court of Directors.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 30th Dec. 1812.

DRAUGHT of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in reply to his Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, was read and unanimously approved.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 30th December 1812.

DRAUGHT of a letter to the President of the Board of Commissioners, in reply to his Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, was read and unanimously approved.

My Lord, East India House, 30th December 1812.

WE were honoured on the 25th instant with the letter which your Lordship was pleased to address to us on the preceding day, and have laid it before the Court of Directors.

We are instructed by the Court to acquaint your Lordship, that a General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock has been summoned, for the special purpose of taking into consideration the important subjects treated of in your Lordship's letter; and we shall lose no time in submitting to your Lordship the result of the deliberations at that meeting.

In reference to the first paragraph of your Lordship's letter, in which the resolution passed by the Court on the 18th instant is stated to have caused some surprise to His Majesty's Government, as appearing to have for its object an abrupt termination to all discussion, we are desired by the Court of Directors respectfully to offer the following explanation.

Your Lordship is aware, that at the commencement of the recent conferences on the subject of the renewal of the Company's Charter, it was agreed between your Lordship and the Deputation from the Court, that no minutes should be taken of what passed in conversation; accordingly no particular communication was made prior to the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, of the result of these conferences; but an earnest desire having been expressed by those gentlemen in the Direction, who are not members of the Committee of Correspondence, to be informed whether the differences of opinion formerly known to exist on some important points, between His Majesty's Government and the Court were in a train of reconciliation, and the general answer which we thought ourselves bound in duty to give not having tended to afford them the satisfaction they expected, they deemed it proper that the sense of the Court respecting the question of the out-ports should be formally notified to your Lordship, and in consequence the unanimous resolution of the 18th was transmitted.

Had the Court perceived that that proceeding admitted of the interpretation which has been put upon it by His Majesty's Government, they would assuredly have taken pains more effectually to guard against so great a misconception of the real intention, which was no other than to mark their adherence to the opinions they have uniformly entertained on the disputed question, of extending the import trade from India to the out-ports of this kingdom, which had formed

the

the principal subject of discussion between the members of His Majesty's Government and the Committee of Correspondence. It was certainly desirable for the members of that deputed committee, and it was thought that it might not be unacceptable to your Lordship, to know that the sentiments which they had expressed in the course of discussion were sanctioned by the unanimous concurrence of the body by whom they were delegated. The mode in which the resolution was adopted was conformable to the usage of the Court of Directors on solemn occasions, namely, after a report from a committee of the whole Court, which always requires signatures, and which in the present instance was subscribed by every Director.

We trust, my Lord, that this explanation of the measure alluded to will prove satisfactory to your Lordship and the other members of His Majesty's Government; and while we return our sincere acknowledgments for the attention with which our representations have been listened to, in the various interviews with which we have been honoured by your Lordship and His Majesty's Ministers who attended, we hope, at the same time, to stand perfectly acquitted of any design, either to prevent or embarrass a full and deliberate discussion of the great interests at stake.

It is matter of deep concern to us to find that His Majesty's Ministers seem still to adhere to the principle of opening the out-ports of the United Kingdom to the importation of commodities from India. We have already, in our letters of the 15th and 29th April last, fully stated the dangers that must result to the Company from so great an enlargement of the privilege in Eastern commerce to British merchants. We presume to think our objections to that enlargement have not been adequately answered and we have to express the concern felt by the Court, that no communication has yet been made to them; of those representations which first led His Majesty's Ministers to entertain, and which induce them still to adhere to the opinion, that the public interest will be best consulted by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the port of London. It would occasion much satisfaction to the Court should such a communication have the effect of obviating their objections, even in part, to a measure, which the most imperative considerations alone could have influenced them to oppose; and were it unfortunately to fail in producing this effect, it is nevertheless desirable that the Court of Directors shall have an opportunity of renewing the question with all the intelligence that can be brought to bear upon it. Your Lordship has, indeed, been pleased to favour us with a brief summary of some of the arguments used by the merchants on this subject. Arguments, we must own, not in the least convincing to us; and we assure ourselves, that in adverting to them your Lordship does not mean that the Company should be concluded, or their fate determined, by what those who oppose their interests choose to advance, although their representations appear to have so far influenced His Majesty's Ministers as to lead them to think that the merchants "have a "claim to as much liberty of trade as they can enjoy, without injury to other "important national interests." In those interests, we may presume, are comprehended both the consideration of the public revenue, and the maintenance of the East India Company. But what that extent of trade is, "which can be "granted with safety to those interests," is still a question undetermined. We confess, that the regulations contemplated by His Majesty's Ministers, so far as your Lordship has been pleased to explain them to us, appear by no means calculated to remove our fears.

The comparative interest which the Public and the Company have in preventing the smuggling of tea was described in our Letter of the 29th April; and though it be true, as your Lordship observes, that the state of the public in this concern is numerically greater than that of the Company, yet the importance of the Company's inferior stake is to them infinitely greater than would be to the public the importance of the loss the revenue might sustain: because, as matters now stand, the Company have no certain dependence but the China trade for resources essential to their subsistence. We do not the least question that His Majesty's Ministers would be thoroughly disposed to frame additional regulations to prevent smuggling tea, should those now in contemplation be tried, and be found insufficient. But, besides that we extremely distrust the practicability of preventing smuggling to a large extent,

where the temptations would be so great, we must entreat your Lordship and His Majesty's Ministers seriously to consider, what would be the situation of the Company if they obtained a charter upon no better terms than those now proposed, and upon trial it should be found that their commercial income failed, and that their dividend should be unprovided for or lowered; their stock would immediately fall; their credit would be diminished; the currency of their affairs, in their payments particularly, would be impeded; general alarm and dissatisfaction in all parties connected with this great establishment would be felt; and there would be a necessity for going to Parliament again, when evils great, perhaps irretrievable, would have been experienced. It is the duty of the executive body of the Company to carry their views forward to such contingencies, and to seek provision against them; and we must beg leave to add, that whatever rights the merchants may claim, or the nation be pleased to bestow on them, it cannot be equitable to make concessions to them which should destroy the Company who acquired the Indian empire, and who are as much the owners of the chief seats of European trade in that empire as they are of their freeholds in London.

With respect to the resort of Europeans to India, if we do not misunderstand the scope of your Lordship's observation, it seems to imply that their numbers might be in proportion to the export trade from this country. If indeed they were to be regulated by this scale our apprehensions would be the less; but we have no difficulty in acknowledging, that in addition to all our other arguments against admitting importations to the out-ports, we think that the granting of this privilege would increase the spirit of rash speculation from Great Britain and Ireland, and thereby the number of adventurers in search of fortune in India; for it is to be remembered, that those adventurers would naturally seek for new establishments, even out of the Company's territories, and there endeavour to acquire real property.

But, my Lord, this is only one of many points which require particular regulations; and at the stage at which we are now arrived in the negotiation we cannot but state to your Lordship the anxious wish of the Court to be made acquainted with the whole plan which His Majesty's Government may have it in contemplation to recommend to Parliament for a renewal of the East India Company's Charter, including such amendments in the system of the Company's territorial government and administration as past experience may have indicated; the regulations deemed necessary for promoting the discipline and efficiency of the Indian army; the amount of force which His Majesty may be empowered to maintain in India at the expense of the Company, and the provisions that may be thought requisite for settling the relative powers of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors. Though these topics were specifically mentioned in the letters from Lord Melville to the Chairs of the 30th September 1808, and the 21st March 1812, the Court are still, in great measure, uninformed of the arrangements in regard to them, which His Majesty's Government may have in view to propose; and we entreat also, that your Lordship will enable us to lay before the Court of Directors, and ultimately the Proprietors, in any shape that you may judge fit, the information, additional to that of the merchants already solicited, on which the determination of His Majesty's Ministers rests, as to the extension of the trade to the out-ports, and their intentions upon the other parts of the arrangement to which we have now adverted.

The requests we now make appear to us the more reasonable, from the weighty intimation conveyed in the concluding part of your Lordship's letter. It brings into view, (to repeat an expression used in our letter of the 15th April,) "*questions of the last importance to the safety of the British Empire in India, and* "*of the British Constitution at home.*" This is a solemn subject for the Country, as well as the Company, if indeed, it should ever come under actual discussion. We have that confidence in the equity and wisdom of the nation, that, notwithstanding all present clamours, they will wish to do the Company justice, and to guard all the other great interests which must come into question; but prepared as we shall be, if forced into this situation, to maintain the rights and claims of our constituents, we must yet express our hope, that the Company will not be reduced to the hard alternative of thus having to contend for all

that

that is dear to them, or to accept a Charter on terms which will not enable them to execute the part hitherto assigned to them in the Indian system.

We have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) *Hugh Inglis,*
Robert Thornton.

The Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, &c. &c. &c.

AT a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 5th January 1813.

THE Chairman laid before the Court, a letter from the Right honourable the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, dated the 4th instant, which was read.

Gentlemen, India Board, 4th January 1813.

I HAD the honour to receive your letter of the 30th ultimo, and proceed to convey to you the sentiments of His Majesty's Government, as far as it would seem advisable under present circumstances, to continue the discussion.

With respect to your observation, that the representations which induced His Majesty's Government to form their opinions upon the subject of the extension of the import trade, have been withheld from the Court of Directors, and that your objections to that extension have not been "adequately answered," you must allow me to avail myself of this occasion to apprize you, that although His Majesty's Government have shown a strong disposition to enter into the most frank and unreserved explanations with the Court of Directors, they have not felt that it was within the range of their duty to engage in a controversy upon the points at issue; that duty has been sufficiently discharged, in stating, for the information of the Court of Proprietors, the conditions upon which they were prepared to submit a proposition to Parliament for the renewal of the Charter, accompanied by such reasons as are conveyed in the communications they have authorized me to make.

I can, however, have no difficulty in acquainting you, that the claims of the merchants connected with the out-ports have not been brought before Government by written documents; that they have been urged and discussed at personal conferences with individuals interested in their success; and that you have already been informed of the grounds upon which they were supported; but that it does not appear to His Majesty's Government that you can be warranted in expecting that they should give a more particular account of the arguments adduced at those conferences.

I may add, however, that as the merchants and manufacturers connected with the out-ports, considering themselves entitled at the expiration of the Charter of the East India Company to carry on that trade from which they had been excluded for a limited time, had entered into a statement of their case by petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last session, you may obtain from those records that further information which you appear desirous to possess.

With regard to those points to which you have alluded, as requiring particular regulation, the ministers of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having signified to you, that consistently with their sense of public duty they can submit no arrangement to Parliament that does not include an extension of the import trade; and the Court of Directors having, with a knowledge of their opinions upon that point, by their Resolution of the 18th ultimo, declined to recommend to the Court of Proprietors to agree to such an extension, it would seem premature to enter into details until that shall have been finally determined.

You are apprized of the disposition of His Majesty's Government to adhere to the present system of administration in India; and I am not aware that if

circumstances should admit of its continuance, it would be necessary to propose any material alteration in the existing provisions for carrying it into execution, except such as may arise from the opening of the trade.

The confidence you express in the wisdom and justice of Parliament will, I am persuaded, not be disappointed; nor is it to be supposed, that in the consideration of this great question (to use your own words) "the safety of the "British Empire in India, and the British Constitution at home" will be overlooked either by the Legislature or the Ministers of the Crown.

If the government of India cannot be carried on with safety to the Constitution except through the intervention of the Company, the propositions of the Court of Directors, whatever they may be, must unconditionally be admitted.

It will be for Parliament to determine whether the nation is in this respect without an alternative, or whether, if a change of system should be rendered necessary by the decisions of the East India Company, measures might not be taken for opening the trade, and at the same time providing such an administration of the government of India as might be found compatible with the interests and security of the British Constitution.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 5th of January, 1813.

THE Chairman acquainted the Court that it is especially summoned for the purpose of there being laid before them further papers respecting the negotiation for a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges.

The said papers were then read, being as follows; viz.

Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 27th November 1812.

Letter from the Chairman and deputy Chairman to the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, dated the 28th November 1812:

Letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman, dated the 28th November 1812:

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors held on Wednesday the 2d December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 15th December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 16th December 1812:

Minute of Secret Court of Directors, held on Friday the 18th December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 22d December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 28th December 1812:

Minutes of a Secret Court of Directors held on Monday the 28th December 1812:

Letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, dated the 24th December 1812, noticed in the preceding Minutes:

Minute of a Secret Committee of Correspondence the 30th December 1812:

Minute of a Secret Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 30th December 1812:

Letter from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman to the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, dated the 30th December 1812, noticed in the preceding Minute:

Letter from the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman, dated the 4th January 1813.

The

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that the above papers are printing, and will be ready to be delivered to the Proprietors to-morrow.

The Court then proceeded to take the same into consideration, when the resolutions of the General Court of the 5th May last were called for and read.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court has learnt with deep concern and surprize, that His Majesty's Ministers have been induced to change the view they first entertained of the propriety of confining to the Port of London the returns of the Trade to India, now to be permitted to all British subjects. That the measure of opening the out-ports to vessels of all descriptions from India, comprehending in that term the Eastern Islands, appears to this Court to be fraught with consequences ruinous to the Company, and all the long train of interests connected with it; by removing from the Port of London the greater part of the Indian Trade which it has hitherto enjoyed, by rendering useless many of the expensive establishments formed there for the merchandise and shipping of that trade, and throwing out of bread many thousands of persons who now derive constant employment from it; by deranging the practice, and frustrating the end of stated public sales, which are useful and important, both to the Country and the Company, who are necessarily restricted to the practice; but above all by affording facilities for the smuggling of teas into the Ports and Harbours of England, Scotland and Ireland, to an extent unlimited, and, as this Court apprehend, uncontrollable. That the consequences of this must be the destruction of the Company's China Trade, their best source of commercial profit; the failure of their dividend; the depreciation of their stock; and, unless a fund is provided from some other source for the payment of the dividend, inability on their part to continue to perform the functions assigned to them in the government of British India. That if the constitution by which the Indian Empire is now administered should thus be subverted, the excellent system of civil and military service formed under the Company, and maintainable only by such a body, will be broken down; the tranquillity and happiness of the vast population which that Empire contains, the interests of this Country in Asia, and its Constitution at home, will be imminently endangered.

That the proposed object for which the professed changes are to be made, and such immense sacrifices hazarded, namely, the increase of the commerce of this Kingdom, cannot be in any degree attained, there being no practicability of extending materially the use of our manufactures among the Indian People; the tonnage allotted by the Company, or afforded by Indian Ships in the management of individuals, for such exports, not having been fully occupied; neither does it appear practicable largely to augment the importation of profitable commodities from thence; of all which the example of the American Trade to the East is a proof. British manufactures, which they could easily have procured, making no part of it, nor their returns exhibiting any new articles of importance. That therefore the trade now enjoyed by the Company and individuals will be the only certain trade to which new adventurers can have recourse. And this will be no addition to the commerce of the country, but only a transfer from one set of hands to another; so that old establishments will be subverted, without substituting any thing equally good in their place; and to all appearance, with great detriment to the nation, particularly in the defalcation of a large part of the duties now collected on tea, to the amount of Four millions sterling per annum; for all which defalcation, whether one, or two, or three millions, new taxes must be laid on the people.

That the cause of the Company has been deeply injured by prejudice, ignorance, erroneous assumptions, and of late by extensive combinations, and by unfair representation, canvass and intimidation; in all which the merits and rights of the Company, the political interest of British India, and of this country as connected with them, have been left out of sight, and the single objects of the extension of commerce, an object too only of speculation, in opposition to past experience, is the governing principle.

This Court, however, confidently hope that Parliament will not decide the fate of the Company on the representations and demands of private interest, but on just and comprehensive views of national policy; and the Court must also believe that His Majesty's Ministers are too enlightened and equitable finally to adopt

any measure calculated to destroy the commercial profits of the Company, and thereby to disable them from performing their political functions. This Court, therefore, entirely approving both of the firmness which their Directors have shown in maintaining the interests of the Company, and of the manner in which they have, in the papers now produced by them, defended those interests, doth recommend it to them to persevere in the negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers upon the same principles, assured of the determination of this Court to support them to the utmost in maintaining the permanence of the Company, and the national interests which are involved in their stability.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to Randle Jackson, esq. for his very luminous and excellent speech this day, for the great zeal ability and industry, he has on various occasions, and particularly on this, displayed for the honour and advantage of this Company.

Resolved unanimously, That the warmest thanks of this General Court be offered to the Chairman, deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of this Company, for their very able conduct in the negotiation with Government for the renewal of the charter, alike evincing the most luminous ideas of the best interest of this Company, and their most honourable conduct in the management of so important a concern.

It was then moved, and on the question,

Resolved, that this Court do highly approve the vigilance, attention, and able conduct of the Court of Directors, in their negotiation with His Majesty's Ministers for the renewal of the Charter; and that for the purpose of taking the important subject now submitted to them into their most serious deliberation, the Court do adjourn unto Tuesday the 19th instant.

And the Court adjourned accordingly.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 19th January 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 5th instant, were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court that it is met by adjournment for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers laid before them at their last meeting.

The following motion was then made, and seconded, viz.

"That this Court perceives with deep regret, that after a long correspondence "and discussion, conducted with exemplary firmness, temper, and ability, on the "part of the Court of Directors, and with much difference of opinion among "the several Ministers who have represented His Majesty's Government in the "discussion, and closed on the part of His Majesty's present Ministers, with "a reference to the petitions lately presented to Parliament as a ground of their "new determination, the parties have at length arrived at a point when decision "is absolutely required between the ruin of the Company and the disappoint-"ment of the Petitioners against the Charter."

And after a debate of considerable length the question of adjournment of the said debate was moved and seconded;

But it having been signified by a Proprietor that an amendment to the first motion was prepared, and intended to be made,

The question of adjournment was by consent of the Court withdrawn.

It was then moved, and seconded, pursuant to the intimation already given, to amend the first motion, by leaving out all the words after the word "that," in order to substitute the following words, viz.

"That this Court deeming it prudent and proper to acquiesce in the prin-"ciples and preliminaries stated by His Majesty's Ministers, through the Presi-"dent of the Board of Control, in the papers laid before the Court respecting "the renewal of the Company's Charter, with certain provisions in favour of the

"merchants

"merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, and the out-ports of these "realms."

Resolved, "That it be referred back to the Court of Directors to continue "their negociation for the carrying these principles into effect, this Court rely-"ing on due attention being paid to secure to the Company as great advantages "in their commerce as are consistent with their claims upon the public, and the "prosperity and interests of the country at large; and for that purpose, by pro-"per regulations, to guard against the mischiefs that might arise from disputes in "India or in England between those engaged in the commerce, to protect the "trade from smuggling, and those consequences which are now dreaded by a de-"parture from the present established system; and particularly to prevent the "residence or interference of Europeans in any part of India, so as to endanger "the Company's governments there in their exclusive administration of the ter-"ritorial possessions which they now have or may hereafter obtain, as well in "their revenue as in their judicial and military departments. That the Direc-"tors be instructed to endeavour to obtain from His Majesty's Ministers a "guarantee to the proprietors of India stock, for their capital stock and divi-"dends, in case the trade and territories should at any future period be taken "under the immediate management of His Majesty's Government, or not afford "the necessary supply for the discharge of the same: That, as the Company "consider themselves guardians of the prosperity of the Empire in India, and "protectors of the liberty and happiness of the millions of people who live un-"der their government, they repose confidence in the abilities of their Directors, "and the wisdom of the Legislature, that every possible safeguard will be pro-"vided to prevent danger to the Empire and injury to its people."

And a debate having arisen on the proposed amendment,

It was moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That the further debate on the said questions be adjourned till Friday next the 22d instant.

And it was then moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That this Court do now adjourn till Friday next the 22d instant.

And the Court adjourned accordingly.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Friday the 22d January 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 19th were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the Papers which were laid before them on the 5th instant.

The Court then proceeded to take into consideration the motion made at the last General Court, and the amendment proposed thereto.

And, after a debate of very considerable length,

It was moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That the further debate on the said motions be adjourned till Tuesday next the 26th instant, and that a General Court be summoned to meet on that day, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

And then the Court, on the question, adjourned till Tuesday next accordingly.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 26th January 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 22d instant were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the papers which were laid before them on the 5th instant.

The motion made on the 19th instant, and the amendment proposed to be made thereto, were read.

It was then, after a debate of considerable length, moved, that the words in the original motion, proposed to be omitted, stand part of the question.

And, the question thereon being put,

The same was carried in the affirmative.

The main question being then put,—It was

Resolved, That this Court perceives with deep regret, that, after a long correspondence and discussion, conducted with exemplary firmness, temper, and ability on the part of the Court of Directors, and with much difference of opinion among the several Ministers who have represented His Majesty's Government in the discussion, and closed on the part of His Majesty's present Ministers with a reference to the Petition lately presented to Parliament as a ground of their new determination, the parties have at length arrived at a point when decision is absolutely required between the ruin of the Company and the disappointment of the petitioners against their Charter.

Resolved, That on former discussions relative to the renewal of the Company's Charter, and particularly in 1793, His Majesty's Government were prepared at the outset, to state the precise extent of concession which could safely be allowed to the petitioners against the Company's Charter; and their mature conviction appeared then to be, that the regulated monopoly of the Company was essential to the interests of the country, and that this consideration alone was a sufficient answer to all pretences for interference with that monopoly.

That the territorial possessions of the Company in India are their certain right; and that the system provided for the Indian Government by the wisdom of Parliament, together with the disinterested spirit in which it has been administered by the Company, have extended and consolidated the British Empire in the East, and added to the strength and glory of the British Empire at home.

That the trade of the Company has long ceased to bear the character of a strict monopoly; and that, by some further modifications, if thought indispensable, in addition to the arrangements of 1793 and of 1802, it may be rendered as much an open trade, as will be consistent with the security of revenue, and the prosperity and safety of the Indian Empire.

That it is the opinion of the ablest Indian statesmen, as well as the generality of persons acquainted with India, that no large or sudden addition can be made to the amount of British exports to that country or China; that this opinion is confirmed by the practice of the Americans, who export chiefly bullion, and by the overloaded state of the Indian markets; that the habits and religion of the natives are hostile to any such extension; and that the Company actually suffer a loss in this department of their concerns, with the view of employing the capital, and encouraging the industry of their countrymen at home.

That so far as relates to the ordinary produce of India, the import trade is now carried to the full extent of the demand, as appears by the value of three millions and a half sterling of private property at this moment remaining in the Company's warehouses; and that to open the out-ports to that trade, would be no other than a ruinous transfer of it into new channels, to the destruction of immense and costly establishments, and the beggary of many thousands of industrious individuals.

That an extension of the trade in other products, the *supposed* effect of opening the out-ports, could be realized only by a large transfer of capital to India, and its consequent colonization; that if realized, it might fatally interfere with the manufactures of England, or with her commerce to countries where similar products are already raised by British capital, imported in British shipping, and paid for by British manufacturers, and that thus, such extension would deeply injure those very persons who are most impatiently petitioning for it.

That any unrestrained intercourse of Europeans with our Indian Empire, is highly to be deprecated; that the unlimited competition of commercial agents would, from the peculiar circumstances of the country, produce "a boundless "scene of confusion and fraud, and ultimately the ruin of the manufacturers "themselves;" and that tempting opportunities would be held out to the agents

to

to maintain illicit intercourse with the Native Powers, and to conduct a dangerous system of communication with China from the Eastern Islands.

That this Court do most highly approve the conduct of the Directors upon the vital question of admitting the out-ports to the import trade from India; and that the confusion and hazard from irregular sales at the out-ports, the loss to the revenue from smuggling, and the consequent ruin of the Company's China Trade, are decisive obstacles to the policy of such a measure; they are therefore firmly of opinion that the Court of Directors should, on no consideration whatever, cede this point in the discussion.

That it also appears, from numerous Petitions presented to the last Parliament, that on the faith of approved and long established practice, an immense capital has been invested in establishments peculiarly adapted to the export trade between India and China; and that many heavy engagements have been entered into by persons in the city of London and on both banks of the Thames, from London bridge to Gravesend, the very subsistence of many of whom depends upon the continuance to the port of London of the export trade to India and China; and that nearly 10,000 industrious artificers, together with their families, would be in danger of beggary in proportion as they would be thrown out of employment by the removal of the export trade from its accustomed channel. This Court therefore conceives, that it is of vital importance to the city and port of London, that the export trade to India and China should continue to be carried on as heretofore.

That since the high duties on articles imported would still remain, the abatement in the price of freight expected by the petitioners to ensue from the subversion of the present system, would be productive of trifling relief to the consumer; and that this relief would be purchased at the extreme hazard of the revenue of customs and excise now collected easily by the Company, as well as imminent danger to all the sources of their wealth in India.

That there is no foundation, in fact, for the statement which ascribes to the Company's Charter the advantages enjoyed by neutral foreigners over British merchants, in the admission of the former to a trade from which the latter are excluded; for that the profit with which that trade has been carried on by those foreigners, has been entirely owing to the facilities necessarily belonging to their neutral character, and which, of course, cannot belong to the merchants of a belligerent state.

That the discharge of the political functions of the Company depends on the continuance of its commercial privileges. That the propositions of His Majesty's government, by giving a fatal blow to the commercial interests of the Company, will, if insisted on, eventually terminate in its political dissolution, and that political advantages, of the highest importance, will thus be lost to the country, among which the following deserve to be distinctly noticed, as much too valuable to be sacrificed for a trifling reduction in the freight of Indian goods to Europe.

1.—A marine of 100 large ships, containing a tonnage of 103,333 tons, employing 1,400 officers and 10,000 seamen, of acknowledged skill and bravery, and which has been found ready and able at all times, to minister to the national convenience, and to augment the national glory.

2.—An extensive establishment of yards, which has often rendered large and seasonable assistance to the Royal Navy, and might in cases of necessity be made available to the national defence.

3.—The remittance of the fortunes accumulated by above 3,000 officers of the Company's military service, and some hundreds of civil servants, which are transferred to the capital, and stimulate the industry of Britain.

That in addition to these considerations, the liberal disbursements of the Company for national enterprizes, and the meritorious contributions of their service to the national fund of strength and glory, are entitled to a just and honourable remembrance, in the preparation of any measure which may vitally affect their interests.

That connected with this department on the subject, is the extreme danger to which, in case of the Company's dissolution, the balance of the constitution

would be exposed by the transfer of the Indian patronage to the Crown, and the enormous burden which would be entailed on the public, in satisfying the claims of compensation on behalf of the Company, and of all the complicated interests which would be involved in its fate.

That by the destruction of the Company, a vast number of those proprietors, amongst whom its capital of twelve millions sterling is divided, would be reduced to extreme distress; and nearly forty thousand persons, directly employed by the Company, with many others indirectly concerned in its prosperity, would be brought to a state of absolute beggary.

That from the tenor of the preceding considerations, it appears to this Court, that no case of political or commercial delinquency has been established against the Company, to justify the ruin with which they are threatened, or to forfeit their claim to a continuance of their Charter; that, on the contrary, their commercial management has been frequently deranged and interrupted by costly enterprizes, to which they were compelled, on grounds of imperial policy, and which no temporary possession could have induced them to execute; that their remonstrances against these undertakings, were silenced by reference to future and distant recompense, in the improved prospect of permanent peace, revenue, and commerce; and that, by arguments which implied little less than a pledge that their privileges should be continued, at least until their indemnity should be complete; and that it is manifestly unjust to allege against them, as a proof of commercial mismanagement, pecuniary difficulties arising out of this forcible diversion of their commercial funds to national purposes.

That, with a view to their financial difficulties, thus incurred on the public account, the Directors, in the year 1803, apprehending the consequences of the transfer of the Indian territorial debt to England, proposed methods to meet and provide for those consequences; but that His Majesty's ministers refused to forward those propositions to India, and have not substituted any other proceeding for the same end.

That the Court appeal confidently to the following particulars from the close of the Fourth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed in the late Parliament, for a proof, not only that the Company have carried on their affairs, without any expense to the finances of this country, but that the operations of their system have been in manifold ways beneficial to its interests.

1st.—That since 1791 British industry has been encouraged by the employment of £.46,000,000.

2d.—That the produce and manufactures of India, purchased with this sum, together with those in China sold in England, realized in sale amount nearly to £.140,000,000.

3d.—That the purchase of the produce and manufactures of England, amounted to £.29,200,000.

4th.—That the employment of British shipping, amounted to £.25.000,000.

5th.—That the duties on imports collected through the Company, at a trifling expense to government, amounted to £.39,300,000, and on exports to £.660,000, together £.39,960,000.

6th.—That the combination of these and other sums, producing £.185,960,000, shows that on an average of the last seventeen years £.10,900,000 has been diffused in various channels through the whole circulation of the British empire, &c.

That for proof of the moral and political benefits derived to the population of India from the government of the Company, this Court appeals to the Fifth Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, which exhibits the gratifying picture of a people raised from the lowest disorder and degradation, to a state of industry, security, and freedom; and that this Court confidently hopes the improvement in the condition of fifty millions of natives will not be interrupted by the pernicious experiments to which the sanction of Parliament is now so loudly solicited.

That the interests of the Company are now become so interwoven with the political and commercial system of Britain, that by their sudden dissolution the credit and grandeur of this country would receive a shock which *must* be perilous,

and

and *might* be fatal; and that the measures proposed by Government are therefore anxiously to be deprecated, inasmuch as they must have the effect of bringing the Company to speedy destruction.

That with such a case in favour of the Company, the Court is assured they may approach Parliament with confidence, and without the smallest alarm from the misrepresentations with which they have been assailed; and they are persuaded that the wisdom of that enlightened body will never countenance the sacrifice of the clear and positive interest of one class of men, to the contingent and uncertain advantage of another; nor demolish a mighty practical system, which has been raised by such immense exertions, in order to place its materials at the disposal of interested speculation.

That this Court approves most highly the firm exertions by which the Directors have now enabled the Company, if necessary, to bring their case in its integrity before the tribunal of Parliament: they tender their warmest thanks to the Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the Court of Directors, for their zeal and ability in support of this important cause; and they trust that if any opening should present itself for a renewal of the discussion between the Company and His Majesty's Government, upon the principles detailed in this Resolution, it will be conducted by them with the energy and moderation which they have hitherto displayed.

And the Court, on the question, adjourned.

AT a Secret Committee of Correspondence, the 27th January 1813.

THE Committee, adverting to the following passage in Lord Buckinghamshire's Letter of the 4th instant; viz.

" I may add, however, that as the merchants and manufacturers connected " with the out-ports, considering themselves entitled, at the expiration of the " Charter of the East India Company, to carry on that trade from which they " had been excluded for a limited time, had entered into a statement of their " case, by Petitions presented to Parliament in the course of the last session, you " may obtain from those records that further information which you appear " desirous to possess:"—

And the Committee deeming it proper, in consequence, to enter into the consideration of the Petitions above referred to;

Ordered, That the said Petitions be laid before the Committee.

AT a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 10th February 1813.

A REPORT from the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 9th instant, being read, detailing at considerable length their observations and opinions on the arguments urged in the Petitions from the out-ports,—that the East India Trade may be thrown open;—and the Committee also submitting draft of a Letter to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, transmitting a copy of the said Report for his Lordship's information;

Resolved unanimously, That this Court approve the said Report and draft of the Letter therewith submitted, and that the said Letter and Report be transmitted to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for his Lordship's information; accordingly, draft of a Petition to the honourable House of Commons, praying a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges of trade, was read, and unanimously approved: whereupon,

The draft of an Advertisement, giving notice that a General Court will be held at this house on Wednesday next, the 17th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the said Petition, was read and approved.

LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, to the Right honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire, also noticed in the preceeding Minute.

My Lord, East India House, 10th February 1813.

BY the desire of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship a Report of the Committee of Correspondence, and respectfully to entreat your serious attention to it.

It contains an answer to the matter of the Petitions which were last session presented to the House of Commons against the renewal of the Company's Charter, and particularly to those arguments to which your Lordship was pleased to refer us in support of the claims of the out-ports to be opened to the import trade from India and China: it also enters into a review of all the principal questions of a commercial nature which have been agitated by those persons who demand the abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges; and in this Minute, my Lord, the Court hope you will find the following positions, among many others, well established.

First, That the Petitioners have not correctly described the present state and effects of the Company's exclusive privileges and trade, nor at all appreciated the evils, political and commercial, which would result from withdrawing those privileges, but have arraigned the monopoly, as if it retained all the strictness given to it a century ago, as if no considerable relaxations had been made in it within the last twenty years, and as if still larger relaxations were not now acquiesced in by the Company.

Secondly, That the clamours which have been raised against the Company, on account of the trade of neutrals, particularly the Americans with India, are wholly unjust; that no such trade, unless with the Portuguese, now exists, and that the prevention of injury from it is easy.

Thirdly, That the Petitioners have by no means obviated the objections advanced by the Court against the opening of the out-ports, nor in the least proved the expediency or safety of that measure; and that the adoption of it would be attended with those dangers which the Court have in their former letters described: And,

Fourthly, That all the former reasonings of the Court against the practicability of enlarging the consumption of British manufactures in India or China, or of extending profitably the imports of those Countries into Britain, are confirmed by the result of the large experiment which has actually been made by private Merchants and Traders in the course of near twenty years past, from which experiment accurately recorded, it appears that *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of the East*, has in all that time been sent from Great Britain.

And from this very important fact, new perhaps to your Lordship and the public, though long existing in the records of the Company, the Court of Directors join with their Committee of Correspondence, in hoping that as the views of the Petitioners are unlimited, going in the first place to the subversion of all the existing establishments in the India and China trade; as this ruin would be immense, and the compensation which would be due for it, would be immense also; as the political evils which would thence follow, as detailed in the former letters of the Court (evils still to be pre-eminently regarded) would fatally affect the interests of the whole Empire; and as the means are now offered of making the fullest and fairest further experiment of the practicability of enlarging the trade to and from India, upon so great a scale as shall admit the whole nation to participate in it: as this is an experiment which may be made without breaking down the present system and all its establishments, as it affords a method of ascertaining all the good that is attainable, without hazarding the dreadful evils that are otherwise to be apprehended; we say, my Lord, the Court of Directors do, under these momentous circumstances, earnestly hope that His Majesty's Ministers will still see fit to stop at a safe point, which will give the utmost reasonable concessions to one set of men, whilst it will preserve the interests

terests of British India, of all parties now connected with it, and of the Empire at large, from the disastrous consequences of unbounded innovation.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) *Hugh Inglis,*
Robert Thornton.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Wednesday the 17th February 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 26th ultimo, were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the draft of a Petition to the honourable House of Commons, respecting the renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges.

The said Petition was then read.

The Chairman also acquainted the Court, that the Court of Directors had prepared the Draft of another Petition to the honourable House of Commons, for payment of a debt due by the public, and for relief by way of loan.

The same was also read; and,

The Court proceeding to take the above-mentioned Petitions into consideration,

It was moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That the further consideration of the said Petitions be adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court, that the Petitions will lie at this house for the perusal of the proprietors.

The Chairman further acquainted the Court, that the Committee of Correspondence had prepared a Report on the subject of the Petitions presented to Parliament during the last Session against the renewal of the Company's Charter, which Report was laid before the Court of Directors, and unanimously approved by them on the 10th instant, and that the said Report is now printing for the information of the proprietors*.

The Title of the Report was then read, as was also

Draft of a Letter to Lord Buckinghamshire, transmitting Copy of the above mentioned Report, and

Letter from Lord Buckinghamshire in reply.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

Gentlemen, India Board, 15th February 1813.

I HAD the honour of receiving your Letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a Report of the Committee of Correspondence, to which you desire my serious attention; and you may be assured that the Report will receive that serious and deliberate attention which has been given to every part of the important subject to which it relates.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful humble servant,
(Signed) *Buckinghamshire.*

The Chairman and Deputy
Chairman of the East India Company.

---

* The Report referred to was presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 11th March 1813, pursuant to their order of the 8th instant.

AT a General Court of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, held on Tuesday the 23d February 1813.

MINUTES of last Court of the 17th instant, were read.

The Chairman acquainted the Court, that it is met by adjournment, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the drafts of the Petitions to the honourable House of Commons, which were laid by the Court of Directors before the General Court on the 17th instant.

The draft of the Petition, praying a renewal of the Company's exclusive privileges, in which some amendments have been inserted, as proposed by the Court of Directors since the last General Court, and now submitted to this Court, was read *.

It was then moved to amend the said Petition, by leaving out the following words, viz. "Your Petitioners submit that they would not be justified in "becoming parties to any system, which, on consideration, should appear to "them likely to prove an illusion."

And the question being put, that the words proposed to be left ont, stand part of the Petition, the same was carried in the affirmative.

It was then moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That this Court approve the above Petition.

The draft of the Petition to the honourable House of Commons, for payment of the debt due from the Public to the Company, and for other pecuniary relief, in which Petition sundry amendments, as also proposed by the Court of Directors since the last General Court, and now submitted to the General Court, was read *.

It was then moved, and, on the question,

Resolved, That this Court approve the above Petition.

Drafts of Petitions to the honourable House of Commons, for leave to present the above Petitions, were also read and approved.

And it was, on a motion,

Resolved, That the Company's Seal be affixed to fair transcripts of all the said Petitions, and that they be presented to the honourable House of Commons accordingly.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

---

* The Petitions referred to, were presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 25th February 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

Copies of the CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between The President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, and the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company;—together with the MINUTES of the Court of Directors of the said Company;—respecting the Renewal of their exclusive Privileges:—As laid before the Proprietors of *East India* Stock, at their several General Courts, subsequent to the 25th of March 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
18 *March* 1813.

EAST INDIA.

22 March 1813.

—1.—

THAT it is expedient, that all the privileges, authorities and immunities granted to The United Company of Merchants trading to the *East Indies*, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and all rules, regulations and clauses affecting the same, shall continue and be in force for the further term of Twenty years; except as far as the same may hereinafter be modified and repealed.

—2.—

THAT the existing restraints, respecting the Commercial intercourse with *China*, shall be continued; and that the exclusive Trade in Tea shall be preserved to the said Company, during the period aforesaid.

—3.—

THAT, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding Resolution, it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to export any goods, wares, or merchandize, which can now or may hereafter be legally exported from any port in the United Kingdom, to any port within the limits of the charter of the said Company, and *That all Ships navigated according to Law*, proceeding from any port within the limits of the Company's charter, and being provided with regular Manifests from the last port of clearance, shall respectively be permitted to import any goods wares and merchandize, the product and manufacture of any countries within the said limits, into any ports in the United Kingdom which may be provided with warehouses, together with wet docks or basons, or such other securities as shall in the judgment of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Great Britain and Ireland respectively be fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such goods wares and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon, and shall have been so declared by the orders of His Majesty in Council in Great Britain, or by the order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in Ireland: Provided always, that copies of all such Orders in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next ensuing: Provided also, that no ship or vessel of less than 350 tons registered measurement, shall be permitted to clear out from any port in the United Kingdom, for any port or place within the limits aforesaid, or be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom from any place within those limits: Provided also, that no such ship which shall have so navigated, shall be admitted to entry in any part of the United Kingdom, without a regular Manifest, duly certified according to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted: Provided also, that no article manufactured of silk, hair or wool, or any mixture thereof, shall be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the port of London and deposited in the warehouses of the said United Company; and such articles shall by them be exposed to public sale by auction, in order to ascertain the duties payable thereupon; and in all other ports as well as the port of London, such articles, when entered and taken out for exportation, shall be charged according to their value under the regulations legally applicable in other cases to duties payable *ad valorem*.

—4.—

THAT as long as the government of India shall be administered under the authority of the said Company, according to the provisions, limitations and regulations hereafter to be enacted, the Rents, Revenues and Profits arising from the territorial acquisitions in India, shall, after defraying the expenses of collecting the same, with the several charges and stipulated payments to which the Revenues are subject, be applied and disposed of according to the following order of preference:

In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native, Artillery and Marine, on the Establishments in India; and of maintaining the Forts and Garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval Stores: Secondly, in the payment of the Interest accruing on the Debts owing or which may hereafter be incurred by the said Company in India: Thirdly, in defraying the civil and commercial Establishments at the several Settlements there: Fourthly, that the whole or any part of any Surplus that may remain of the above described Rents, Revenues and Profits, after providing for the several appropriations, and defraying the several charges before-mentioned, shall be applied to the provision of the Company's Investment in India, in remittances to China for the provision of Investments there, or towards the liquidation of Debts in India, or such other purposes as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

— 5. —

That the Receipts into the Company's Treasury in England, from the Proceeds of the sales of their goods, and from the profits arising from private and privileged trade, or in any other manner, shall be applied and disposed of as follows:—First, in payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted by the Company, as the same shall become due: Secondly, for the current payment of Debts (the Principal of the Bond Debt in England always excepted) as well as Interest, and the Commercial charges and expenses of the said Company: Thirdly, in payment of a Dividend of Ten Pounds per cent on the present or any future amount of the Capital Stock of the said Company, also in the payment of a further Dividend of Ten Shillings per cent upon such Capital Stock, after the separate Fund upon which the same was originally charged by the 124th clause of 33 Geo. III. c. 52. shall have been exhausted; the said payments respectively to be made half yearly: Fourthly, in the reduction of the Principal of the Debt in India, or of the Bond Debt at Home, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

— 6. —

That when the Principal of the Debt bearing Interest in India, shall have been reduced to the sum of Ten millions of Pounds sterling, calculated at the exchange of 2 *s.* the Bengal current rupee, 8 *s.* the Madras pagoda, and 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Bombay rupee, and the Bonded Debt in England shall have been reduced to the sum of Three millions of Pounds sterling, then and thereafter the surplus Proceeds which shall be found to arise from the Revenues of India, and *the profits upon the Trade*, after providing for the payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy repayment of the Capital of any public funds or securities which have been or may be created for the use of the said Company, the charges of which have been or may be directed to be borne by the said Company in virtue of any act or acts of parliament; and that any further surplus that may arise, shall be set apart and from time to time paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without any Interest to be paid to the Company in respect or for the use thereof; but nevertheless to be considered and declared as an effectual security to the said Company for the Capital Stock of the said Company, and for the Dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum, in respect thereof, not exceeding the sum of Twelve millions of Pounds sterling; and that of the excess of such payments, if any, beyond the said amount of Twelve Millions, one sixth part shall from time to time be reserved and retained by the said Company for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five sixths shall be deemed and declared the property of the Public, and at the disposal of Parliament: Provided also, that if the Company's Debts in India, after the same shall have been reduced to Ten Millions sterling, shall be again increased beyond that amount, or if their Bond Debt in England, after the same shall have been reduced to Three Millions, shall be again increased beyond that sum, then and so often as either of these cases shall happen, the surplus Proceeds shall be appropriated to the reduction of such new Debts respectively, until the Debts in India shall be again reduced to Ten millions of Pounds sterling, and the Bond Debt in England to Three millions of Pounds sterling.

— 7. —

That it is expedient that Ships built within the British territories in the East Indies, and employed in the commerce between India and the United Kingdom, should,

should [illegible] the present war and for eighteen months after the conclusion thereof, be permitted to import any goods, wares or merchandize, the produce or manufacture of any countries within the limits of the East India Company's charter, except as aforesaid, or to export any goods, wares or merchandize from this Kingdom to the British Settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the places within the said limits, in the same manner as Ships British built, and duly registered as such; and that after the expiration of the period above-mentioned, the said India built Ships should be liable to such other provisions as Parliament may from time to time enact, for the further encrease and encouragement of Shipping and Navigation; and that effectual provision should be made, at the charge of the owners and commanders of such Ships, for the maintenance, while in the United Kingdom, of the Asiatic sailors employed in the navigation thereof, and for the return of such sailors to their native country.

—8.—

THAT it is expedient to make provision, for further limiting the granting of Gratuities and Pensions to Officers, civil and military, or increasing the same, or creating any new Establishments at home; in such manner as may effectually protect the Funds of the said Company.

—9.—

That all vacancies happening in the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, or of Governor of either of the Company's Presidencies or Settlements of Fort St. George or Bombay, or of Governor of the Forts and Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George or Bombay, or of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, or of any provincial Commander in Chief of the Forces there, shall continue to be filled up and supplied by the Court of Directors of the said United Company; subject nevertheless to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

—10.—

THAT the number of His Majesty's Troops in India, to be in future maintained by the said Company, be limited; and that any augmentation of Force, exceeding the number so limited, shall, unless employed at the express requisition of the said Company, be at the Public charge.

—11.—

THAT it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British Territories in the East Indies, should be placed under the superintendence of a Bishop and three Archdeacons; and that adequate provision should be made, from the territorial Revenues of India, for their maintenance.

EAST INDIA.

22 March 1813.

(East Indies.)

RETURN of the Quantities of TEAS sold Annually at the *East India* Sales; with the Amount and Rate of Duty in each Year; from 1770 to 1812.

YEARS.	Quantities of TEA SOLD.	AMOUNT OF DUTY.	RATE OF DUTY.
March & Sept. Sales 1770	lbs. 8,630,793	£. 373,375	£. 23. 18. 7½. per cent Custom Duty.
—— 1771	6,814,661	317,635	D° D° D°
—— 1772	7,100,366	300,420	D° D° D°
—— 1773	4,584,169	203,918	D° D° D°
—— 1774	6,866,422	265,288	D° D° D°
—— 1775	6,212,360	262,433	D° D° D°
—— 1776	4,602,858	200,920	D° D° D°
—— 1777	5,659,476	241,287	D° D° D°
—— 1778	4,823,963	204,619	D° D° D°
—— 1779	6,650,704	317,983	£. 25. 2. 6½. D°
—— 1780	7,577,879	352,851	D° D° D°
—— 1781	5,031,649	265,951	£. 25. 16. 3. D°
—— 1782	6,495,518	330,390	£. 27. 0. 10. D°
—— 1783	5,877,340	301,855	D° D° D°
—— 1784	9,937,248	380,761	½ year D° D° £. 12. 10. per cent Customs and Excise.
—— 1785	14,921,893	292,194	D° D° D°
—— 1786	15,943,682	314,946	D° D° D°
—— 1787	16,222,923	316,646	D° D° D°
—— 1788	15,014,616	307,317	D° D° D°
—— 1789	16,709,946	326,817	D° D° D°
—— 1790	16,694,798	340,170	D° D° D°
—— 1791	17,268,317	344,293	D° D° D°
—— 1792	18,134,943	351,710	D° D° D°
—— 1793	17,378,208	334,576	D° D° D°
—— 1794	19,137,478	380,805	D° D° D°
—— 1795	21,354,071	636,971	¼ year D° D° ¼ £. 20. D°
—— 1796	20,567,952	705,572	D° D° D°
—— 1797	18,781,259	817,996	£. 20. { per cent on all Teas under 2/6 per lb. } and £. 30. { per cent at 2/6 per lb. and above. }
—— 1798	22,822,286	1,221,080	¼ year D° D° D° D° ¼ D° D° and £. 35. D°
—— 1799	24,077,984	1,341,172	D° D° D° D°
—— 1800	23,378,816	1,424,195	D° D° £. 40. D°
—— 1801	24,531,514	1,554,152	D° D° 50. D°
—— 1802	25,300,067	1,679,764	D° D° D° D°
—— 1803	25,401,728	2,327,812	¼ year D° D° D° D° ¾ £. 95. per cent on all Teas.
—— 1804	22,371,834	2,709,700	D° D°
—— 1805	24,927,576	3,106,991	¼ year D° D° ¼ £. 95. 2. 6. D° ¼ D° D°
—— 1806	22,895,851	3,123,933	¾ £. 96. per cent on all Teas.
—— 1807	24,079,547	3,306,703	D° D°
—— 1808	25,855,734	3,485,321	D° D°
—— 1809	21,928,491	3,061,941	D° D°
—— 1810	24,550,923	3,548,860	D° D°
—— 1811	23,040,990	3,189,225	D° D°
—— 1812	22,831,891	3,367,221	D° D°

East-India House, the 20 March 1813. } Errors excepted,

CHA° CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen¹.

Memoranda:

Memoranda:

FROM the Year 1770 to the 1st September 1784, the amount of Duty has reference only to the Custom Duty: An Excise Duty was payable by the Purchasers of Tea, upon its being taken out for Home Consumption; but the amount cannot be ascertained at the East India House.

In the Year 1801, the System of Tea Duty, in respect to Tea exported to Ireland, was altered; the Tea was in that year permitted to be exported without payment of any Duty, and which, previously thereto, was included in the amount of Duty, as stated in this Account.

(East Indies.)

RETURN of the Quantities of TEAS sold Annually at the East India Sales; with the Amount and Rate of Duty in each Year; from 1770 to 1812.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
23 *March* 1813.

(East Indies.)

ACCOUNT of the Amount of the REVENUES and CHARGES, in *India*, under the usual Heads, for the Year 1811-12: With the Amount of the Interest on the Debts, and of the Supplies to *Bencoolen*, *Prince of Wales Island*, and *St. Helena*:—Also, an ESTIMATE of the probable Amount of the same, for the Year 1812-13.

REVENUES.	1811-12.	per Estimate 1812-13.
	£.	£.
BENGAL - - - - *A.* { s. at 2/ the Ct. Re. }	10,706,173	10,152,320
FORT St GEORGE *B.* { s. at 8/ the Pagoda }	5,156,717	5,141,587
BOMBAY - - - - *C.* { s.d. at 2/3 the Rupee. }	(*b.*) 686,101	(*b.*) 716,175
Total REVENUES - - - - £.	16,548,991	16,010,082
Deduct CHARGES - - - - -	14,965,786	15,449,187
Net REVENUES - - - - £.	1,583,205	560,895

CHARGES.	1811-12.	per Estimate. 1812-13.
	£.	£.
BENGAL - - - - *A.* - -	7,059,771	7,123,212
FORT ST. GEORGE - *B.* - -	4,619,640	(*a.*) 5,067,480
BOMBAY - - - - *C.* - -	(*b.*) 1,652,292	(*b.*) 1,653,750
Total CHARGES - -	(*c.*) 13,331,673	(*c.*) 13,844,442
INTEREST on DEBTS.		
BENGAL - - - - - - - -	1,317,447	1,431,400
FORT ST. GEORGE - - - -	80,795	36,000
BOMBAY - - - - - - -	90,000	7,425
	1,488,242	1,474,825
Total CHARGES and INTEREST -	14,819,915	15,319,267
Supplies to Bencoolen, Prince of Wales Island, and St. Helena	145,871	129,920
TOTAL - £.	14,965,786	15,449,187

(*a.*) This is taken from an Account entitled a *Prospective Estimate* for this Year, which was made up before the conclusion of the preceding Year; it is probable that the *Regular Estimate* will differ from this.

(*b.*) Bombay by Estimate in both Years, the Actual Accounts for 1811-12 not being received.

Mem: The Commercial Charges not added to the Invoices are as follow:

	1811-12	per Estimate. 1812-13
BENGAL - -	£. 88,057	83,984
MADRAS - -	74,968	78,251
BOMBAY - -	8,392	8,300
	£. 171,417	£. 170,535

(*c.*) The Charges incurred for the Isles of France, Java, and the Moluccas, are not included.

East India House, 19th March 1813. } Errors Excepted,

Wm WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A.——*B.*——*C.* - - - - on the other side of this Sheet.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES of the *East India* Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
Mint Duties	83,500	1,83,956
Post Office Collections	4,48,000	4,17,600
Benares Revenues and Customs	55,87,489	54,62,072
Revenues of the Ceded Provinces in Oude	2,02,85,319	1,98,32,078
Land and Sayer Revenues: Collection thereof, including former Years Balances	3,29,69,051	3,23,22,240
Judicial Fees and Fines, &c.	9,40,418	9,24,210
Customs	32,15,712	30,02,974
Sale of Salt	1,81,47,129	1,69,36,000
Sale of Opium	92,46,775	75,40,000
Stamp Duties	5,29,050	5,33,600
Revenues of the Conquered Provinces	1,56,09,286	1,43,68,568
Total REVENUES - - - C.R^s - - -	10,70,61,729	10,15,23,198
Deduct CHARGES - - - - - - -	7,05,97,711	7,12,32,120
Net REVENUES - - - C.R^s - - -	3,64,64,018	3,02,91,078

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the *East India* Company, in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and in Benares and Oude; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
Civil:		
Mint Charges	2,61,031	3,82,80
Post Office D^o	3,50,400	3,53,80
Charges, Collections, &c. in Benares	16,79,054	13,53,720
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow, and of the Ceded Provinces	40,19,087	40,04,90
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment	82,68,050	86,84,92
Total CIVIL Charges - C.R^s - -	1,45,77,622	1,47,80,140
Judicial:		
Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges	5,62,703	5,69,560
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zillah Adawluts; also of the Police Establishments and Courts of Appeal	52,94,281	53,02,360
Total JUDICIAL Charges, C.R^s - -	58,56,984	58,71,920
Military Charges	2,94,59,872	2,96,84,400
Marine Charges	11,93,254	11,46,080
Buildings and Fortifications	7,77,897	4,06,000
Revenue Charges, including Stipends	43,46,982	44,64,608
Customs: Charges of Collection	4,54,603	4,79,312
Salt: Advances and Charges	49,00,001	51,62,000
Opium: D^o - - - D^o	8,77,325	11,69,000
Stamp Office Charges	1,21,676	92,800
Charges, Collection, &c. in the Conquered Provinces	80,22,495	79,84,360
Total CHARGES - - - C.R^s - -	7,05,97,711	7,12,32,120

East India House, 19th March 1813. } Errors Excepted,

WM WRIGHT,

Auditor of India Accounts.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES of the *East India* Company, at the Prefidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Eftimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Collections	47,412	46,400
Land and Sea Customs (Mint or Coinage Duties included)	4,98,920	9,50,354
Revenues and Customs collected in the Carnatic	25,19,402	
Revenues and Customs collected from Tanjore	10,46,311	
Subsidy from the Rajah of Mysore, and Revenues collected from the Ceded and Conquered Countries	38,54,615	107,60,547
Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam	16,21,466	
Land Revenues	26,22,111	
Farms and Licences	1,97,077	5,15,267
Revenues of Dutch Settlements	28,878	—
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travancore	4,05,939	4,55,100
Ditto Ditto Cochin	49,663	1,26,310
	128,91,794	128,53,978
Deduct Charges	115,49,026	126,68,700
Nett REVENUES	13,42,768	1,85,278

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the *East India* Company, at the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	1811-12.	Per Estimate, 1812-13.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
Post Office Charges	53,172	53,500
Civil and Judicial Charges	23,04,892	23,30,527
Military Charges including King's Troops	70,22,412	78,72,495
Buildings and Fortifications	2,42,938	1,70,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs	10,59,274	
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic Pensions, &c.	8,31,615	
Charges collecting the Revenues of Tanjore Pensions, &c.	4,14,102	
Charges of Dutch Settlements, including Prisoners	22,076	22,42,178
Charges and Stipends in Mysore, and in the Ceded and Conquered Countries	4,51,461	
Charges collecting the Revenues of the Countries ceded by the Nizam, Pensions, &c.	12,47,084	
Total CHARGES	115,49,026	126,68,700

East India House, 19th March 1813. Errors excepted.

WM WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

BOMBAY - - - C.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual REVENUES of the *East India* Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the Year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	per Estimate 1811-12.	per Estimate 1812-13.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Land Revenues	34,95,828	—
Customs and Duties	14,57,275	—
Farms and Licences	11,45,573	—
Total REVENUES - - Rs.	60,98,676	63,66,000

The Actual Accounts for 1811-12 are not yet received.

An Estimate for 1812-13 not having been received from Bombay, the Account of Revenues has been framed from the Average of the Four preceding Years.

AN ACCOUNT of the Annual CHARGES defrayed by the *East India* Company, at the Presidency of Bombay, and the Settlements subordinate thereto; for the Year 1811-12: Together with the Estimate for 1812-13.

	per Estimate 1811-12.	per Estimate 1812-13.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Civil Charges	23,34,663	—
Marine Charges	10,16,263	—
Military Charges (including King's Troops)	1,02,00,400	—
Buildings and Fortifications	3,42,000	—
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	7,93,715	—
Total CHARGES	1,46,87,041	1,47,00,000
Deduct REVENUES	60,98,676	63,66,000
Net CHARGES - - Rs.	85,88,365	83,34,000

East India House, 19th March 1813. Errors Excepted.

WM WRIGHT, Auditor of India Accounts.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of the REVENUES and CHARGES, in India, under the usual Heads; for the Year 1811-12; with the Amount of the Interest on the Debts, and of the Supplies to *Bencoolen*, *Prince of Wales Island*, and *St. Helena*; also, an Estimate of the probable Amount of the same, for the Year 1812-13.

2.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
23 *March* 1813.

AN ACCOUNT of BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn upon The *East India* Company in *England*, by the several Presidencies in *India*; in each Year, from the 1st May 1807 (India) to the latest Advices:—Distinguishing, as far as practicable, The Amount drawn for Principal of INDIAN DEBT; the Amount drawn for Interest on the same; and the Amount drawn for general Purposes;—specifying likewise, the Amount which remains unpaid under each Head respectively; together with the Amount of the Principal of Debt re-transferred to *India*.

	PRINCIPAL.	INTEREST.	GENERAL PURPOSES.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1 May 1807 to 30 April 1808 -	282,339	456,320	480,784	1,219,443
— 1808 - - - - 1809 -	1,897,376	545,185	756,985	3,199,546
— 1809 - - - - 1810 -	1,500,213	810,847	369	2,311,429
— 1810 - - - - 1811 -	4,730,314	1,231,690	18,117	5,980,121
— 1811 - - - - 1812 -	460,787	802,656	50,243	1,313,686
£.	8,871,029	3,846,698	1,306,498	14,024,225
Deduct, Amount re-transferred to INDIA - -				919,301
			£.	13,104,924

AMOUNT of Bills of Exchange unpaid, for Principal of LOANS,	£.	1,981,368		
D° - - - - -	D° -	Interest of D° -	187,032	£. 2,202,000.
D° - - - - -	D° -	General Purposes -	33,600	

East India House,
the 23rd February 1813.

Errors excepted,

CHA^s CARTWRIGHT,
Acc^t Genl.

(East Indies.)

AN ACCOUNT of BILLS OF EXCHANGE drawn upon The *East India* Company in England, by the several Presidencies in *India*, in each year, from 1st May 1807 (India) to the latest Advices;——Distinguishing, as far as practicable, the Amount drawn for Principal of INDIAN DEBT; the Amount drawn for Interest on the same; and the Amount drawn for general Purposes;—specifying likewise, the Amount which remains unpaid under each Head respectively, together with the Amount of the Principal of Debt re-transferred to *India*.

3.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
23 *March* 1813.

(East Indies.)

ESTIMATE

Of the PROFIT or LOSS upon all Goods sold by The EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the Year 1793/4 to the Year 1811/12 inclusive:—Distinguishing *India* from *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, Customs, Freight andCharges, respectively; also the Sale Amount, and the Amount of Profit, on the OUTWARD TRADE, and calculating the Invoice Price at the Exchanges of 2*s.* the Current Rupee, 8*s.* the Pagoda, 2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay Rupee, 5*s.* the Spanish Dollar, and 6*s.* 8*d.* the Tale.

4.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
23 *March* 1813.

ESTIMATE of the PROFIT and LOSS upon all Goods sold by The East India Company, from the Year 1793/4 to the Year
also the Sale Amount, and the Amount of Profit, on the Outward Trade, and calculating the Invoice Price at the Exchanges

	INDIA.								CHINA			
	Prime Cost of Investment, or Goods.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per Cent. on Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.	Prime Cost of Investment, or Goods.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at Five per Cent. on Sale Amount.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1793-4 -	1,220,126	584,792	289,563	117,257	2,211,718	2,345,151	133,433	54,305	1,336,739	41,284	418,028	125,729
1794-5 -	1,288,059	571,074	290,673	130,571	2,280,377	2,611,522	331,145	27,734	1,595,493	27,322	372,346	143,072
1795-6 -	1,821,512	744,569	581,214	177,164	3,324,459	3,543,236	218,777	54,756	1,408,087	25,802	472,487	148,636
1796-7 -	1,708,379	856,204	556,669	169,777	3,291,029	3,395,564	104,535	51,514	1,285,765	20,341	521,074	133,417
1797-8 -	1,025,204	384,442	422,644	104,873	1,937,163	2,097,468	160,305	100,531	1,292,803	18,589	601,413	128,895
1798-9 -	2,019,265	1,154,876	777,903	233,169	4,185,213	4,663,390	478,177	121,073	1,601,606	43,727	763,404	182,614
1799-1800	1,665,689	429,312	651,173	178,234	2,924,408	3,564,694	640,286	47,725	1,830,569	7,439	786,507	189,749
1800-1 -	2,013,675	201,817	837,423	198,940	3,252,155	3,978,800	726,645	46,410	1,783,254	7,334	697,474	180,819
1801-2 -	1,425,168	140,402	451,920	154,344	2,171,834	3,086,943	915,109	39,341	1,669,103	9,963	723,510	176,970
1802-3 -	1,133,526	71,337	479,900	114,463	1,819,226	2,316,384	497,158	23,464	1,741,007	6,822	719,660	187,663
1803-4 -	1,287,807	71,460	549,376	111,820	1,920,363	2,236,396	316,033	41,419	1,771,947	5,985	732,112	181,483
1804-5 -	1,088,400	68,268	371,355	97,651	(1,625,674	1,953,026	327,352	16,014	1,559,286	7,962	618,720	165,375
1805-6 -	1,335,860	70,966	532,013	112,622	2,051,471	2,254,899	203,428	55,838	1,706,225	7,629	644,558	187,035
1806-7 -	986,310	47,471	443,258	73,604	1,550,643	1,472,074	(78,569)	35,264	1,677,652	7,484	659,497	185,452
1807-8 -	887,119	36,048	542,117	65,510	1,530,794	1,310,215	(220,579)	71,943	1,688,470	1,389	721,437	192,338
1808-9 -	1,013,740	57,189	418,070	87,887	1,576,886	1,757,754	180,868	39,364	1,722,000	7,951	746,622	199,414
1809-10 -	1,240,315	63,727	508,977	112,708	1,925,727	2,254,164	328,437	78,274	1,487,060	18,501	687,168	186,154
1810-11 -	963,429	56,833	411,230	97,383	1,528,875	1,947,653	418,778	86,775	1,564,915	3,085	851,161	200,760
1811-12 -	1,110,969	64,916	359,513	106,063	1,641,461	2,121,261	479,860	* 65,268	1,569,497	8,103	793,449	185,014
	25,134,672	5,675,703	9,495,001	2,444,040	42,749,416	48,910,594	6,161,178	1,057,062	30,291,478	276,712	12,530,627	3,280,589

INDIA TRADE.

		£.	£.
Profit on Sales - brought down			6,161,178
D° on Outward Trade - d°			1,057,062
D° on Stores consigned to India, and issued from the several Departments at the Invoice Cost, which is £. 10. per cent above the Prime Cost			497,272
		£	7,715,512
Deduct: Payments made in India and in England on account of the Indian Trade; viz.			
Commercial Charges in India, not added to the Invoices	† £.	3,251,592	
Loss upon the Law Tonnage		466,827	
Losses at Sea		1,409,195	
Half of the Profit on Spices, allowed Government in the Settlement of Accounts		423,395	
			5,523,245
Profit, after deducting Payments in India, and in England, which are presumed to attach exclusively to the Indian Trade			2,192,267

Total NET PROFIT, *India* and *China*, - brought down

Add: - PROFITS, of which no separation can be made, whether on India or China Trade; viz.
Charges and Profit on Private Trade -
Interest on the Annuities -

Deduct: - Commercial Payments in England, of which no separation can be made; viz.
Surplus Commercial Charges General beyond the rate per cent deducted in the calculation
Freight Outward, and Remuneration to Commanders of worn-out Ships -
Advances of Freight to Owners of lost Ships -
Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds -

* Bengal Books not received.

The Sums between Parentheses, are the Amounts of Loss on the Trade.

† The whole of the Commercial Charges in India not added to the Invoices are included in this Account; but a reservation Salt, Opium, and other branches of a Territorial nature.

East-India Hou
the 23d February

ear
ges

12 inclusive:—Distinguishing *India* from *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, Customs, Freight and Charges, respectively; the Current Rupee, 8*s.* the Pagoda, 2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay Rupee, 5*s.* the Spanish Dollar, and 6*s.* 8*d.* the Tale.

CHINA.				GRAND TOTAL.								
Total t and ges.	Amount Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.	Prime Cost of Investment, or Goods.	Customs.	Freight.	Charges of Merchandize, calculated at 5 per Cent. on Sale Amount.	Total Cost and Charges.	Amount Sale of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
121,780	2,514,594	592,814	62,553	2,556,845	626,076	707,391	242,986	4,133,498	4,859,745	726,247	116,858	1793-4.
138,233	2,861,422	723,189	70,645	2,883,552	598,396	663,019	273,643	4,418,610	5,472,944	1,054,334	98,379	1794-5.
055,012	2,972,664	917,652	(29,025)	3,229,599	770,371	1,053,701	325,800	5,379,471	6,515,900	1,136,429	25,731	1795 6.
960,597	2,668,346	707,749	(1,975)	2,994,144	876,545	1,077,743	303,194	5,251,626	6,063,910	812,284	49,539	1796-7.
041,700	2,577,890	536,190	9,911	2,318,007	403,031	1,024,057	233,768	3,978,863	4,675,358	696,495	110,442	1797-8.
591,351	3,652,283	1,060,932	8,456	3,620,871	1,193,603	1,541,307	415,783	6,776,564	8,315,673	1,539,109	129,529	1798-9.
4,264	3,794,982	980,718	8,138	3,496,258	436,751	1,437,630	367,983	5,738,672	7,359,676	1,621,004	55,863	1799-1800.
668,881	3,616,381	947,500	(5,807)	3,797,229	209,151	1,534,897	379,759	5,921,036	7,595,181	1,674,145	40,603	1800-1.
579,546	3,539,404	959,858	(10,015)	3,094,271	150,365	1,175,430	331,314	4,751,380	6,626,347	1,874,967	29,326	1801-2.
655,152	3,753,252	1,098,100	(10,121)	2,874,533	78,159	1,219,560	302,126	4,474,378	6,069,636	1,595,258	13,343	1802-3.
691,527	3,629,677	938,150	(25,967)	2,959,654	77,445	1,281,483	293,303	4,611,890	5,866,073	1,254,183	15,452	1803-4.
351,343	3,307,495	956,152	4,755	2,647,686	76,230	990,075	263,026	3,977,017	5,260,521	1,283,504	20,769	1804-5.
545,447	3,740,699	1,195,252	(22,007)	3,042,085	78,595	1,176,581	299,657	4,596,918	5,995,598	1,398,680	33,881	1805-6.
530,085	3,709,046	1,178,961	(2,697)	2,663,962	54,955	1,102,755	259,056	4,080,728	5,181,120	1,100,392	32,567	1806-7.
603,634	3,846,756	1,243,122	40,472	2,575,539	37,437	1,263,554	257,848	4,134,428	5,156,971	1,022,543	112,415	1807-8.
675,987	3,988,267	1,312,280	69,895	2,735,740	65,140	1,164,692	287,301	4,252,873	5,746,021	1,493,148	109,259	1808-9.
378,883	3,723,116	1,344,233	99,193	2,727,375	82,228	1,196,145	298,862	4,304,610	5,977,280	1,672,670	177,467	1809-10.
2,619,921	4,015,207	1,395,286	131,110	2,528,344	59,918	1,262,391	298,143	4,148,796	5,962,860	1,814,064	217,885	1810-11.
2,556,063	3,700,285	1,144,222	52,405	2,680,406	73,019	1,152,962	291,077	4,197,464	5,821,546	1,624,082	117,673	1811-12.
379,406	65,611,766	19,232,360	449,919	55,426,150	5,952,415	22,025,628	5,724,629	89,128,822	114,522,360	25,393,538	1,506,981	

CHINA TRADE.

		£.	£.
Profit on Sales - brought down			19,232,360
D° on Outward Trade - d°			449,919
D° on Consignments of Merchandize from India			403,020
		£.	20,085,299
Deduct: Payments made on account of the China Trade; viz.			
Difference between the Rate of Exchange at which Bills have been drawn on the Company, and the Rate used in the calculation of Profit		1,009,308	
Losses at Sea		548,881	
			1,558,189
Profit, after deducting Payments made, which are presumed to attach exclusively to the China Trade			18,527,110

TOTAL PROFIT - £. 20,719,377.

	£.	£.
- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	20,719,377
- - - - - - - - - - - -	2,769,315	
- - - - - - - - - - - -	701,682	
		3,470,997
		24,190,374
Profit on the Sales - - - - - - - - - -	1,544,399	
- - - - - - - - - - - -	800,373	
- - - - - - - - - - - -	659,910	
- - - - - - - - - - - -	14,896,287	
	17,900,969	

Ultimate SURPLUS PROFIT, 1793/4 to 1811/12 - - £. 6,289,405.

claimed as to such part of these Charges as may be supposed to attach to the several Boards of Trade in the Management of the

Errors Excepted,

CHA' CARTWRIGHT, Accountant Gen'.

(East Indies.)

ESTIMATE

Of the PROFIT or LOSS upon all Goods sold by The EAST INDIA COMPANY, from the Year 1793/4 to the Year 1811/12 inclusive:—Distinguishing *India* from *China*, and specifying the Invoice Price, Customs, Freight and Charges, respectively; also the Sale Amount, and the Amount of Profit, on the OUTWARD TRADE, and calculating the Invoice Price at the Exchanges of 2 *s.* the Current Rupee, 8 *s.* the Pagoda, 2 *s.* 3 *d.* the Bombay Rupee, 5 *s.* the Spanish Dollar, and 6 *s.* 8 *d.* the Tale.

4.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
23 *March* 1813.

(East India Company.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable the House of Commons, of the 26 March 1813;—*for*,

"Copy of the REPORT of Mr. *Wittwer*, dated the 8th of March instant, to the Lords "of the Treasury, on an ACCOUNT between Government and The East India Company, "to the 1st January 1813."

Treasury Chambers, March 27, 1813.

Rd Wharton.

ESTIMATED ACCOUNT WITH GOVERNMENT,

To 1st *January* 1813.

Dr - - - GOVERNMENT.		*Cr.*	
TO Advances for the Navy, to May 1812. - £.	162,348	BY Loan in Exchequer Bills - - - - £.	1,500,000
2-3d of the Estimate to Do 1813 -	53,000	Demands from the Pay Office, to 1811 inclusive - £. 1,346,237	
Do - for Ceylon, the Cape, &c. to April 1812 - £. 670,000		Do - Estimated for 1812 - - 300,000	1,646,237
Do - - Do - - Estimated to 1st January 1813 - - 46,000	716,000	Expense of Recruits transferred, to 1812 inclusive - - - - - - - -	350,000
Expense of building Ships in India - -	137,000		
Payments at Home, for Passage of Military to the Cape, Ceylon, &c. - - - - -	140,000		
Extra Expenses of Expeditions to the French Islands, to June 1812, £. 2,586,526			
Do - Estimated, 2-3d of 1812/13 - 216,534	2,803,060		
Extra Expenses, Expedition to Java:			
Actual Amount, to April 1812, £. 1,624,589			3,496,237
Do - Estimated, 2-3d of 1812/13 - 154,666	1,779,255	BALANCE due from Government	2,294,426
£.	5,790,663	£.	5,790,663

The Expense of the Moluccas, which is considered chargeable to Government, amounts, to the 1st January last, to £. 406,000.

Since the 1st January, the Sum of £. 63,925, on account of the Advances in India for the Navy, has been received here.

No Interest charged, except on the 3d, 4th and 5th Articles, on the Dr side in part.

East-India House, 10th February 1813.

Errors Excepted,

WM WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(Copy)

(Copy.)

To George Harrison, Esq.

Whitehall, 8th March 1813.

SIR,

IN obedience to the commands of the Right honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury of the 24th ultimo, I have examined the estimated Account of the East-India Company with Government, dated the 10th ultimo, in which a Balance is exhibited in favour of the Company, amounting to £. 2,294,426.

Previously to reporting upon the several Items composing this Account, I would take leave to request that it may be submitted to their Lordships, in explanation of the delay which has occurred in replying to their former commands, signified by Letter from Richard Wharton, Esq. dated 30th December last, upon a similar subject, that it arose from a variety of circumstances, but particularly the necessity of reference to different Offices, and from the arrival of advices from India with further lights upon the subject; which advices indeed have enabled the Company to prepare the Account now under reference, upon principles less objectionable than the former one, in which a much larger proportion of their Claims was founded upon Estimate than is now done.

The Claims of the Company, which constitute the Debit side of the Account, amount to the sum of £. 5,790,663. and are for advances and supplies on various services, as follows:

Advances in India for His Majesty's Ships, in cash, for which Bills have been drawn upon the Naval Departments in England in consequence of an agreement with Government, under which the amount of those Bills was to be applied in liquidation of the Loan by the Public to the Company in the year 1810, in Exchequer Bills to the amount of £. 1,500,000. The Total claimed under this head to May 1812, in actual advances, is £. 162,343. without Interest. Of this Sum, however, the Company, by a Note to the Account, acknowledge to have received £. 63,925. in England, which will thus far diminish the General Balance. The sum further estimated on this Account is £. 53,000. being for eight months, or 2/3ds of what is expected by the Indian Government, to be advanced in the year 1812-13; so that the whole sum now claimed is £. 215,346. less £. 63,925.

The sum of £. 716,000. is charged for Supplies in India to Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, Stores issued to His Majesty's Ships serving in India, &c. Of this sum, £. 670,000. is chiefly in actual disbursements to April 1812, and £. 46,000. an Estimate for 2/3ds of the year 1812/13. The principle of these Claims is sanctioned by the Select Committees of the House of Commons on Indian Affairs in 1805 and 1808; and those now brought forward are in fact a continuation to January 1813.

The charge of £. 137,000. for building Ships for His Majesty's Service, calls for no particular remarks in this place.

The sum of £. 140,000. being for Payments made in England for the passage of Military, &c. to Ceylon and the Cape of Good Hope, includes Interest, and is partly for Expenses of this description not brought forward at the settlement in 1808, and partly for those incurred since that period.

The remainder of the Debit side of the Account is for Advances and Extra Expenses on the Expeditions against the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon (or the French Islands) and the Island of Java. For the French Islands, £. 2,361,525. in the years 1810-11 and 1811-12; and £. 225,000. being a Supply of Treasure from Bombay in June 1812: Total, £. 2,586,525. The first of these sums is vouched by Accounts received from Bengal. The treasure remitted from Bombay is brought in charge on the authority of a Letter received from that Presidency by the Chairman of the East-India Company. As by reference to the Colonial Department it appears that the Governor of the Mauritius has communicated to the Right honourable the Secretary of State the information of having received a considerable remittance from Bombay, although the amount is not stated, I presume the charge will not be deemed objectionable; particularly as by a Letter from the Financial Department of Bengal, dated 5th September last, the acknowledgment of this precise sum by His Majesty's Governor is distinctly advised. It is estimated, that to January 1813 a further Supply will be made to the French Islands, to the amount of £. 216,534:—so that the Total of the claim under this head is £. 2,803,060.

The Advances and extra Expenses on account of the Expedition to Java in the years 1810/11 and 1811/12, amount to £. 1,624,589. and is stated on actual Accounts received from Bengal. The Estimate to January 1813 is £. 154,666, bringing the whole claim on this head to the sum of £. 1,779,255.

The counter Claims on the part of the Public, on the Credit side of the Account, amount to £. 3,496,237. without Interest.

Of this sum, £. 1,500,000. is the Loan by the Public in Exchequer Bills in 1810, as already adverted to, which Loan was to be liquidated on or before January 1812, by Payments into the Exchequer, under the Act passed in that Session; but by an Act of the last Session, the Company have

have been allowed to bring to account the Advances and Supplies to the Public Service in the East Indies, as a further means of liquidation.

The remaining Credit to the Public, consists of Disbursements by His Majesty's Paymasters General for Regiments serving in India, and for Recruits transferred in England from the Public Service to that of the Company.

The Disbursements of the Pay Office, as stated at the sum of £.1,646,237. being on the actual Accounts for the four years 1808 to 1811, £.1,196,237. and on an Estimate for the year, to December 1812, £.300,000. the remainder amounting to £.150,000. is estimated by the Company as the sum that may be finally allowed on the amount suspended from the Pay Office Disbursements from the year 1793 to 1807, by the sanction of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1808. On this point it is deemed proper to submit, for the information of their Lordships, as applicable likewise to the whole of the Pay Office Disbursements, that on the part of the Company strong objections are made to the mode of the charge, from its being on Advances by the Pay Office, which Advances have not been subjected to audit: as they conceived that it should be made on the actual application of the money to the Service for which it was issued; Accounts of which, regularly audited, should be rendered.

The Amount suspended, now adverted to, was on specific objections by the Accountant of the Company to various Items, some as doubtful and others as inadmissible. The Total Gross Charge brought forward in 1808 was £.3,082,755. being £.2,361,711. Principal, and £.721,044. Interest; the Amount objected to and suspended was £.443,767, being £.325,877. Principal, and £.117,890. Interest.—The Difference, being £.2,638,988. Principal and Interest, was credited to the Public, but subject to the effect which might be produced by an audit of the Accounts. Of the sum suspended, viz. £.443,767, it is now estimated by the Company, that £.150,000. may finally prove chargeable to them. Whether the calculation is correct or otherwise it is not at present practicable to determine; but it should be further remarked, that the Charge for the following years, now stated, is exposed to such objections as may be raised on the part of the Company.

The sum credited for Recruits transferred to the service of the Company to the year 1812, is stated at £.350,000. on Estimate, calculating the number on the Returns from their Depôt at 8,600, and assuming the probable charge at about £.40. per man. The accuracy of the calculation, or of the charge, will remain to be established by actual Accounts.

Deducting the Credits from the Debits, the Balance of the Account appears in favour of the Company £.2,294,426.; but deducting the sum of £.63,925. stated in a note to have been received in England of the Advances for the Navy, the Balance is reduced to £.2,230,501. exclusive of £.406,000. the expense of the Moluccas, which, by another note, is described as chargeable to Government.

Although the result now shown, amounting to £.2,230,501. is the Balance of an Account termed Estimated, it should be observed, as it relates to the Claims of the Company, that with the exception of about £.500,000. the Charge is made on Accounts of actual Disbursements, and that Interest is calculated on the minor articles only, viz. 3d, 4th, and 5th; so that on the whole it would appear that the Balance is thus far fairly stated, provided the principles upon which the Account is drawn, meet the approbation of their Lordships: I would, however, take leave to submit, that the detail of the Statement on actual Accounts is subject to examination; that the estimated Claims will require verification of actual Accounts; and that the calculation of Interest on both sides is to be completed. Further, there are adjustments to be made on the Account settled in 1808, and sundry Claims of the Victualling Office, for Supplies to the Company's Service, still to be brought to the Credit of the Public: But how far the Balance above shown may be augmented or diminished by these circumstances, cannot at present be determined.

I am,

SIR,

With due respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

M. WITTWER.

N. B. The Account under reference is herewith returned.

(East India Company.)

RETURN to an Order of the House of Commons, of the 26th March 1813;—*for*,

"Copy of the REPORT of Mr. *Wittwer*, dated "the 8th of March instant, to the Lords of the "Treasury, on an ACCOUNT between Government "and The East India Company, to the 1st January "1813."

Treasury Chambers, March 27, 1813.

Rd Wharton.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,* 27 *March* 1813.

Copy of a LETTER from The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of The *East India* Company, to the Right honourable the Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, dated the 10th February 1813;—and his Lordship's REPLY thereto, dated the 15th of the same Month.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, 10 February 1813.

MY LORD,

BY the desire of the Court of Directors of The East India Company, we have the honour to submit to your Lordship, a Report of the Committee of Correspondence; and respectfully to entreat your serious attention to it.

It contains an answer to the matter of the Petitions which were last Session presented to the House of Commons against the renewal of the Company's Charter, and particularly to those arguments to which your Lordship was pleased to refer us, in support of the Claims of the Out-ports to be opened to the import trade from India and China; it also enters into a review of all the principal questions of a commercial nature which have been agitated by those persons who demand the abolition of the Company's exclusive privileges: And in this Minute, my Lord, the Court hope you will find the following positions, among many others, well established:

First, That the Petitioners have not correctly described the present state and effects of the Company's exclusive privileges and trade; nor at all appreciated the evils, political and commercial, which would result from withdrawing those privileges; but have arraigned the monopoly, as if it retained all the strictness given to it a century ago, as if no considerable relaxations had been made in it within the last twenty years, and as if still larger relaxations were not now acquiesced in by the Company.

Secondly, That the clamours which have been raised against the Company on account of the trade of neutrals, particularly the Americans with India, are wholly unjust; that no such trade, unless with the Portuguese, now exists, and that the prevention of injury from it is easy.

Thirdly, That the Petitioners have by no means obviated the objections advanced by the Court against the opening of the Out-ports, nor in the least proved the expediency or safety of that measure; and that the adoption of it would be attended with those dangers which the Court have in their former letters described.

And, Fourthly, That all the former reasonings of the Court against the practicability of enlarging the consumption of British manufactures in India or China, or of extending profitably the imports of those countries into Britain, are confirmed by the result of the large experiment, which has actually been made by private merchants and traders in the course of near twenty years past; from which experiment, accurately recorded, it appears that *not one new article for the consumption of the natives of the East*, has in all that time been sent from Great Britain.

And, *from this very important fact*, new, perhaps, to your Lordship and the Public, though long existing in the records of the Company, the Court of Directors join with their Committee of Correspondence in hoping, that, as the views of the Petitioners are unlimited, going, in the first place, to the subversion

of all the existing establishments in the India and China trade; as this ruin would be immense, and the compensation which would be due for it, would be immense also; as the political evils which would thence follow, as detailed in the former letters of the Court (evils still to be pre-eminently regarded) would fatally affect the interests of the whole empire; and as the means are now offered, of making the fullest and fairest further experiment of the practicability of enlarging the trade to and from India, upon so great a scale as shall admit the whole nation to participate in it; as this is an experiment which may be made without breaking down the present system, and all its establishments; as it affords a method of ascertaining all the good that is attainable, without hazarding the dreadful evils that are otherwise to be apprehended;—we say, my Lord, the Court of Directors do, under these momentous circumstances, earnestly hope, that His Majesty's Ministers will still see fit to stop at a safe point, which will give the utmost reasonable concession to one set of men, whilst it will preserve the interests of British India, of all parties now connected with it, and of the empire at large, from the disastrous consequences of unbounded innovation.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS,
ROBERT THORNTON.

The Right Honourable
the Earl of Buckinghamshire,
&c. &c. &c.

India Board, 15th February 1813.

Gentlemen,

I had the honour of receiving your Letter of the 10th instant, enclosing a Report of the Committee of Correspondence, to which you desire my serious attention; and you may be assured that the Report will receive that serious and deliberate attention, which has been given to every part of the important Subject to which it relates.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient and faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

The Chairman and Deputy Chairman
of the East India Company.

(East India Affairs)

Copy of a LETTER from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of The *East India* Company, to the Right honourable the Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, dated the 10th February 1813;—and his Lordship's REPLY thereto, dated the 15th of the same Month.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
31 *March* 1813.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

SHIPPING;

Also, Coasting Trade, Privileged and Private Trade;

AND

Commerce of British India *with* London, America, and Foreign Europe.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
9 *April* 1813.

LIST OF PAPERS,

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 9th April 1813, pursuant to their Orders of the 23d and 31st Ultimo, and 1st Instant.

1.—An Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of all the SHIPS, not built in the United Kingdom, which have been employed in the Regular and Extra Service of the East India Company in each year, from the 1st January 1794 to the 25th March 1813; distinguishing the Places where such Ships were built:—Together with An Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of Ships now building, out of the United Kingdom, for the Service of the said Company; distinguishing the Places where such Ships are building - - - - - - - p. 3.

2.—COASTING TRADE of British India, including the Country Trade to China - - p. 6.

3.—Account of Tonnage, and Articles shipped on Freight in PRIVILEGED TRADE, from London to India; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive - - - - - - - p. 10.

4.—Account of Tonnage, and Articles shipped in PRIVATE TRADE from London to India; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive - - - - - - - - - - p. 12.

5.—Statement of the Commerce of British India with London, America, and Foreign Europe; from 1802-3 to 1810-11, both inclusive - - - - - - - - - p. 14.

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of all the SHIPS, not built in the United Kingdom, which have been employed in the Regular and Extra Service of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in each year, from the 1st January 1794 to the 25th March 1813; distinguishing the Places where such Ships were built:——

Together with An Account of the Number, Tonnage, and Size of Ships now building, out of the United Kingdom, for the Service of the said Company; distinguishing the Places where such Ships are building.

Years.	Description.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Where Built.	Voyages Contracted for.
1795	Regular	Good Hope	885	These Ships were Dutch Prizes built out of the United Kingdom, but the Place not known.	2
—	D°	Malabar	884		2
1796	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	Bombay	Company's own Ships.
—	D°	Britannia	770	D°	
—	Extra	Varunna	526	Bengal	1
1797	Regular	Good Hope	885	See Note above.	2
—	D°	Malabar	884		2
1798	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	Bombay	
—	D°	Britannia	770	D°	
1800	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	D°	Company's own Ships.
1801	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	D°	
—	D°	Britannia	770	D°	
—	Extra	Minerva	560	D°	1
1803	Regular	Britannia	770	D°	Company's own Ships.
—	D°	Sir Edward Hughes	957	D°	
—	Extra	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
1804	Regular	Britannia	770	Bombay	Company's own Ship.
—	Extra	Union	723	Calcutta	4
—	D°	Sir William Pulteney	565	D°	6
1805	D°	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5

Years.	Description.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Where Built.	Voyages Contracted for.
1806	Regular	Scaleby Castle	1,242	Bombay	4
—	D°	Surat Castle	1,149	Surat	4
—	Extra	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	Union	723	D°	4
1807	D°	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
1808	Regular	Scaleby Castle	1,242	Bombay	4
—	Extra	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	Union	723	D°	4
1809	Regular	Bombay	1,242	Bombay	6
—	D°	Surat Castle	1,149	Surat	4
—	D°	Thomas Grenville	886	Bombay	Company's own Ship.
—	Extra	Juliana	498	Bengal	1
—	D°	Larkins	637	D°	1
—	D°	Monarch	609	Quebec	4
1810	Regular	Charles Grant	1,274	Bombay	6
—	D°	Scaleby Castle	1,242	D°	4
—	Extra	Union	723	Calcutta	4
—	D°	Cambridge	759	Bengal	1
—	D°	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	James Sibbald	647	Bombay	1
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
—	D°	David Scott	736	Bombay	1
—	D°	Moffatt	776	Bengal	1
—	D°	Baring	756	D°	1
1811	Regular	Surat Castle	1,149	Surat	4
—	D°	Bombay	1,242	Bombay	6
—	D°	Thomas Grenville	886	D°	Company's own Ship.
—	D°	Fairlie	698	Bengal	1
—	Extra	Larkins	637	Bengal	1
—	D°	Juliana	498	Calcutta	1

Years.	Description.	Ship's Name.	Tonnage.	Where built.	Voyages Contracted for.
1812	Regular	Inglis	1,298	Penang	6
—	D°	Charles Grant	1,274	Bombay	6
—	Extra	Sir William Pulteney	565	Calcutta	6
—	D°	Ocean	532	Canada	5
—	D°	Moffatt	776	Calcutta	1
—	D°	Union	723	D°	1
—	D°	David Scott	736	Bombay	1
—	D°	James Sibbald	647	D°	1
		NOW BUILDING.			
A Regular Ship,		(Not Named)	1,257	Calcutta	6
D°		Herefordshire	1,257	Bombay	6
D°		Vansittart	1,257	Calcutta	6
D°		(Not Named)	1,257	D°	6
D°		Minerva	950	Bombay	6

N.B.—Several of the above Ships are supposed to be launched, but no account received.

East India House, 31st March 1813.

J. Morice,
Clerk to the Committee of Shipping.

2.—COASTING TRADE of BRITISH INDIA, - - - - - - - -

IMPORTS.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Value of GOODS and TREASURE entered INWARDS, at the Custom Houses of the following Ports, on an Average of Six Years; commencing in 1802-3, and ending in 1806-7, from the Districts and Places named in the Margin.

	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS entered at the Custom House at CALCUTTA, from the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS entered at the Custom Houses in the *Territory* under the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, from the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS entered at the Custom Houses of BOMBAY and SURAT, from the Places named in the Margin.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
Coast of Malabar	4,49,037	5,28,308	—
Northern parts of Guzerat	—	43,438	71,77,578
Surat, and adjacent villages	—	27,811	17,02,512
Bombay	—	7,10,850	12,98,075
Coast of Coromandel	9,56,520	—	2,37,315
Northern Circars	—	22,42,779	—
Northern Division of Carnatic	—	5,39,252	—
Madras	—	11,87,343	—
Southern Division of Carnatic	—	5,96,366	—
Tanjore	—	5,45,833	—
Tinnevelly and Ramnad	—	5,11,576	—
Malabar (Province of)	—	3,73,479	21,14,418
Canara	—	1,82,225	
Cochin	—	23,442	—
Bengal	—	33,01,839	64,91,411
Ceylon	80,278	6,78,284	90,069
Coast of Sumatra	4,06,827	85,064	—
Arabian Gulph	—	2,28,811	25,83,042
Persian Gulph	11,90,223	75,671	25,60,939
Cutch and Scind	—	23,170	22,22,874
Bassein, and Villages	—	—	4,31,439
Goa and Concan	—	2,29,039	15,93,955
Mahratta Dominions	—	1,48,710	—
Travancore	—	73,502	—
Tranquebar	—	4,86,365	—
Pegu	3,91,118	1,80,744	1,940
Pinang, and Eastward	21,15,153	13,00,373	5,91,199
Batavia	34,345	1,65,406	1,84,936
Manilla	3,01,709	7,31,003	—
China	38,71,296	8,90,153	59,67,931
Various Places	2,77,446	2,45,341	4,93,450
GRAND TOTAL	100,73,952	162,06,168	357,43,083

- - - - - - - including the COUNTRY TRADE to CHINA.

EXPORTS.

AN ACCOUNT, showing the Value of GOODS and TREASURE Entered Outwards, at the Custom Houses of the following Ports, on an Average of Six Years; commencing in 1802-3, and ending in 1806-7, to the Districts and Places named in the Margin.

	TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS entered at the Custom House at CALCUTTA, to the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS entered at the Custom Houses in the *Territory* under the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, to the Places named in the Margin.	TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS entered at the Custom Houses of BOMBAY and SURAT, to the Places named in the Margin.
	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.	Sicca Rupees.
Coast of Malabar	45,42,156	4,76,912	—
Northern parts of Guzerat		59,650	64,65,831
Surat, and adjacent Villages		12,525	28,05,223
Bombay		16,78,076	15,34,670
Coast of Coromandel	31,13,144		1,52,238
Northern Circars		9,19,466	—
Northern Division of Carnatic		42,574	—
Madras		29,10,967	—
Southern Division of Carnatic		2,77,769	—
Tanjore		2,19,729	—
Tinnevelly and Ramnad		1,81,521	—
Malabar (Province of)		3,56,106	8,10,807
Canara		1,41,286	
Cochin		7,966	—
Bengal		5,22,288	4,60,311
Ceylon	2,42,868	8,08,679	63,101
Coast of Sumatra	4,58,542	19	—
Arabian Gulph	18,59,964	2,85,334	15,44,662
Persian Gulph		3,85,855	17,20,760
Cutch and Scind		57,413	14,51,787
Bassein, and Villages			4,59,576
Goa and Concan		5,50,793	45,62,281
Mahratta Dominions		1,63,434	—
Travancore		15,264	—
Tranquebar		5,62,224	—
Pegu	1,82,148	1,35,575	2,045
Pinang, and Eastward	25,78,257	11,68,340	2,94,494
Batavia	1,35,147	47,701	14,097
Manilla	3,30,474	2,41,490	—
China	55,42,892	6,97,148	69,55,601
Various Places	4,16,961	2,35,975	3,03,445
GRAND TOTAL	193,47,553	131,61,181	296,00,929

East India House, 9th April 1813.

Rob. Wissett.

COASTING TRADE OF INDIA.

The following is a LIST of the principal Articles entered at the Custom-houses, as composing the Cargoes of the Ships engaged in the COASTING TRADE of INDIA;—including likewise the EXPORTS to, and IMPORTS from, CHINA, and the PERSIAN and ARABIAN GULPHS.

ABRUCK.
Aglawood.
Akur-kareh, an aromatic root used medicinally.
Agate beads.
Alkali.
Almonds.
Aloes.
Alloo (or prune).
Alum
Amber (false).
Anchors and grapnels.
Antimony.
Arrack.
Articles of wearing apparel.
Assond.
Assa-fœtida.

Bale lashings.
Bamboes.
Bangles, glass, horn, and ivory.
B'dellium.
Beads.
Benjamin.
Beetle leaves, nuts.
Bird shot.
Blacking and brushes.
Blankets.
Books.
Bottles.
Boots.
Boder.
Borax.
Brandy.
Brass camphire.
Brass leaf.
Brass wire.
Brass nails.
Brass pots, and other brass work and ware.
Brimstone.
Broad cloth.

Camphire.
Candles.
Canes.
Canvas.
Casks.
Carpets.
Cardamoms.
Cards.
Carriages.
Cassia buds.
Cashew nuts.
Catgut.
Chay root.
Chalk.
Chandla.
Charcoal.
Cinnamon.
Cheratta (create).
Chilly.
China flowers.
China root.
China tiles.
China ware.
Chanks.
Chunam and chunam stones.
Chundroose (copal)
Clocks and watches.
Cloves.
Cooa, red.
Cooa, white, or arrow root.
Cochineal.
Cocoa nuts.
Cocum.
Coffee.
Coir.
Cordage and cables.
Confectionary.
Copper.
Copper sheets.
Copper ware.
Copra.
Coral.
Copperas.
Corks.
Cornelians.
Coriander seeds.
Cotton wool.
Cotton laces, ropes and strings.
Cotton yarn and thread.
Cow, Bezoar.
Cowries.
Coculus indicus.
Cubebs.
Cua.
Currants.
Cummin seed.
Cutlery and hardware.

Dammer.
Dates.
Dhawry flowers.
Dhablies.
Drugs of various sorts, besides those named in the List.

Earthen ware.
Ebony wood.
Elephants and sea horses teeth.
Emery.
Enamelled ware.
Essparay.

False beads, coral, and pearls.
Fans.
Feathers of ostrich, paradise and humming birds.
Fennel seed.
Filigree work.
Figs.
Fire works.
Fringe and tapes.
Furniture.

Galangal.
Galls.
Gamboge.
Garlic.
Ginger.
Geroo (red earth or ochre).
Ghee.
Gin.
Garden seeds.
Glass, window.
Glass, ware.
Glue.
Gold and silver lace.
Gold and silver paper.
Gold and silver leaf and thread.
Goolcund (conserve of roses.)
Grain.
Grocery.

Gums, viz.
Gum ammoniac.
Gum, arabic, hing, &c.

Gunnies.
Guns and Pistols.
Gunpowder.
Gynda (unicorn, rhinoceros horn).

Hartal or arsenic.
Hats.
Hemp.
Hides and skins (of sorts).
Honey.
Horses.

Japan ware.
Jewellery.
Indigo.
Iron.
Iron torches.
Iron hoops, rivets, screws, &c.
Ironmongery.
Jinjely seeds.
Ivory work.

Kahurbah.
Kissmisses.
Killisols.

Laquered ware.
Lack of different sorts.
Lamabry.
Looking Glasses.

Lead.
Red lead.
White lead.
Koossoom, or bastard saffron.

Lanthorns.
Leather of sorts.
Liquorice.
Long Ells.

Mace (genuine and false).
Madder.
Mandesty, a dye stuff.
Mangoes.
Marble slabs.

Masts,

Masts, spars and oars.
Mathematical instruments.
Matts.
Medicines.
Mirobalams.
Matheseed.
Mustard seed.
Mother of pearl work and shells.
Mowrah.
Musk.
Myrrh.

Nails.
Nankeens.
Needles.
Nutmegs.
Nux vomica.
Naval stores of various sorts, besides those named in the List.

Opium.

Oil of sarraseed.
- - sandal wood.
- - curana.
- - cloves.
- - jingely.
- - nufta.
- - cocoa nuts.
- - linseed, &c.

Oilman's stores.
Olibanum.
Otto of Roses.

Paint of various sorts, besides those named in the List.
Pepper.
Pepper, long.
Perfumery.
Perpet.
Pewter ware.
Paper.
Pemplamool.

Piece goods, viz.
Silk, cotton and mixed stuffs of various denominations and degrees of fineness.

Pickles.
Pitch.
Plate and plated ware.
Pottery.
Printed cottons and callicoes.
Pudwas.
Putchuck.
Provisions of various sorts, besides the articles named in the List.

Quicksilver.

Raisins.
Rattans.
Raw silk.
Red wood.
Rhubarb.
Rice.
Roghun varnish.
Rose malloes.
Ropes.
Rudrax.
Rose water.
Rum.

Saddlery.
Saffron.
Sago.
Sal ammoniac.
Salt.
Saltpetre.
Salep.
Sandal wood.
Sapan wood.
Sarsaparilla.
Sattin wood.
Seeds of various sor
Senna.
Sharkfins and fish m
Shawls.
Ship chandlery.
Shoes.
Silk work.
Silver ware.
Soap.
Stationary.
Staves of sorts.
Steel.
Spices.
Spikenard.
Sugar, molasses, &c.
Sweetmeats.

Tallow.
Tamarinds.
Tar.
Tasswork.
Tea.
Tents.
Terra japonica.
Timber and planks.
Tincal.
Tin.
Tinsel.
Tin plates.
Tin ware.
Tobacco and snuff.
Toddy.
Tortoise shells.
Topees.
Toys.
Turget.
Turpentine.
Tutenague.
Turmeric.
Twine.
Types.

Verdigrease.
Velvet.
Vermilion.
Vinegar.
Vitriol.

Wax and Wax Candles.
Wheat.

Wine, viz.
- - Madeira.
- - Port.
- - Claret.
- - Constantia.
- - Hock.
- - Lisbon.
- - Sherry, and
- - Teneriffe.

Wooden ware.
Woollens.
Wormwood.

Zedoary.

3.—ACCOUNT of TONNAGE, and ARTICLES shipped on Freight in PRIVILEGED TRADE from London to India; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive.

	Tons.	Feet.
In 1793-4	919	—
1794-5	40	15
1795-6	31	—
1796-7	252	—
1797-8	—	—
1798-9	374	6
1799-1800	195	28
1800-1	129	35
1801-2	31	32
1802-3	1,310	22
1803-4	850	33
1804-5	1,431	11
1805-6	3,981	19
1806-7	1,949	27
1807-8	2,509	25
1808-9	2,487	8
1809-10	3,511	32
1810-11	1,800	15
TOTAL	21,806	28

East-India House,
the 6th April 1813.

An. Warren.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Anchors and Grapnels.	Braziery.	Carpeting.
Beer, Cyder and Perry.	Cabinet Ware.	Carriages and Furniture.
Bird Shot.	Canteens.	Chemical Apparatus.
Boots and Shoes.	Canvas.	Clocks.

Cochineal

Cochineal and saffron.

Confectionary and cordials.

Copper sheets, bolts and rings.

Cordage.

Corks.

Cottons and muslins.

Cotton presses.

Cutlery, hardware and buttons.

Drugs and medicines.

Fishing and shooting tackle.

Flannel.

Floor cloths.

Fowling pieces, guns and pistols.

Garden seeds.

Glass beads.

Glass bottles.

Glassware, earthenware and window glass.

Gold and silver thread.

Grocery.

Haberdashery and silks.

Hats.

Helmets.

Hosiery and gloves.

Iron guns.

Iron in bars, bolts, hoops and rivets.

Ironmongery and nails.

Jewelery.

Lead in pigs, sheets, and red and white lead.

Lead images.

Leather.

- - D° breeches.

Lines and twine.

Linens.

Looking glasses.

Mahogany.

Marble.

Mathematical instruments.

Millinery.

Mineral water.

Morocco leather.

Musical Instruments.

Oilman's stores.

Painters colours and oil.

Perfumery.

Pitch and tar.

Plate and plated ware.

Prints and pictures.

Quicksilver.

Saddlery, whips and harness.

Scales and weights.

Snuff and tobacco.

Soap.

Soda water.

Spirits.

Stationary, cards, books and maps.

Steam engines.

Steel.

Stills.

Swords and accoutrements.

Tin plates.

Tin ware.

Tobacco pipes.

Toys.

Turnery and blacking.

Types.

Upholstery.

Wine.

Woollens.

4.—ACCOUNT of TONNAGE, and ARTICLES shipped in PRIVATE TRADE from London to India; from 1793-4 to 1810-11 inclusive.

	Tons.	Feet.
In 1793-4	5,505	31
1794-5	4,337	18
1795-6	4,429	21
1796-7	2,707	15
1797-8	2,503	34
1798-9	3,183	34
1799-1800	3,223	15
1800-1	5,138	25
1801-2	2,856	18
1802-3	3,197	25
1803-4	3,587	31
1804-5	4,076	29
1805-6	3,286	10
1806-7	3,613	24
1807-8	3,009	19
1808-9	3,607	8
1809-10	3,093	17
1810-11	3,910	25
TOTAL	65,268	39

East-India House, the 6th April 1813.

An. Warren.

LIST OF ARTICLES.

Anchors and grapnells.	Boots and Shoes.	Carpets.
Beer, cyder and perry.	Braziery.	Carriages and furniture.
Bird shot.	Buntin.	Clocks and watches.
Bitters.	Cabinet ware.	Cochineal and Saffron.
Blocks.	Canvas.	Confectionary and cordials.

Copper

Copper sheets and nails.
D° - Stills complete.
Coral, beads and amber.
Cordage.
Corks.
Cottons and muslins.
Cotton screws.
Cutlery, hardware and buttons.
Cuttings, cloth.
Drugs and medicines.
Figure heads.
Fire engines.
Fishing and shooting tackle.
Flannel and blankets.
Floor cloths.
Fowling pieces, rifle guns and pistols.
Furs.
Garden seeds.
Ginseng.
Glass beads.
Glass, earthenware and window glass.
Gold lace and thread.
Grocery.
Gunpowder.
Haberdashery, silks and chip hats.
Hats.
Helmets.
Hosiery and gloves.
Iron in bars, bolts, hoops and rivets.
Ironmongery and nails.
Jewellery.
Lanterns.
Lead in pigs, sheets, and red and white lead.
Leather.
D° - Pantaloons and breeches.
Linens.
Lines and twine.
Looking glasses.
Mathematical instruments.
Millinery.
Morocco leather.
Musical instruments.
Oilman's stores.
Orsidew.
Painters colours and varnish.
Perfumery.
Pewter.
Pitch and tar.
Plate and plated ware.
Prints and pictures.
Prussian blue and smalts.
Quicksilver.
Remnants cloth.
Saddlery, whips and harness.
Scales and weights.
Ship chandlery.
Snuff and tobacco.
Soap and starch.
Spar ornaments.
Spirits.
Spruce and syrup.
Stationary, cards, books and maps.
Steel.
Swords.
Ticken.
Tin plates.
Tin ware and foil.
Tobacco pipes and clay.
Toys.
Trunks.
Tunbridgeware.
Turnery and blacking.
Upholstery.
Wine.

5.—STATEMENT of the COMMERCE of BRITISH INDIA with LONDON,

IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

	1802-3.			1803-4.		
	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
From London, on account of the East India Company	1,121,838	458,791	1,580,629	898,799	1,253,682	2,152,481
D° on account of Commanders and Officers	330,000	14,616	344,616	475,000	28,540	503,540
D° on account of Private Merchants	475,566	252,322	727,888	168,778	268,566	437,344
TOTAL from London	1,927,404	725,729	2,653,133	1,542,577	1,550,788	3,093,365
From America	60,658	631,933	692,591	34,832	650,068	684,900
From Foreign Europe	191,814	276,504	468,318	147,738	507,887	655,625
From Foreign Europe and America	252,472	908,437	1,160,909	182,570	1,157,955	1,340,525
TOTAL	2,179,876	1,634,166	3,814,042	1,725,147	2,708,743	4,433,890

	1807-8.			1808-9.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
From London, on account of the East India Company	1,206,235	-	1,206,235	884,807	229,597	1,114,404
D° on account of Commanders and Officers	480,000	43,545	523,545	400,000	28,087	428,087
D° on account of Private Merchants	319,653	124,236	443,889	390,167	114,353	504,520
TOTAL from London	2,005,888	167,781	2,173,669	1,674,974	372,037	2,047,011
From America	102,335	971,498	1,073,833	15,075	16,466	31,541
From Foreign Europe	257,215	287,308	544,523	40,270	-	40,270
From Foreign Europe and America	359,550	1,258,806	1,618,356	55,345	16,466	71,811
TOTAL	2,365,438	1,426,587	3,792,025	1,730 319	388,503	2,118,822

America, and Foreign Europe; from 1802-3 a. 1810-11, both inclusive.

- - - - - - - - - IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

1804-5.			1805-6.			1806-7.		
Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
779,538	788,705	1,568,243	579,111	1,502,905	2,082,016	848,944	1,318,254	2,167,198
445,000	49,622	494,622	505,000	15,539	520,539	405,000	27,894	432,894
203,703	185,299	389,002	275,740	283,052	558,792	736,996	158,511	895,507
1,428,241	1,023,626	2,451,867	1,359,851	1,801,496	3,161,347	1,990,940	1,504,659	3,495,599
81,312	531,756	613,068	198,010	888,035	1,086,045	242,308	1,222,898	1,465,206
212,725	420,942	633,667	156,182	415,321	571,503	190,533	302,268	492,801
294,037	952,698	1,246,735	354,192	1,303,356	1,657,548	432,841	1,525,166	1,958,007
1,722,278	1,976,324	3,698,602	1,714,043	3,104,852	4,818,895	2,423,781	3,029,825	5,453,606

1809-10.			1810-11.			TOTAL.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
869,743	-	869,743	835,778	-	835,778	8,024,793	5,551,934	12,576,727
470,000	8,218	478,218	385,000	9,001	394,001	3,895,000	225,062	4,120,062
360,453	11,448	371,901	652,098	27,487	680,585	3,584,154	1,425,274	5,009,428
1,700,196	19,666	1,719,862	1,873,876	36,488	1,910,364	15,503,947	7,202,270	22,706,217
65,065	827,084	892,149	51,711	855,662	907,373	851,306	6,595,400	7,446,706
65,114	135,924	201,038	65,913	280,688	346,601	1,327,504	2,626,842	3,954,346
130,179	963,008	1,093,187	117,624	1,136,350	1,253,974	2,178,810	9,222,242	11,401,052
1,830,375	982,674	2,813,049	1,991,500	1,172,838	3,164,338	17,682,757	16,424,512	34,107,269

5.—Statement of the Commerce of British India with London, America,

EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

	1802-3.			1803-4.		
	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To London, on account of the East India Company	1,679,755	-	1,679,755	1,543,156	-	1,543,156
D° on account of the Commanders and Officers	242,530	-	242,530	419,135	-	419,135
D° on account of Private Merchants	1,431,276	124	1,431,400	1,360,244	-	1,360,244
TOTAL to London	3,353,561	124	3,353,685	3,322,535	-	3,322,535
To America	655,905	5,406	661,311	865,171	11,157	876,328
To Foreign Europe	507,286	787	508,073	440,397	-	440,397
To Foreign Europe and America	1,163,191	6,193	1,169,384	1,305,568	11,157	1,316,725
TOTAL	4,516,752	6,317	4,523,069	4,628,103	11,157	4,639,260
	1807-8.			1808-9.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
To London, on account of the East India Company	1,617,490	-	1,617,490	1,313,569	-	1,313,569
D° on account of the Commanders and Officers	460,749	-	460,749	318,835	-	318,835
D° on account of Private Merchants	718,348	1,580	719,928	831,103	875	831,978
TOTAL to London	2,796,587	1,580	2,798,167	2,463,507	875	2,464,382
To America	963,002	-	963,002	138,918	-	138,918
To Foreign Europe	407,445	-	407,445	51,511	-	51,511
To Foreign Europe and America	1,370,447	-	1,370,447	190,429	-	190,429
TOTAL	4,167,034	1,580	4,168,614	2,653,936	875	2,654,811

East India House,
9 April 1813.

and Foreign Europe; from 1802-3 a. 1810-11, both inclusive—*continued.*

EXPORTS FROM INDIA.

1804-5.			1805-6.			1806-7.		
Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,803,036	- -	1,803,036	1,046,131	48	1,046,179	1,048,469	102	1,048,571
390,656	- -	390,656	269,464	- -	269,464	308,767	- -	308,767
924,434	- -	924,434	652,507	- -	652,507	965,308	- -	965,308
3,118,126	- -	3,118,126	1,968,102	48	1,968,150	2,322,544	102	2,322,646
462,349	- -	462,349	964,402	- -	964,402	1,265,124	2,709	1,267,833
622,736	- -	622,736	346,300	- -	346,300	302,723	- -	302,723
1,085,085	- -	1,085,085	1,310,702	- -	1,310,702	1,567,847	2,709	1,570,556
4,203,211	- -	4,203,211	3,278,804	48	3,278,852	3,890,391	2,811	3,893,202

1809-10.			1810-11.			TOTAL.		
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1,170,494	- -	1,170,494	1,098,542	- -	1,098,542	12,320,642	150	12,320,792
329,752	- -	329,752	250,979	- -	250,979	2,990,867	- -	2,990,867
1,050,463	5,177	1,055,640	947,782	- -	947,782	8,881,465	7,756	8,889,221
2,550,709	5,177	2,555,886	2,297,303	- -	2,297,303	24,192,974	7,906	24,200,880
879,140	3,609	882,749	897,373	- -	897,373	7,091,384	22,881	7,114,265
138,906	- -	138,906	290,446	- -	290,446	3,107,750	787	3,108,537
1,018,046	3,609	1,021,655	1,187,819	- -	1,187,819	10,199,134	23,668	10,222,802
3,568,755	8,786	3,577,541	3,485,122	- -	3,485,122	34,392,108	31,574	34,423,682

Rob. Wissett.

(East India Affairs.)

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

EAST INDIA COMPANY's SHIPPING; Also, Coasting Trade, Privileged & Private Trade; *and* Commerce of British India *with* London, America, and Foreign Europe.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
9 *April* 1813.

FURTHER

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS

RELATING TO

THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S

SHIPPING,

&c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
13 *April* 1813.

LIST OF PAPERS,

Presented to the Honourable House of Commons the 13th April 1813, pursuant to their Order of the 23d Ultimo.

1.—A Return of all the ARMED SHIPS and VESSELS belonging to the several Establishments of the East India Company in *Asia*, with the Names and Rates of the same; and also, of any that may be now, and where, Building, or under Orders to be Built; and the Number of Officers and Men employed in, or belonging to the same - - - - - - - - p. 3.

2.—List of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of *Calcutta*, on the 31st December 1811 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 4.

3.—List of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of *Bombay*, on the 31st December 1811 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 6.

The 13th April 1813.

1.—A RETURN of all the ARMED SHIPS and VESSELS belonging to the several Establishments of the EAST INDIA COMPANY in *Asia*, with the Names and Rates of the same; and also of any that may be now, and where building, or under Orders to be built; and the Number of OFFICERS and MEN employed in or belonging to the same.

NAMES.	RATES.	Number of OFFICERS.	Number of MEN, including Marines.
Ship - - - Mornington - - - - - -	36	9	157
— - - - Ternate - - - - - -	15	8	103
— - - - Teignmouth - - - - -	24	9	103
— - - - Benares - - - - - -	16	8	103
— - - - Mercury - - - - - -	14	5	64
— - - - Malabar - - - - - -	18	Uncertain.	Uncertain.
— - - - Aurora - - - - - -	16	5	64
Brig - - - Antelope - - - - - -	12	5	64
— - - - Nautilus - - - - - -	14	5	74
— - - - Vestal - - - - - -	14	3	49
Schooner - Prince of Wales - - - -	14	5	64
Brig - - - Psyche - - - - - -	12	3	44
— - - - Ariel - - - - - -	12	3	49
— - - - Thetis - - - - - -	12	3	49
Schooner - Sylph - - - - - -	10	1	38
— - - - Zephyr - - - - - -	7	1	38
Ketch - - Rodney - - - - - -	10	6	61

There are no Armed Vessels building for the Company.

East India House,
23th April 1813.

(Errors excepted.)

Wm Wright,

Auditor of India Accounts.

2.—LIST of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of CALCUTTA, on the 31st December 1811.

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	WHERE BUILT.
Anna	James Henderson	684	
Anne	James Nicoll	400	
Ann	Joseph Dodds	403	
Auspicious	F. Bradie	465	
Althea	Austin N. Acres	700	
Argo	F. Graham	200	
Arabella	Joseph Leigh	210	
Admiral Drury	Miles Luck	180	
Active	Robert Mason	120	
Barossa		733	Calcutta.
Bheemoolah	Brodie	486	
Betsey	George Gibson	550	
Borneo	John Savage	365	
Betsey	W. H. Bennett	333	
Breo de Mar	William Kinsey	230	
Bee	Hans Helsding	190	
Bussora Packet	J. Clements	237	
Britannia (Bark)	John Nicholls	180	
Betsey	J. Kilpatrick	280	
Cornwall	George Henderson	795	
Caledon	R. W. Eastwick	371	
Coromandel	Archibald Cameron	502	
Charlotte	M. Poad	248	
Charlotte	F. H. Price	160	
Clara	W. Gibson	210	
Claudine	John Williams	430	Calcutta.
Countess of Harcourt	Francis Metcalfe	500	
Campbell Macquarie	Richard Siddons	235	
Colonel Gillespie	Daniel Chimenant	202	
Ceres (Brig)	K. Vrierumgardt	150	
Cheerfull (Brig)	P. C. Mostoph	150	
Eliza	Thomas Henderson	408	
Eliza	S. Mawe	200	Calcutta.
Experiment	Matthew Sparrom	350	
Euphrates	Robert Newlove Haram	278	
Eagle (Brig)	Peter M'Lardie	150	Calcutta.
Fort William	J. R. Parish	1,200	
Fairlie	W. P. D'Esterre	690	
Frederick and Maria	Thomas M'Neelance	360	
Fleetwood	James Green	360	
Friendship	J. Napier	310	Calcutta.
Farquhar	J. Savigney	93	
Dispatch (Cutter)	P. G. Foster	60	
General Hewett	Thomas Milner	900	Calcutta.
General Wellesley	Alexander Browne	400	
Governor Keating (Brig)	L. Bishop	90	
Ganges (Brig)	J. Peters	130	
Harriet	Benjamin Ferguson	488	
Hope	W. Collins	570	
Hunter	John Robson	300	
Helen	W. B. Greenway	300	
Helen	Allan Cameron	261	

VESSELS NAMES.	COMMANDERS.	TONS.	WHERE BUILT.
Houghly - - - -	V. Burgh - - -	239	
Hororah (Cutter) - -	- - - - - -	60	
Hibernia (Brig) - -	Samuel Ashmore - -	190	
John Palmer - - -	H. A. Reid - - -	865	Calcutta.
Java - - - -	Rowland Dennison - -	1,200	Calcutta.
Industry - - - -	J. L. Scarvall - - -	160	
Industry (Cutter) - -	W. Duncan - - -	50	
Lady Barlow - - -	Allan M'Askill - -	420	
Lady Rollo (Brig) - -	Fraser Sinclair - -	120	
Matilda - - - -	Johnson - -	750	
Mornington - - -	William Dunlop - -	800	
Marchioness Wellesley -	Kirk - - -	530	
Maitland - - - -	John Stevens - - -	630	Calcutta.
Minto Schooner - -	William Greig - -	180	Calcutta.
Marian - - - -	W. Knox - - -	379	
Margaret - - - -	James Stirling - -	225	
Margaret (Brig) - -	J. Higgins - - -	90	
Margaret and Francis -	F. Megee - - -	303	
Mary - - - -	Robert Allen - - -	180	
Mary - - - -	Henry Becher - - -	216	
Mangalore - - -	F. Patrick - - -	300	
Minerva (Brig) - - -	M. L. Phelan - - -	100	
Matilda (Brig) - - -	B. Gillespie - - -	75	
Martin (Brig) - - -	R. King - - - -	83	
Mary (Brig) - - -	- - - - - -	70	
Portsea - - - -	Henry Roberts - -	304	
Palmer - - - -	Charles Rordam - -	182	
Peggy - - - -	R. Murray - - -	175	
Resource - - - -	A. Simpson - - -	400	Calcutta.
Ruby - - - -	Thomas Cripps - -	220	
Sir William Burroughs -	William Carr - - -	500	
Sea Flower (Brig) - -	Nicholas Baile - -	139	
Stag (Schooner) - -	Stephen Goff - - -	60	
Sultan - - - -	Nicholas Young - -	80	
Suffolk - - - -	John Russell - - -	120	
Troubridge - - -	C. H. Bean - - -	800	
Volunteer - - -	Thomas Waterman - -	310	Calcutta.
Venus - - - -	James Webster - -	277	
United Kingdom - -	Peter Falconer - -	830	
Union - - - -	Finch - - -	300	
92 Vessels.	Total Tons - -	31,709	

East India House,
the 12th April 1813.

3.—LIST of TRADING VESSELS belonging to the Port of BOMBAY, on the 31st December 1811.

VESSELS NAMES.	Tons.
Friendship	872
Upton Castle	627
Charlotte	627
Lowjee Family	926 56/94
Anna	780 77/94
Gunjava	680
Cambrian	705 79/94
Milford	670 34/94
Minerva	953
Bombay Merchant	439 74/94
Eugenia	402 77/94
Alexander	419
Castle Reagh	750
Cornwallis	784
Mary	356
Duncan	382 1/2
General Wellesley	244 66/94
Sullamancey	679
Betsey	200
Asia	1,000
Shaw Byramgore	550
Futtakeer	225
James Drummond	680
Abercromby	1,283 82/94
Sultana	209 70/94
Hannah	457 63/94

Mem°—It cannot be ascertained by any Document where the above Ships were built.

East India House,
the 12th April 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

FURTHER ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPPING, &c.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
13 *April* 1813.

Copies of the CIRCULAR LETTERS sent, on the 19th and 20th of July 1810, by Orders of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council of Fort William, to the MAGISTRATES under that Presidency.

(Circular.)

TO THE MAGISTRATES.

SIR,

THE attention of Government has recently been attracted in a particular manner to abuses and oppressions committed by Europeans, who are established as Indigo Planters in different parts of the Country; numerous as those abuses and oppressions have latterly been, the Right honourable the Governor General in Council is still willing to hope, that this imputation does not attach to the character of the Indigo Planters, generally, considered as a body or class of people. The facts however, which have recently been established against some individuals of that class before the Magistrates and the Supreme Court of Judicature, are of so flagrant a nature, that the Governor General in Council considers it an act of indispensable public duty, to adopt such measures as appear to him, under existing circumstances, best calculated to prevent the repetition of offences equally injurious to the English character, and to the peace and happiness of our native subjects.

2. The Offences to which the following Remarks refer, and which have been established, beyond all doubt or dispute, against individual Indigo Planters, may be reduced to the following heads:

1st. Acts of violence, which although they amount not in the legal sense of the word to murder, have occasioned the death of natives.

2d. The illegal detention of the natives in confinement, especially in stocks, with a view to the recovery of balances, alleged to be due from them, or for other causes.

3d. Assembling, in a tumultuary manner, the people attached to their respective factories and others, and engaging in violent affrays with other Indigo Planters.

4th. Illicit infliction of punishment, by means of a rattan or otherwise, on the cultivators or other natives.

3. You must of course be sensible, that it is your bounden duty to bring every act of violence, of the above nature, to the knowledge of Government, and under the cognizance of the Supreme Court of Judicature. In order however to prevent, as far as depends on the Executive Government, the repetition of any crime of that nature, the Governor General in Council desires, that you will particularly attend to the following Instructions:

First.—You will take the necessary measures to ascertain, without loss of time, whether any of the Indigo Planters resident in the district under your charge,

keep stocks at their factories, and if so, you will require them immediately to destroy the stocks; should any hesitation occur on the part of the Indigo Planters in complying with this requisition, you will report the circumstance to Government, when the Governor General in Council will order such person to quit the district, and repair to the Presidency.

Second.—Without encouraging vexatious and litigious complaints, you will exert yourself to prevent the practice, which Government has reason to believe is too prevalent on the part of the Indigo Planters, of inflicting illegal corporal punishment on the ryots and others; whenever cases of this nature occur, which may not appear to be of so aggravated a nature as to form the ground of a criminal prosecution in the Supreme Court of Judicature, you will report the facts to Government, in order that his Lordship in Council may take into his consideration the propriety of withdrawing the license which the offender may have obtained for residing in the interior of the country.

Third.—As opportunities may arise, of personal communication with the Indigo Planters, you will endeavour to impress on their minds, the firm determination which the Governor General in Council has adopted, not only uniformly to prosecute all offences of the above description, which can properly be brought under the cognizance of the Supreme Court; but likewise to exercise to the utmost extent the powers possessed by the Governor General in Council, of preventing the residence of any European in the interior of the country, who shall not conform to the spirit of the present resolutions of Government.

Fourth.—Should it occur to you, that any other measures can be adopted, calculated for the attainment of the important objects above noticed, you are desired to submit your sentiments on the subject, to Government.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, the 13th July 1810. (Signed) *Geo. Dowdeswell,*
Sec^y to Gov^t Jud^l Dep^t.

NOTE:—On the 13th instant, Copies of the above Order were transmitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, and to the several Provincial Courts, with directions to afford their aid, to the full extent of the legal powers vested in those Courts, in giving effect to the resolutions of Government contained therein.

REMARK:—There being grounds to apprehend that many of the manufacturers of indigo are in the habit of compelling the ryots to receive advances for the cultivation of the indigo plant;—

ORDER:—*Ordered,* That the following Supplementary Orders be transmitted to the several Magistrates throughout the provinces.

(Circular.)

TO THE MAGISTRATES.

SIR,

IN continuation of the Orders of Government, of the 13th instant, I am directed to acquaint you, that the Right honourable the Governor General in Council has reason to believe that European Indigo Planters are in the habit of obliging the ryots who reside in the vicinity of their respective factories, to receive advances, and of adopting other illicit and improper means to compel them to cultivate indigo; you are accordingly directed to report all instances of that nature which may come to your knowledge, and which you may consider

sider to be founded in fact, to the Governor General in Council, in order that Government may take into its consideration the expediency of withdrawing the offender's license to reside in the interior of the country, and at the same time adopt such other measures as the circumstances of the case may appear to require.

I am, &c.

Council Chamber, the 20 July 1810. (Signed) *G. Dowdeswell.*
Sec^{y} to Gov^{t} Jud. Dep^{t}.

Ordered, That Copies of the above Supplementary Orders be transmitted to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the several provincial Courts, in continuation of the Orders of the 13th instant.

(East India Affairs.)

Copies of the CIRCULAR LETTERS sent, on the 13th and 20th of July 1810, by Orders of the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council of Fort William, to the MAGISTRATES under that Presidency.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
27 *April* 1813.

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons;—*requiring*,

AN ACCOUNT showing the Dates, and Particulars, of Applications, made to The *East India* Company under the Act of the 33rd George IIId, chapter 52, section 92, for FREIGHT TO INDIA; from 1st January 1803, to 1st January 1813; —of the Orders made in consequence thereof;—together with the Dates and Substance of the Answers returned thereto;—also Copies of Answers to such Applications as were wholly or in part refused.

NO TONNAGE has been applied for, by Individuals, on FREIGHT, under the Act of the 33rd of George IIId, chapter 52, section 92, since the 1st January 1803.

THE Goods shipped by Individuals, on FREIGHT, since the 1st January 1803, have been shipped in TONNAGE provided by The East India Company, exclusive of the Tonnage to be provided by the Act, and not subject to the Conditions of that Act.

East-India House,
the 14th April 1813.

J. MORICE,
Clerk Committee of Shipping.

(East India Affairs.)

RETURN to the Order of the Honourable House of Commons;—*requiring*,

AN ACCOUNT showing the Dates, and Particulars, of Applications, made to The *East India* Company, under the Act of the 33rd George IIId, chapter 52, section 92, for FREIGHT TO INDIA; from 1st January 1803, to the 1st January 1813;—of the Orders made in consequence thereof;—together with the Dates and Substance of the Answers returned thereto;—also Copies of Answers to such Applications as were wholly or in part refused.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
27 *April* 1813.

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the Court of Directors, as FREE MERCHANTS; in each year, from the year 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

FREE MERCHANTS.

	Remarks.
1793:	
WILLIAM SCOTT.	
William Bond.	
James Langhaw.	
John Baird.	
1794.	
1795.	
1796.	
1797.	
1798:	
Burges Camac.	
Samuel Puller Rawlins - -	(abroad.)
1799:	
William Cator.	
1800:	
Joseph Balmain - - - - -	(abroad.)
Richard Edmund Rudd.	
Thomas Keene.	
1801:	
James Gathorne Remington.	
William Smith.	
1802:	
Charles Young Williams.	
1803.	
1804:	
Duncan Forbes.	
Allan Spottiswoode.	
North Dalrymple.	
1805:	
William M'Intosh.	
1806:	
James Colder.	
William Boggie.	
William John White.	
1807:	
William Shotton.	
Archibald Mackinnon.	
William Henry Dunbar - -	(abroad.)
Alex[r] Arnott.	
Christopher Teesdale.	
1808:	
William Ashburner Morgan.	
Thomas Kekewick.	
Thomas Allport.	
1809:	
Kenneth Macqueen.	
George Henry Cauntor.	
Henry David Forbes.	
Arthur Hogue.	
1810:	
John Blackburn.	
John Greig.	
1811:	
Powell - - - - - -	(abroad.)
Ronald Macpherson.	
Thomas Bingley.	
Joseph Watts - - - - -	(abroad.)
George Meliss.	
John Hubbard.	
George Stockdale.	
John Gibson - - - - - -	(abroad.)
1812:	
Charles Cutler.	
Sir W[m] Rumbold.	
John Godwin Williams.	

(East-India Affairs.)

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the Court of Directors, as

FREE MERCHANTS;

in each year, from 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 27 *April* 1813.

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the Court of Directors, as FREE MARINERS; in each year, from the year 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

FREE MARINERS.

1793:	N°
JOHN Joseph Blake,	
John Purrier,	
Alexander Brownlow,	
William Philips,	
John Hay,	
Richard Blanshard,	
George Young,	
Francis Smyth.	8

1794:	
John Nairne,	
James Robertson,	
John Swinton,	
David Chauvet,	
Henry Morrison,	
John Irwin, - - - - -	(abroad)
Robert Drysdale,	
John Skark Hutchings,	
Charles Sheldrake,	
James Hay,	
Thomas Bateman, - - -	(abroad)
George Boyd,	
Nicholas Nugent,	
Robert Hughes,	
Joseph Thomas Seager,	
Richard Cardine,	
William Warren,	
Thomas Gentil, - - - -	(abroad)
Robert M'Credie.	19

1795:	
John Lowe,	
James Fraser,	
Robert Lime,	
Gregory Jackson,	
James Murray,	
Richard Smith.	6

1796:	
James Connell,	
David Drummond,	
Alexander Gardner,	
Charles Heron,	
Blissett William Gould,	
Robert Holl,	
Robert Beck,	
William Smith,	
Charles Alison,	
Edward Boyer,	
Joseph Holmes,	
Hector Moseley,	
Dale Carr,	
Andrew Glass,	
Edward Page.	15

1797:	N°
Michael Minter,	
Donald Mackenzie,	
Robert Fergusson,	
Thomas Hoar,	
Robert R. Maclaurin,	
John Robson,	
John Fisher,	
James Taylor,	
Jeremiah M'Carthy,	
John Freeman,	
Michael James, - - -	(abroad)
Alexander Connell,	
George Carrington,	
James Seton.	14

1798:	
John Urquhart,	
Joseph Harriott,	
Geneste Norman,	
John Lynn,	
George Carrington,	
Gregory Jackson,	
Robert Graham,	
Charles Egan,	
Arthur Munro.	9

1799:	
William Urmston,	
Thomas Merriman,	
John L. Cantillo,	
William Howell,	
William Henry Dunbar,	
Ebenezer Roebuck,	
William Franks,	
John Harford,	
Peter Campbell,	
George Paulin,	
Peter Pavin,	
Thomas Williams,	
John Haggey,	
Marmiduke W. Blechynden.	14

1800:	
Thomas Vanthusen,	
Robert Robertson,	
John Lindsey,	
Thomas Morrill,	
Charles Briscoe,	
John Hawkins,	
Henry Hardy,	
Richard K. Tate,	
Richard Haynes,	
James Champion,	
John Forbes,	
William Wright,	
John Keer,	
Robert Campbell.	14

1801:	N°
John Overton, - - - - (abroad)	
Stephen Beaufort,	
Robert Cunningham,	
Robert Cragg,	
Philip Davy,	
William King,	
Edward Cæsar,	
William King,	
John Harrison,	
Robert Young,	
Alexander Tidy,	
Thomas D. Finey,	
Patrick Clark,	
David Brown,	
Richard Norman, - - - (abroad)	
Joseph Dodds,	
John Hunter,	
John Marshall,	
Henry Stupart,	
William Wilson.	20

1802:	
Joseph S. Bennett,	
John Trinder,	
Thomas Page,	
John Nicholls,	
Ludovie Leslie,	
Charles Pantin,	
Thomas Mc Clintoch,	
George James Clements,	
John L. A. Aubert,	
John Barker,	
John Terrell,	
Robert Campbell,	
Henry Peacock,	
John Pedlar,	
James Balfour Robertson,	
Adam Turner,	
Henry Coucher,	
Patrick Williamson,	
William John Tovey,	
John Benson,	
John Gover,	
Robert Watson Finell,	
John Tarrell,	
Charles Larcher,	
William Laudall,	
Alexander Nairne,	
Thomas Williams,	
Kenneth M^c^Queen,	
Thomas Pulman,	
John Oakes,	
Robert Parsons,	
John Goodeet,	
David Green,	
Thomas Scott,	
David Frazer,	
John Savage,	
Bettrum J. Walker,	
John Rogers.	38

1803:	
Frohock Jones,	
Richard Elmar,	
Robert Smart,	
Bellingham Waddy,	
Joseph L. Hudson,	
Michael Laing,	
Edward Simpson,	
George Wise,	
John Dick,	
David Green,	
Silvester Ramsey,	N°
Herbert Hawes,	
William Napier,	
Michael R. Wallace,	
Thomas H. Ceal,	
Ephraim Howe,	
Thomas Thomas,	
John S. Turner,	
David Brown,	
Charles Royle,	
James Stirling,	
William Rowe,	
Richard A. Humphreys,	
James Henderson,	
David Painter,	
William Butler,	
James Chrish,	
John Wilson,	
John Mein,	
James Webster,	
Henry Graham,	
John Churchman,	
Daniel Campbell,	
George Walden,	
John Dempster,	
Martin O'Brien,	
David Isbester,	
Charles Tait,	
Henry Norquay.	39

1804:	
Thomas Milner,	
Luckyea Betts,	
Thomas Kidd,	
Alexander Shank,	
John C. Franck,	
Henry George Baker,	
Rodney G. Kempt,	
John Shipman,	
Simon Murchison,	
Charles Hair,	
John Mitchell,	
Alfred Aldham,	
Robert Thomas,	
William Wilson,	
John Scott,	
John Elmore,	
Richard Harding,	
Isaac Willett,	
William B. Greenway,	
George H. Ryland,	
David Seton,	
Joseph Arnold,	
William A. Raper,	
Peter Mearling,	
Patrick Salter,	
Alexander Hyslop,	
Peter Isaac Forster,	
John Burn,	
Charles W. H. Wright,	
George Gerrard - - - (abroad)	39

1805:	
William Stokoe,	
Donald Smith, - - - - (abroad)	
Andrew Robertson,	
Charles Johnson,	
James Innis,	
Morgan O'Brien,	
William Black,	
James Collis,	
George Rogers,	
James Batchelor,	

John Crockatt, N°
John Galloway,
James Leicester,
James Stevenson,
William Dellar,
John Roller,
Thomas Peregrine,
Henry Mathew,
Alexander Landall,
James Falconer,
G. J. Spicker,
Joseph Watts,
John Withers,
George Aungier,
John Adams,
John Mills,
G. L. Phillips,
Alexander Young,
Edward Wood,
John Baker,
James Dunningham,
Thomas Astle,
Walter Young,
Alexander Fife,
Patrick Scott,
Daniel Robertson,
Charles Fenn,
Thomas Finny,
Charles Benson, 39

1806:
Christopher Mitchison,
John Gober,
Robert Patulls,
Robert Roberton,
William Boyd Iner,
Charles Fenn,
William W. Raymond,
John Blyth,
David Miller,
John Smith Thompson,
John Kemp,
Joseph Lane,
Alfred Anhose,
Robert Hardy,
Richard Harwood,
Isaac Rowe,
Donald M'Arthur,
Gilbert Pattison,
Thomas Walker,
John Earleton Collingwood,
John Blackshall,
Allan Cameron, - - - (abroad)
William Stokoe,
John Browne,
Charles R Hard - - - (abroad)
James P. Feron. 26

1807:
William Lowen,
Francis Tovey,
Robert Askwith,
Alexander Wilson,
William Clark,
Henry Weddell,
Charles Salmon,
Hugh Montgomery,
John Boag,
Frederick Monat,
John Shand,
Thomas Matthew,
William Crozier,
Thomas Morley,
151.

Wm. Hudson, N°
Samuel Mawe,
John Watson,
Joseph Ridgeway,
Thomas Howard,
George Neil,
Robert Elliott,
Samuel Gowing,
Edward Wyer,
George Harawer,
James Philip Inglis,
John Patterson,
James Neish,
Robert Thomas Hallett,
Joseph Heathorn,
Francis Drake,
William Graham,
David Wilson. 32

1808:
John Scarwell,
Robert Eastwick,
John Walker,
Charles Brodie,
John Gentil,
John Money,
Charles de Starck,
Andrew Duncan,
James Manners,
Thomas Wilkinson,
James Richards,
John Arburthnot,
Thomas Haigs,
Robert Buchanan,
Henry Bulwinckle,
Patrick Forster,
Joseph Savigny,
Wm. Davidson,
Archibald Hogg,
Charles C. Mackintosh,
Gilbert Mitchell,
William Alford,
John Tosh,
Thomas Dalton. 24

1809:
Peter Kirk,
Charles Pocknell,
Richard Duningham,
James Bird,
William Nunn,
Daniel Stewart,
John Gordon,
James Livingston,
William Knox,
George Miller,
George H. S. Gilbert,
Henry Thompson,
John S. Stewart,
James Smyth,
John Stewart,
James Crichton,
Hugh Adams,
Edward Cooper,
Charles Heir,
David Kidd,
John Crockett,
David Seton,
Richard Dighton,
David Inverarity,
Lewis Auldjo,
William Horwood,
John Main,

	N°
Joshua Fergusson,	
James Lozani,	
John Finch,	
William Upton Eddis,	
Thomas Ross,	
Edmund Watling,	
John Tate,	
Andrew Macquaker,	
Henry James Gover,	
John Glover,	
John Davis,	
John Baker,	
John Laird.	40
1810:	
Charles Alford,	
Thomas Robinson,	
Samuel Gover,	
John Rickwood,	
John William Bacon,	
Alexander Inverarity,	
John Napier,	
Edward Matson,	
John Alford,	
James Waddington,	
Richard William Davie,	
Charles Learnwerth,	
John Read,	
William Smith,	
John Kiddle,	
Thomas Brydon,	
George Curtoys,	
Thomas Brown,	
David Geddes,	
Robert Pearson,	
William Dolge,	
Robert Eastwick,	
William Hay,	
Robert Graham,	
Peter Brown,	
James Stevenson,	
William Lewis,	
George Harrower,	
John Black,	
Richard Thomas Best,	
Thomas Bayne,	
William Patrick,	
Alexander Landall,	
Richard Hayward,	
Charles G. M. Crowcher,	
James Spear,	
William Blyth,	
James C. Bowness,	
Richard A. G. Roe,	
James Falconer,	
George Rawlins.	41
1811:	
Geo. A. Gramlick,	
William Gibson,	
Charles Waller,	
William Roy,	
William Best,	
Robert Patten,	
Richard Welsh,	
Thomas Foreman,	
Robert G. Trill,	
Thomas Baker,	
William Gordon,	
Edward Studd,	
Alexander Dobie,	
John L. Tarvet,	
John Gilmore,	
John Jameson,	
Walter Meriton,	
John Comb,	
Richard William Trew,	
Henry K. Dixon,	
George H. Tweedie,	
John Whyte,	
James Carnegy,	
Hugh A. Reid.	24
1812:	
John Blair,	
Samuel Fowler, - - - - -	(abroad)
Samuel J. Wormald,	
James Corneck,	
George Hearder,	
James Robert Wright,	
John Stevens,	
Edward Wilkinson,	
Richard Scourgall.	
John Mathew,	
Henry B. Pridham,	
William Wright,	
Robert Hardy,	
Tristram Fenning,	
Andrew Barclay,	
Robert Boon,	
Thomas Ramsden,	
William Webster,	
John Walcott,	
William Sherriff,	
John Welsh,	
William E. Edwards,	
Robert Mudge, - - - -	(abroad)
Charles Coleman,	
Charles I. Anderson,	
William Tatham,	
Richard Tate,	
Thomas Spence,	
William Rutter,	
James Gray,	
John G. Hudson, - -	
John B. Noble,	
David Hardie,	
George White,	
Charles Etty,	
Jeremiah R. J. Toussaint,	
Alfred Oram,	
John Alexander Hurst,	
Moffatt Horne,	
Thomas Hunter.	40
	492

(East India Affairs.)

A LIST of the Names of all Persons, who have proceeded to *India*, under the Licence of the Court of Directors, as

FREE MARINERS;

in each year, from the year 1793 to 1812, both inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
27 *April* 1813.

An ACCOUNT of BULLION and MERCHANDIZE Exported - - - - by

	MADEIRA.			SAINT HELENA.			MADAGASCAR, and The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
	Bullion.	Merchand^e.	Total.	Bullion.	Merchand^e.	Total.	Bullion.	Merchandize.	Total.
SEASON 1708	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
- 1709	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,602	4,602	- -	- -	- -
- 1710	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,847	1,847	- -	- -	- -
- 1711	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,720	2,720	- -	- -	- -
- 1712	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,143	1,143	- -	- -	- -
- 1713	- -	- -	- -	104	2,598	2,702	- -	- -	- -
- 1714	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,148	2,148	- -	- -	- -
- 1715	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,005	3,005	- -	- -	- -
- 1716	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,054	2,054	- -	- -	- -
- 1717	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,238	2,238	- -	- -	- -
- 1718	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,935	1,935	- -	- -	- -
- 1719	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,004	1,004	- -	- -	- -
- 1720	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,322	2,322	- -	- -	- -
- 1721	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,940	1,940	- -	- -	- -
- 1722	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,108	1,108	- -	- -	- -
- 1723	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,032	2,032	- -	- -	- -
- 1724	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,666	2,666	- -	- -	- -
- 1725	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,298	2,298	- -	- -	- -
- 1726	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,474	1,474	- -	- -	- -
- 1727	- -	- -	- -	- -	910	910	- -	- -	- -
- 1728	- -	- -	- -	- -	534	534	- -	- -	- -
- 1729	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,097	1,097	- -	- -	- -
- 1730	- -	- -	- -	- -	835	835	- -	- -	- -
- 1731	- -	- -	- -	- -	704	704	- -	- -	- -
- 1732	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,586	1,586	- -	142	142
- 1733	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,853	1,853	- -	644	644
- 1734	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,068	2,068	- -	- -	- -
- 1735	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,456	2,456	1,831	846	2,677
- 1736	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,157	3,157	- -	732	732
- 1737	- -	- -	- -	- -	506	506	- -	20	20
- 1738	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,117	1,117	- -	892	892
- 1739	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,364	3,364	- -	629	629
- 1740	- -	- -	- -	2,448	3,194	5,642	- -	570	570
- 1741	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,527	5,527	492	244	736
- 1742	- -	- -	- -	1,951	3,016	4,967	487	329	816
- 1743	- -	- -	- -	1,944	1,970	3,914	- -	- -	- -
- 1744	- -	- -	- -	- -	2,978	2,978	- -	- -	- -
- 1745	- -	- -	- -	- -	4,734	4,734	- -	- -	- -
- 1746	- -	- -	- -	- -	3,837	3,837	- -	- -	- -
- 1747	- -	- -	- -	- -	5,835	5,835	- -	- -	- -
- 1748	- -	207	207	- -	4,449	4,449	- -	831	831
- 1749	- -	353	353	- -	3,707	3,707	465	179	644
- 1750	- -	288	288	- -	3,676	3,676	- -	- -	- -
- 1751	- -	252	252	- -	3,410	3,410	- -	1,744	1,744
- 1752	- -	253	253	- -	2,837	2,837	952	2,055	3,007
- 1753	- -	263	263	- -	3,870	3,870	- -	- -	- -
- 1754	- -	260	260	- -	6,740	6,740	- -	- -	- -
- 1755	- -	285	285	- -	4,745	4,745	- -	- -	- -
- 1756	- -	296	296	- -	5,869	5,869	- -	- -	- -
- 1757	- -	- -	- -	2,024	11,047	13,071	- -	- -	- -
- 1758	- -	624	624	1,996	6,338	8,334	- -	- -	- -
- 1759	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,337	10,337	- -	- -	- -
- 1760	- -	- -	- -	2,003	4,766	6,769	- -	1,167	1,167
- 1761	- -	340	340	1,935	5,326	7,261	- -	- -	- -
- 1762	- -	- -	- -	2,813	9,832	12,645	- -	- -	- -
- 1763	- -	741	741	1,864	5,364	7,228	- -	- -	- -
- 1764	- -	258	258	1,820	6,753	8,573	- -	3,493	3,493
- 1765	- -	755	755	1,876	10,921	12,797	- -	- -	- -
- 1766	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,662	10,662	- -	- -	- -
- 1767	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,062	11,062	- -	- -	- -
- 1768	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,175	9,175	- -	- -	- -
- 1769	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,132	13,132	- -	- -	- -
- 1770	- -	- -	- -	- -	16,628	16,628	- -	- -	- -
- 1771	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,076	10,076	- -	- -	- -
- 1772	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,031	14,031	- -	- -	- -
- 1773	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,335	11,335	- -	- -	- -
- 1774	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,002	13,002	- -	- -	- -
- 1775	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,213	17,213	- -	252	252
- 1776	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,377	15,377	- -	- -	- -
- 1777	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,569	15,569	- -	- -	- -
- 1778	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,937	13,937	- -	- -	- -
- 1779	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,226	15,226	- -	- -	- -
- 1780	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,785	18,785	- -	- -	- -
- 1781	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,276	11,276	- -	- -	- -
- 1782	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,590	20,590	- -	- -	- -
- 1783	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,394	14,394	- -	- -	- -
- 1784	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,518	9,518	- -	- -	- -
- 1785	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,978	13,978	- -	- -	- -
- 1786	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,629	9,629	- -	- -	- -
- 1787	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,908	14,908	- -	- -	- -
- 1788	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,642	14,642	- -	- -	- -
- 1789	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,634	9,634	- -	- -	- -
- 1790	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,832	14,832	- -	- -	- -
- 1791	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,964	20,964	- -	- -	- -
- 1792	- -	- -	- -	- -	15,169	15,169	- -	- -	- -
- 1793	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,567	30,567	- -	- -	- -
- 1794	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,506	28,506	- -	- -	- -
- 1795	- -	- -	- -	- -	30,301	30,301	- -	- -	- -
- 1796	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,358	36,358	- -	- -	- -
- 1797	- -	- -	- -	- -	36,828	36,828	- -	- -	- -
- 1798	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,024	38,024	- -	- -	- -
- 1799	- -	- -	- -	- -	32,577	32,577	- -	- -	- -
- 1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	60,872	60,872	- -	- -	- -
- 1801	- -	- -	- -	- -	51,178	51,178	- -	- -	- -
- 1802	- -	- -	- -	- -	48,555	48,555	- -	- -	- -
- 1803	- -	- -	- -	- -	53,916	53,916	- -	- -	- -
- 1804	- -	- -	- -	- -	73,126	73,126	- -	- -	- -
- 1805	- -	- -	- -	- -	75,820	75,820	- -	- -	- -
- 1806	- -	- -	- -	- -	90,551	90,551	- -	- -	- -
- 1807	- -	- -	- -	- -	66,890	66,890	- -	- -	- -
- 1808	- -	- -	- -	- -	82,939	82,939	- -	39	39
- 1809	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,476	38,476	- -	- -	- -
- 1810	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,467	31,467	- -	- -	- -
- 1811	- -	- -	- -	- -	50,320	50,320	- -	- -	- -
	- -	5,175	5,175	22,278	1,477,860	1,500,638	4,227	14,806	19,035

Continued on the following pages.

	MOCHA and GOMBROOM.			BORNEO and BATAVIA.			BENCOOLEN.		
	Bullion.	Merchand[e].	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand[e].	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand[e].	TOTAL.
SEASON 1708	8,008	3,918	11,926	- -	- -	- -	9,987	932	10,919
1709	11,691	49,197	61,188	- -	- -	- -	12,517	1,541	14,058
1710	21,197	48,718	69,815	- -	- -	- -	19,820	2,582	22,402
1711	5,432	668	6,100	- -	- -	- -	21,069	1,383	22,452
1712	11,450	2,530	13,980	8,339	285	8,624	12,541	482	13,023
1713	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,970	865	22,835
1714	11,415	2,662	14,077	- -	- -	- -	11,424	2,035	13,459
1715	10,161	715	10,847	5,559	245	5,804	4,631	213	4,844
1716	27,057	2,205	29,862	4,637	224	4,861	27,881	895	28,776
1717	29,212	2,333	31,545	- -	- -	- -	21,102	3,715	24,817
1718	23,021	1,404	24,425	13,482	372	13,854	17,266	638	17,904
1719	37,499	531	37,961	8,655	190	8,845	29,066	8,738	37,804
1720	71,213	2,585	73,798	18,366	605	18,971	4,069	152	4,221
1721	73,030	5,938	78,968	5,861	176	6,037	13,632	121	13,753
1722	99,907	10,597	110,504	- -	- -	- -	11,423	155	11,578
1723	76,573	7,427	83,000	9,483	265	9,748	9,446	50	9,496
1724	90,778	4,437	95,215	- -	- -	- -	11,467	57	11,524
1725	- -	137	137	- -	- -	- -	13,581	993	14,574
1726	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,598	614	12,212
1727	22,697	314	23,011	- -	- -	- -	9,457	126	9,583
1728	24,434	305	24,739	- -	- -	- -	9,774	171	9,945
1729	31,276	1,840	33,116	- -	- -	- -	11,723	184	11,912
1730	29,103	4,550	33,653	- -	- -	- -	11,641	195	11,836
1731	67,398	3,106	70,504	- -	- -	- -	11,554	229	11,783
1732	28,776	1,058	29,834	- -	- -	- -	9,592	289	9,881
1733	28,340	704	29,044	- -	- -	- -	15,115	395	15,510
1734	31,792	2,605	34,397	- -	- -	- -	27,250	1,404	28,654
1735	25,637	1,241	26,878	- -	- -	- -	18,312	1,528	19,840
1736	33,092	2,557	35,649	- -	731	731	19,304	1,031	20,335
1737	28,013	328	28,341	9,373	407	9,780	33,594	1,310	34,904
1738	23,480	1,427	24,907	23,480	579	24,059	30,056	2,241	32,297
1739	22,846	1,528	24,374	- -	- -	- -	25,702	1,786	27,488
1740	23,500	1,427	24,927	- -	- -	- -	27,417	1,876	29,293
1741	9,846	14,932	24,778	11,815	584	12,399	19,758	1,051	20,809
1742	9,755	18,898	28,653	11,707	1,077	12,784	14,652	2,118	16,800
1743	34,017	23,903	57,920	13,607	1,255	14,862	14,579	2,691	17,270
1744	34,081	30,884	64,965	17,527	1,590	19,117	14,606	1,727	16,333
1745	27,080	3,365	30,445	9,338	256	9,594	9,338	653	9,991
1746	28,449	28,386	56,835	- -	- -	- -	14,224	2,102	16,326
1747	28,776	17,802	46,578	- -	- -	- -	19,134	1,106	20,240
1748	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,252	548	14,800
1749	- -	26,428	26,428	- -	- -	- -	13,843	2,204	16,047
1750	- -	42,737	42,737	- -	- -	- -	14,252	518	14,770
1751	- -	245	245	- -	- -	- -	18,932	1,154	20,086
1752	- -	21,284	21,284	- -	- -	- -	19,038	2,424	21,462
1753	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,257	1,679	20,936
1754	- -	289	289	- -	- -	- -	19,707	3,844	23,551
1755	- -	22,341	22,341	- -	- -	- -	19,433	1,327	20,705
1756	- -	20,159	20,159	- -	- -	- -	19,434	1,647	21,081
1757	- -	14,434	14,434	- -	- -	- -	30,363	3,842	34,205
1758	- -	148	148	- -	- -	- -	30,929	2,836	33,765
1759	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,990	9,322	29,312
1760	- -	226	226	- -	- -	- -	36,052	10,849	46,901
1761	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	7,418	7,418
1762	- -	184	184	- -	- -	- -	15,937	12,558	28,495
1763	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,286	9,739	47,025
1764	20,918	372	21,290	- -	- -	- -	36,380	6,984	43,364
1765	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	18,760	6,423	25,183
1766	- -	206	206	- -	- -	- -	- - -	7,466	7,466
1767	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	5,149	5,149
1768	- -	312	312	- -	- -	- -	- - -	7,613	7,613
1769	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,792	9,072	18,864
1770	- -	323	323	- -	- -	- -	9,774	7,523	17,297
1771	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	8,676	8,676
1772	- -	284	284	- -	- -	- -	40,386	3,312	43,698
1773	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,930	4,768	14,698
1774	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,134	7,632	17,766
1775	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,008	3,854	13,862
1776	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,050	7,008	27,058
1777	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,827	8,635	19,462
1778	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,657	6,158	16,815
1779	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	9,939	5,036	14,975
1780	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	14,874	3,607	18,481
1781	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	1,367	1,367
1782	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	3,961	3,961
1783	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	2,436	2,436
1784	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	2,459	2,459
1785	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,058	5,447	25,505
1786	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,663	5,291	43,954
1787	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,901	11,064	30,965
1788	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,784	3,179	22,963
1789	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,544	3,969	23,513
1790	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,557	4,272	24,829
1791	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,985	3,812	21,797
1792	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,943	1,330	12,273
1793	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	10,289	2,363	12,652
1794	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	2,735	2,735
1795	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	9,996	9,996
1796	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,343	7,527	27,870
1797	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,621	2,428	20,050
1798	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,803	89	17,892
1799	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	407	407
1800	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	21,073	16,722	37,795
1801	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	5,819	5,819
1802	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	14,247	14,247
1803	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	19,136	19,136
1804	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	22,706	22,706
1805	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	18,485	18,485
1806	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	14,671	14,671
1807	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	5,654	5,654
1808	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	9,980	9,980
1809	- -	1,046	1,046	- -	- -	- -	- - -	3,495	3,495
1810	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- - -	10,042	10,042
1811	- -	- -	- -	- -	46,886	46,886	- - -	12,391	12,391
	1,220,617	457,941	1,678,558	271,289	55,727	226,956	1,446,258	458,854	1,905,032

- - - - - - - - - - - - from 1708 to the latest Period; - - - - - - - - - - - -

BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			BENGAL.			PRINCE of WALES'S ISLAND.		
Bullion.	Merchand^e.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand^e.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand^e.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchand^e.	TOTAL.
117,218	53,701	170,919	209,853	33,803	243,656	70,133	8,079	78,212	- -	- -	- -
94,390	18,592	112,982	196,882	29,174	226,056	41,856	11,377	53,233	- -	- -	- -
79,366	72,902	152,268	132,413	36,956	169,369	47,745	12,887	60,632	- -	- -	- -
31,782	83,770	115,152	129,782	34,253	164,007	47,024	23,877	70,921	- -	- -	- -
- -	35,165	35,165	115,542	34,369	149,911	43,724	23,326	66,230	- -	- -	- -
26,739	24,236	50,975	129,291	30,667	159,958	65,044	18,381	83,425	- -	- -	- -
79,010	16,128	95,138	155,105	35,541	190,646	57,110	11,012	68,128	- -	- -	- -
52,418	3,117	55,535	140,635	29,044	169,679	120,917	16,492	137,209	- -	- -	- -
91,343	6,982	98,325	151,790	23,581	175,377	139,520	18,949	158,469	- -	- -	- -
81,441	22,044	103,185	275,313	32,243	307,556	140,461	15,239	155,680	- -	- -	- -
134,288	35,984	170,272	194,548	37,510	232,058	212,359	16,539	228,898	- -	- -	- -
99,919	75,976	175,915	122,117	26,768	148,885	77,319	3,575	80,894	- -	- -	- -
114,718	57,280	171,978	84,196	28,569	112,765	61,524	14,981	76,505	- -	- -	- -
82,562	60,311	142,173	193,550	34,642	228,192	128,658	24,261	152,919	- -	- -	- -
57,545	47,352	104,895	157,771	35,606	193,379	161,215	23,332	185,547	- -	- -	- -
56,738	34,056	90,794	134,425	36,413	170,838	132,253	25,125	157,378	- -	- -	- -
144,608	19,604	134,272	153,390	36,408	189,798	152,890	26,990	179,880	- -	- -	- -
55,296	14,168	69,464	228,574	31,698	260,272	126,113	21,673	147,786	- -	- -	- -
54,122	26,397	80,489	196,693	7,919	204,612	183,629	32,229	215,858	- -	- -	- -
28,371	21,201	49,532	96,574	28,535	125,109	94,569	38,911	133,480	- -	- -	- -
42,439	28,850	71,289	76,254	29,223	105,457	225,772	30,974	256,746	- -	- -	- -
68,978	43,671	112,649	190,536	35,934	226,520	131,944	37,740	169,684	- -	- -	- -
- -	40,692	40,692	190,892	34,237	225,129	109,621	41,167	150,788	- -	- -	- -
57,770	32,220	89,990	318,006	45,934	363,940	- -	51,708	51,708	- -	- -	- -
57,552	40,344	97,896	211,102	46,085	257,187	86,355	39,842	126,197	- -	- -	- -
28,340	45,571	73,911	127,891	13,254	141,145	127,529	40,629	168,158	- -	- -	- -
55,623	38,092	93,715	276,610	12,268	288,878	- -	52,458	52,458	- -	- -	- -
47,532	56,548	104,080	137,884	39,618	177,502	141,918	63,063	204,981	- -	- -	- -
59,750	45,707	105,517	156,269	49,928	206,197	156,270	106,035	262,305	- -	- -	- -
57,217	56,907	114,124	140,420	17,645	158,065	84,038	47,731	131,769	- -	- -	- -
48,836	33,636	82,472	174,918	35,420	210,338	103,314	65,240	168,594	- -	- -	- -
34,270	47,574	81,844	141,370	34,019	175,389	109,472	26,397	135,869	- -	- -	- -
44,601	89,080	133,681	142,165	30,499	172,664	156,069	98,554	255,123	- -	- -	- -
63,928	61,384	125,312	137,180	19,252	156,432	144,328	36,991	180,319	- -	- -	- -
110,935	72,495	183,430	284,863	30,598	315,461	107,475	223,437	230,912	- -	- -	- -
62,676	47,784	110,200	287,440	43,936	331,376	92,796	83,207	176,003	- -	- -	- -
38,865	57,506	96,371	321,333	21,899	343,232	- -	75,618	75,618	- -	- -	- -
56,231	73,875	130,106	158,876	48,571	207,447	112,342	55,932	168,274	- -	- -	- -
9,483	48,706	58,189	225,660	26,436	312,096	89,140	51,507	140,647	- -	- -	- -
7,674	34,734	42,408	235,261	35,553	270,814	488,362	26,555	514,917	- -	- -	- -
95,011	49,199	144,210	369,539	56,139	425,738	133,016	29,438	162,454	- -	- -	- -
175,344	57,990	233,334	230,887	44,735	275,622	273,732	92,882	366,614	- -	- -	- -
85,511	79,159	164,670	188,944	39,689	228,633	368,528	94,583	463,111	- -	- -	- -
113,704	89,309	203,163	282,895	65,092	347,987	331,269	116,487	447,756	- -	- -	- -
81,768	108,063	189,831	203,283	75,826	339,114	201,869	123,885	325,694	- -	- -	- -
77,027	118,960	195,987	400,255	103,769	504,024	171,384	109,457	280,841	- -	- -	- -
121,692	113,212	234,904	151,087	57,125	208,212	157,656	48,896	206,552	- -	- -	- -
108,855	85,088	193,943	309,364	51,258	360 622	40,820	33,600	74,420	- -	- -	- -
180,736	94,430	275,166	192,555	57,798	250,353	157,415	92,555	249,970	- -	- -	- -
35,423	104,578	140,001	152,624	28,221	180,845	- -	85,042	85,042	- -	- -	- -
- -	123,560	123,560	- -	65,892	65,892	- -	87,494	87,494	- -	- -	- -
- -	100,358	100,358	- -	48,404	48,404	- -	115,015	115,015	- -	- -	- -
- -	197,546	197,546	- -	62,962	62,962	- -	135,969	135,969	- -	- -	- -
- -	198,168	198,168	- -	67,013	67,013	- -	125,952	125,952	- -	- -	- -
- -	127,318	127,318	- -	158,310	158,310	- -	64,308	64,308	- -	- -	- -
- -	173,604	173,604	- -	69,192	69,192	- -	95,534	95,534	- -	- -	- -
- -	160,328	160,328	- -	80,966	80,966	- -	78,127	78,127	- -	- -	- -
- -	213,369	213,369	- -	119,890	119,890	- -	72,195	72,195	- -	- -	- -
- -	212,219	212,219	- -	93,320	93,320	- -	117,790	117,790	- -	- -	- -
- -	147,419	147,419	- -	105,533	105,533	- -	140,058	140,058	- -	- -	- -
- -	141,736	141,736	- -	118,515	118,515	- -	169,069	169,069	- -	- -	- -
- -	119,892	119,892	- -	115,334	115,334	- -	119,020	119,020	- -	- -	- -
- -	133,715	133,715	- -	53,205	53,205	- -	115,503	115,503	- -	- -	- -
- -	155,759	155,759	- -	81,126	81,126	- -	72,090	72,090	- -	- -	- -
- -	151,888	151,888	- -	95,435	95,435	- -	78,133	78,133	- -	- -	- -
- -	109,729	109,729	1,806	130,183	131,989	- -	92,043	92,043	- -	- -	- -
- -	105,973	105,973	- -	105,826	105,826	- -	121,357	121,357	- -	- -	- -
- -	95,402	95,402	- -	85,945	85,945	- -	175,808	175,808	- -	- -	- -
- -	105,622	105,622	- -	102,767	102,767	- -	179,646	179,646	- -	- -	- -
- -	106,320	106,320	- -	137,315	137,315	- -	147,972	147,972	- -	- -	- -
- -	139,217	139,217	- -	61,183	61,183	- -	110,349	110,349	- -	- -	- -
- -	110,016	110,016	- -	111,383	111,383	- -	193,038	193,038	- -	- -	- -
- -	60,488	60,488	- -	140,885	140,885	- -	196,286	196,286	- -	- -	- -
- -	188,570	188,570	- -	82,154	82,154	- -	65,601	65,601	- -	- -	- -
- -	123,759	123,759	- -	127,104	127,324	- -	165,352	165,352	- -	- -	- -
- -	76,249	76,249	- -	59,798	59,798	- -	132,481	132,481	- -	- -	- -
- -	86,604	86,604	- -	57,207	57,207	- -	85,439	85,439	- -	- -	- -
- -	74,113	74,113	- -	95,129	95,129	- -	70,394	70,394	- -	- -	- -
16,204	123,147	139,351	- -	90,869	90,869	- -	76,851	76,851	- -	- -	- -
- -	140,696	140,696	- -	101,663	101,663	- -	130,854	130,854	- -	- -	- -
- -	118,346	118,346	- -	96,598	96,598	- -	138,298	138,298	- -	- -	- -
53,301	180,018	233,319	- -	88,905	88,905	- -	171,197	171,197	- -	- -	- -
- -	140,471	140,471	512,147	94,791	606,038	- -	133,244	133,244	- -	- -	- -
- -	127,279	127,279	134,888	68,987	203,876	- -	179,915	179,915	- -	- -	- -
- -	132,164	132,164	- -	67,411	67,411	- -	134,068	134,068	- -	- -	- -
- -	127,594	127,594	- -	141,812	141,812	- -	193,382	193,382	- -	- -	- -
- -	54,916	54,916	- -	121,620	121,620	- -	185,571	185,571	- -	- -	- -
- -	204,484	204,484	- -	184,057	184,057	- -	159,624	159,624	- -	- -	- -
- -	199,579	199,579	- -	158,442	158,442	- -	192,840	192,840	- -	- -	- -
41,838	190,608	232,446	153,052	148,272	305,104	- -	233,590	233,590	- -	- -	- -
502,054	280,797	782,851	99,699	82,860	182,559	99,699	232,675	332,374	- -	- -	- -
100,592	187,922	288,514	20,563	149,362	169,925	- -	558,645	558,645	- -	- -	- -
138,853	270,800	409,653	210,384	133,409	343,793	231,666	326,190	557,856	- -	- -	- -
- -	132,669	332,669	122,859	239,158	362,017	313,736	407,074	720,810	- -	2,442	2,442
101,292	297,633	398,925	31,059	263,096	294,155	2,005,549	594,386	3,108,975	- -	- -	- -
- -	201,454	201,454	207,093	145,183	852,246	586,634	247,453	834,087	- -	- -	- -
200,000	113,911	313,911	400,820	153,727	554,547	2,132,219	342,076	2,474,295	- -	- -	- -
- -	288,965	288,965	- -	129,648	129,648	499,183	244,257	743,440	- -	69,733	69,733
- -	413,381	413,381	- -	217,017	217,017	- -	464,944	464,944	- -	25,109	25,109
- -	240,391	240,391	- -	189,808	189,808	200,163	376,588	576,751	- -	37,005	37,005
- -	274,252	274,252	- -	151,035	151,035	- -	410,641	410,641	- -	60,751	60,751
- -	286,402	286,402	- -	151,685	151,685	- -	549,886	549,886	- -	40,698	40,698
- -	339,652	339,652	- -	207,220	207,220	- -	392,735	392,735	- -	5,695	5,695
- -	304,987	304,987	- -	192,667	192,667	- -	390,401	390,401	- -	36,675	36,675
									- -	29,679	29,679
									- -	36,174	36,174
46 32,509	11,945,297	16,577,806	11,612,530	3,253,630	19,866,160	10,472,172	12,139,643	22,672,315	- -	359,031	359,031

Continued on the following page.

- - - - - - - - distinguishing each Year, and the several Presidencies : - - - - - - - With

	TOTAL INDIA.			TOTAL CHINA.			TOTAL INDIA and CHINA.		
	Bullion.	Merchan^e.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchan^e.	TOTAL.	Bullion.	Merchan^e.	TOTAL.
SEASON 1708 - -	415,199	100,433	515,632	32,387	1,571	33,958	447,586	102,004	549,590
- 1709 - -	357,636	114,183	472,119	41,637	9,055	50,692	399,273	123,538	522,811
- 1710 - -	300,193	176,910	476,403	72,770	8,170	79,940	372,263	184,080	556,343
- 1711 - -	234,569	146,723	381,232	90,478	2,662	93,140	325,987	149,385	474,372
- 1712 - -	190,582	97,100	287,682	30,994	3,545	34,239	221,276	100,645	321,921
- 1713 - -	243,148	76,745	319,893	17,616	2,289	19,905	260,764	79,034	339,798
- 1714 - -	314,070	69,520	383,590	47,597	4,492	52,089	361,667	74,018	435,685
- 1715 - -	334,342	54,631	388,973	84,642	5,234	89,876	418,984	57,865	476,849
- 1716 - -	422,834	54,890	477,724	62,577	9,898	72,475	485,411	64,788	550 199
- 1717 - -	547,209	77,812	625,021	55,634	5,369	61,003	602,843	83,181	686,024
- 1718 - -	594,064	94,362	689,426	58,291	6,993	65,284	653,255	101,375	754,630
- 1719 - -	374,485	116,823	491,308	142,588	8,327	151,915	518,073	125,150	643,223
- 1720 - -	354,088	106,474	460,560	96,439	7,278	103,717	450,525	113,752	564,277
- 1721 - -	496,793	127,389	624,182	127,670	10,084	137,754	624,463	137,473	761,936
- 1722 - -	488,921	118,150	607,071	115,505	8,030	123 535	604 420	126,180	730,606
- 1723 - -	417,918	105,428	523,346	43,455	4,899	48,354	461,373	110,327	571,700
- 1724 - -	523,193	90,161	613,355	69,230	1,136	70,366	592,423	91,298	683,721
- 1725 - -	423,564	70,867	494,431	38,804	4,372	43,176	462,368	75,239	537,607
- 1726 - -	445,442	68,603	514,045	38,659	3,608	42,267	484,101	72,211	556,312
- 1727 - -	251,668	90,057	341,725	113,484	4,340	117,824	365,152	94,397	459,549
- 1728 - -	378,653	90,057	468,710	136,453	5,693	142,146	515,106	95,750	610,856
- 1729 - -	434,512	120,466	554,978	195,751	5,345	201,096	630,263	125,811	756,074
- 1730 - -	341,257	121,676	462,933	193,810	4,880	198,670	535,067	126,536	661,603
- 1731 - -	454,728	133,961	588,689	159,101	5,595	164,696	613,829	139,556	753,385
- 1732 - -	393,377	129,346	522,723	- -	1,154	1,154	393,377	130,500	523,877
- 1733 - -	327,215	103,050	430,265	75,574	4,646	80,220	402 789	107,696	510,485
- 1734 - -	391,675	100,495	501,570	99,916	6,032	105,948	490,991	116,527	607,518
- 1735 - -	373,114	165,300	538,414	109,872	6,078	115,950	482,986	171,378	654,364
- 1736 - -	424,685	209,938	634,623	133,239	9,303	142,592	557,974	219,241	777,215
- 1737 - -	352,655	124,854	477,509	140,065	12,476	152,541	492,720	137,330	630,050
- 1738 - -	404,084	140,592	544,676	70,441	10,586	81,027	474,525	151,178	625,703
- 1739 - -	333,660	115,237	448,897	94,241	8,379	102,620	427,901	123,616	551,517
- 1740 - -	396,800	225,200	622,000	88,126	11,787	99,913	484,926	236,987	721,913
- 1741 - -	386,347	139,965	526,312	51,203	8,346	59,549	437,550	148,311	585,861
- 1742 - -	541,255	251,868	793,823	39,024	7,460	46,484	580,879	259,428	840,307
- 1743 - -	507,059	204,486	711,545	40,820	6,780	47,600	547,879	211,266	759,145
- 1744 - -	426,412	192,202	618,614	32,133	8,758	40,891	458,545	200 960	659,505
- 1745 - -	373,205	187,386	560,591	103,648	13,585	117,233	476,853	200,971	677,824
- 1746 - -	426,956	160,974	587,930	133,064	13,742	146,806	560,020	174,716	734,736
- 1747 - -	779,357	121,585	900,842	- -	- -	- -	779,257	121,585	900,842
- 1748 - -	611,878	140,811	752,689	95,012	14,012	109,024	706,890	154,823	861,713
- 1749 - -	694,271	228,478	922,749	205,798	27,639	233,437	900,069	256,117	1,156,186
- 1750 - -	657,235	260,650	917,885	152,017	21,438	173,455	809,252	282,088	1,091,340
- 1751 - -	746,290	277,753	1,024,643	189,295	38,455	227,750	936,185	316,208	1,252,393
- 1752 - -	566,855	336,627	903,482	266,539	41,590	308,129	833,394	378,217	1,211,611
- 1753 - -	667,923	337,998	1,005,921	276,333	46,936	323,269	944,256	384,934	1,329,190
- 1754 - -	450,142	230,366	680,508	218,751	29,236	247,987	668,893	259,602	928,495
- 1755 - -	473,477	198,644	677,121	141,901	27,488	169,389	620,378	226,132	846,510
- 1756 - -	550,148	272,754	822,894	244,868	42,193	287,061	795,008	314,947	1,109,955
- 1757 - -	220,434	247,164	467,598	235,818	37,907	[273,725	456,252	285,071	741,323
- 1758 - -	31,925	286,892	319,817	139,679	40,440	180,119	172,604	327,332	499,936
- 1759 - -	19,990	283,436	303,426	122,932	50,980	173,912	142,922	334,416	477,338
- 1760 - -	38,055	413,485	451,540	51,681	60,019	111,100	91,136	473,504	564,640
- 1761 - -	1,935	404,217	406,152	25,154	81,335	106,489	27,089	485,552	512,641
- 1762 - -	18,750	372,510	391,260	28,126	59,218	87,414	46,876	431,728	478,674
- 1763 - -	39,150	354,174	393,324	- -	72,729	72,729	39,150	426,903	466,053
- 1764 - -	59,118	337 281	396,399	307,410	70,281	377,691	366,528	407,562	774,090
- 1765 - -	20,636	423,553	444,189	294,526	73,842	368,368	315,162	497,395	812,557
- 1766 - -	- -	441,663	441,663	946	54,718	55,664	946	496,381	497,327
- 1767 - -	- -	409,221	409,221	- -	136,384	[136,384	- -	545,605	545,605
- 1768 - -	- -	446,220	446,220	162,137	154,467	316,604	162,137	600,687	762,824
- 1769 - -	9,792	376,450	386,242	233,045	179,246	412,291	242,837	555,696	798,533
- 1770 - -	9,774	326,957	336,731	293,210	152,798	446,008	302,984	479,755	782,739
- 1771 - -	- -	327,727	327,727	199,615	147,082	346,697	199,615	474,809	674,424
- 1772 - -	40,386	343,083	383,469	- -	132,553	132,553	40,386	475 636	516,022
- 1773 - -	11,736	348,058	359,794	- -	80,051	80,051	11,736	428,109	439,845
- 1774 - -	10,134	352,042	362,176	- -	92,810	92,810	10,134	444,852	454,986
- 1775 - -	10,008	378,222	388,230	- -	99,114	99,114	10,008	477,336	487,344
- 1776 - -	20,050	410,420	430,470	88,574	107,848	196,422	108,624	518,268	626,892
- 1777 - -	10,827	415,811	426,638	- -	126,233	126,233	10,827	542,044	552,871
- 1778 - -	10,657	330,844	341,501	- -	92,745	92,745	10,657	423,589	434,246
- 1779 - -	9,939	434,699	444,638	- -	104,846	104,846	9,939	539,545	549,484
- 1780 - -	14,874	420,051	434,925	- -	182,066	182,066	14,874	602,117	616,991
- 1781 - -	- -	348,968	348,968	- -	67,151	67,151	- - -	416,119	416,119
- 1782 - -	- -	440,966	440,966	- -	106,126	106,126	- - -	547,092	547,092
- 1783 - -	- -	285,358	285,358	- -	120,084	120,084	- - -	405,442	405,442
- 1784 - -	- -	241,267	241,267	- -	177,480	177,480	- - -	418,747	418,747
- 1785 - -	20,058	259,061	279,119	704,254	270,109	974,363	724,312	529,170	1,253,482
- 1786 - -	54,872	305,787	360,659	694,962	245,529	940 491	749,834	551,316	1,301,150
- 1787 - -	19,901	390,185	419,086	626,897	368,442	995,339	646,798	767,627	1,414,425
- 1788 - -	19,784	371,063	390,847	469,408	401,199	870,607	489,192	772,262	1,261,454
- 1789 - -	72,845	453,723	526,568	714,233	470,680	1,184,713	787,078	924,203	1,711,281
- 1790 - -	532,704	387,610	920,314	- -	541,174	541,174	532,704	928,784	1,461,488
- 1791 - -	152,873	400,957	553,830	377,685	574,001	951,686	530,558	974,958	1,505,516
- 1792 - -	10,943	351,042	361,985	- -	680,219	680,219	10,943	1,031,261	1,042,204
- 1793 - -	10,289	495,718	506,007	- -	760,029	760,029	10,289	1,255,747	1,266,036
- 1794 - -	- -	393,398	393,398	- -	744,140	744,140	- - -	1,137,538	1,137,538
- 1795 - -	- -	628,462	628,462	38,150	632,310	670,460	38,150	1,260,772	1,298,922
- 1796 - -	20,343	594,742	615,085	[200,656	496,758	697,414	220,999	1,091,500	1,312,499
- 1797 - -	216,352	611,726	828,118	411,466	439,925	851,391	627,818	1,111,651	1,739,509
- 1798 - -	719,255	634,445	1,353,700	492,491	782,309	1,280,802	1,217,748	1,416 754	2,634,502
- 1799 - -	121,155	729,003	850,158	140,308	830,679	970,987	261,463	1,559,682	1,821,145
- 1800 - -	601,976	777,235	1,379 211	- -	925,575	925,575	601,976	1,702,810	2,304,786
- 1801 - -	435,595	1,035,848	1,471,443	- -	1,041,337	1,041,337	435,595	2,077,185	2 512,780
- 1802 - -	1,137,900	1,017,877	2,155,777	572,038	1,098,935	1,670,973	1,709,938	2,116,812	3,826,750
- 1803 - -	793,697	668,842	1,462,539	193,085	1,205,413	1,398,498	986,782	1,874,255	2,861,037
- 1804 - -	1,732,039	776,319	2,508,358	201,499	1,049,370	1,250,869	1,933,538	1,825,689	3,759,227
- 1805 - -	499,483	782,584	1,282,067	200,503	1,114,484	1,314,987	699,986	1,897,068	2,597,054
- 1806 - -	- -	1,183,369	1,183,369	- -	1,134,225	1,134,225	- - -	2,317,594	2,317,594
- 1807 - -	200,163	952,416	1,152,579	- -	1,093,112	1,093,112	200,163	2,045,528	2,245,691
- 1808 - -	- -	919,544	919,544	- -	995,636	995,636	- - -	1,915,180	1,915,180
- 1809 - -	- -	866,153	866,153	- -	858,326	858,326	- - -	1,724,479	1,724,479
- 1810 - -	- -	1,010,815	1,010,815	- -	866,057	866,057	- - -	1,876,872	1,876,872
- 1811 - -	- -	1,033,816	1,033,816	- -	921,316	921,316	- - -	1,955,132	1,955,132
	29,583,210	35,528,886	65,112,096	13,295,092	24,012,656	37,307,748	42,878,302	59,541,542	102,419,844

- - - A Statement of the Mode in which the Value of the Merchandize is calculated.

AMOUNT of the principal Articles of Export in the under-mentioned Periods; viz.

From	Woollens.	Lead.	Copper.	Iron.	Tin.	Stores.	Foreign Goods.	Charges.	Total Merchand^{e}.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1708 to 1720 -	963,574	74,399	- -	53,977	32,806	162,507	33,389	38,163	1,358,815	5,516,907	6,875,722
1721 to 1730 -	699,334	71,681	- -	54,100	3,596	143,341	48,248	34,922	1,055,222	5,274,742	6,329,964
1731 to 1740 -	804,024	125,455	173,513	65,632	- -	229,548	99,273	36,564	1,534,009	4,822,018	6,356,027
1741 to 1750 -	1,190,201	133,251	242,395	72,520	- -	198,287	124,065	49,546	2,010,265	6,257,194	8,267,459
1751 to 1760 -	1,768,749	127,816	750,873	62,823	- -	428,477	109,749	51,876	3,300,363	5,661,028	8,961,391
1761 to 1770 -	2,583,359	311,315	822,769	85,314	- -	951,354	135,142	58,081	4,927,334	1,503,709	6,431,043
1771 to 1780 -	2,129,910	147,125	1,443,406	55,395	- -	930,722	187,842	31,905	4,926,305	426,800	5,353,105
1781 to 1790 -	3,345,103	292,095	1,230,709	73,617	137,814	908,931	213,572	58,921	6,262,762	3,929,918	10,190,680
1791 to 1800 -	7,414,135	333,707	1,506,197	223,111	726,124	1,975,635	271,708	92,056	12,542,673	3,519,984	16,062,657
1801 to 1811 -	12,652,709	787,960	1,982,985	568,593	420,345	3,036,389	808,247	468,566	21,625,794	5,966,002	27,591,796
TOTAL - £.	33,551,093	2,404,804	8,152,847	1,315,082	1,320,685	9,865,191	2,031,235	900,600	59,541,542	42,878,302	102,419,844

MEMORANDUM:

THE Value of the Merchandize is the Prime Cost of the Goods; an additional Half per Cent. for Shipping Charges is cast on the Amount of each Invoice, and is stated in the column of Charges. This column also includes the £. 4 per Cent. War Duty paid since the year 1803, amounting to £. 319,426.

East India House,
25th March 1813.

(Errors excepted.)

Chas Cartwright,
Acc^{t} Genl.

AN ACCOUNT

OF

BULLION and MERCHANDIZE Exported by The EAST INDIA COMPANY to *India* and *China* respectively, from 1708 to the latest Period; distinguishing each Year, and the several Presidencies: With a Statement of the Mode in which the Value of the Merchandize is calculated.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
17 *April* 1813.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

(33 Geo. III. Cap. 52. Sec. 121.)

VIZ:

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to 1st day of March 1813, containing

The AMOUNT of the PROCEEDS of the SALE of GOODS and MERCHANDIZE of *The East India Company* in *Great Britain*; and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS, and the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the STATE of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat.

AMOUNT of PROCEEDS of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India Company* in *Great Britain*, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Expenditure, in *Great Britain*, under the several Heads thereof; with an Estimate of the same, for the Current Year.

RECEIPTS: - - - - - - - - - - - - PAYMENTS.

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
CASH in the Treasury, 1st March 1812 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	995,394 6 1	CUSTOMS	165,664 10 9
Company's Goods sold	6,082,605 16 8	Freight and Demorage	2,144,351 5 2
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	259,374 18 10	Goods and Stores exported	1,973,898 12 8
Private Trade Goods sold	1,526,567 15 9	India Debt	3,923,041 17 5
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	260,777 13 7	Bills of Exchange, from India	29,682 — 11
Customs - - - - on - - D°	62,104 15 8	- - - D° - - - - - - China	82,591 17 5
Freight - - - - on - - D°	196,202 4 8	Charges, General	856,922 14 8
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226 15 10	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	945,435 17 10
		Interest and Sinking Fund on Loan from Public	172,115 — —
		Bonds paid in on Sales	1,381,950 — —
		Proprietors of Private Trade	1,670,524 8 3
Duty on Tea, received	3,138,976 1 3	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	210,944 14 5
Bullion received from India and China	634,152 11 10	Duty on Tea	2,609,473 2 7
Bonds issued	198,900 — —	Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	59,951 18 4
Loan from the Public	2,500,000 — —	£.	16,226,548 — 5
Almshouses at Poplar	1,907 5 9	BALANCE in Favour on 1st March 1813	300,642 5 6
Loan from Bank on Bond	634,000 — —		
£.	16,527,190 5 11	£.	16,527,190 5 11

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from the 1st of March 1813 to 1st March 1814.

	£.		£.
CASH in the Treasury 1st March 1813 (Morning) including Duty on Tea	300,642	CUSTOMS	143,380
Company's Goods sold, and to be sold	6,460,540	Duty on Tea	1,388,054
Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre	290,470	Freight and Demorage	2,153,422
Private Trade Goods sold before 1st March	566,000	Goods and Stores exported	2,192,669
Charges and Profit on Private Trade	150,000	Bills of Exchange from India and China	2,594,492
Freight - - - - - on - D°	139,000	Charges General	745,000
One Year's Interest at £. 3. per Cent. per Annum, on £. 1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank agreeably to Act 33 Geo. III. cap. 47.	36,226	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds	980,000
		Interest and Sinking Fund on Loan from Public	241,820
		Bonds advertised to be paid off	15,417
Government, on account of the Company's Claims	2,294,426	Pay to Marine and Military Officers on Furlough, and retired from Service	266,000
Bullion expected from India	700,000	Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	32,000
Government, on account of Hemp	300,000	Buyers of Tea returned	571
Bills of Exchange from India, on account of Supplies to the Navy	150,000	Proprietors of Private Trade	610,000
		Creditors of the Nabob of Arcot	67,000
£.	11,387,504	Bank for a Loan on Bond	634,000
BALANCE deficient on 1st March 1814	677,921		
£	12,065,425	£.	12,065,425

Mem.—The Amount of Bonds in the Treasury which may be issued, was, on 1st March 1813, £. 33[illegible]; and as the Loan from the Bank of £. 634,000. for which Bonds are deposited as security, is estimated to be paid off, the Company may avail themselves of an issue of their Bonds, in the Year ending the 1st March 1814, to the Total Amount of £. 1,451,075. should the state of the Money Market render such an issue practicable.

STATEMENT of their BOND DETS and SIMPLE CONTRACT DEBTS;
The State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining

TO Bonds bearing Interest at £. 5. per Cent. per Annum	£. 5,382,925
To Bonds not bearing Interest	15,417
To Bills of Exchange unpaid, from India	1,777,293
To - - - Ditto - - - China	51,077
To Customs and Excise on Goods sold, and Customs on Goods unsold	1,489,049
To the Public, for a Loan in 1812, at £. 5. 5s. 7 $\frac{1}{5}$d. per Cent. per Annum, after deducting the amount Redeemed	2,416,885
To the Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold, per Act of 1788, at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum	700,000
To Ditto, for a Loan on Bond at £. 4. per Cent. per Annum	100,000
To Ditto, for a Loan on Bond at £. 5. per Cent. per Annum	634,000
To Ditto, for Interest on the above Loans, to 8th March	16,523
To Freight and Demorage	87,400
To Supra Cargoes, Commission on all Goods sold and unsold	133,321
To Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold	610,000
To Almshouses at Poplar	64,300
To what owing for Exports of former Seasons	93,483
To Ditto, to the Warehouse and other Contingent Funds	17,677
To Warrants passed the Court, unpaid	32,000
To what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers, and resold	971
To Interest on Bonds	149,633
To Dividends on Stock	67,880
	13,839,834
BALANCE in Favour	3,799,550
	17,639,384

East India House
2d April 1813.

(Errors excepted)
CHAS CARTWRIGHT.

with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest, and to The Company in *Great Britain* and Afloat, on the 1st day of March 1813.

BY what due from Government to the Company		£. 1,207,560
By Cash, its Balance on 1st March 1813		300,642
By the Amount of Goods sold, not paid for		1,488,040
By the Honble Board of Ordnance, for Saltpetre		42,971
By the Value of Goods in England, unsold		5,646,074
By Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks		2,287,411
By Exports, paid for Season 1812-13, exclusive of Bullion		1,276,675
By Impress and War Allowances, paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England		650,629
By the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad		69,600
By the Value of the East India House and Warehouses		1,138,000
By what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, old Account	£. 960,000	
By Ditto - - - for Expeditions to Mauritius, Java, &c. &c. as per Account made up to 1st January 1813	2,294,426	
		3,254,426
By what due from Government on account of Hemp from India		257,475
By what owing from sundry Persons returned from India, and in India, to be repaid in England		19,881
	£.	17,639,384

AN ACCOUNT of NEW or INCREASED Salaries, Establishments or Pensions, payable in *Great Britain*, granted or created between the 1st day of March 1812 and the 1st day of March 1813.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
SALARIES.		
Mr. John Morice, Increase	100 — —	
Sundry Junior Clerks of the House and Warehouses, Increase	910 5 8	
		1,010 5 8
ANNUITANTS & PENSIONERS.		
Sir James Mackintosh, late Recorder of Bombay	1,200 — —	
Captain Hay, for his gallant defence of the Company's Ship Astell	400 — —	
Robert Broff, Bencoolen Establishment	200 — —	
John Petrie, Bengal Civil Service	150 — —	
Widow of Captain Philip Melville	25 — —	
Widow of a Lieutenant of Bombay Marine	41 5 —	
Daughters of late Governor of Bencoolen	75 — —	
Sundry small Annuities to Clerks and Widows of Clerks deceased	425 — —	
		2,516 5 —
	£.	3,526 10 8

RETURN to the Act of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. sect. 126.; requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The *East India Company*, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

THE non-arrival of the Accounts from *India*, renders it impossible to prepare the Statements required by the Act above-mentioned.

East-India House,
27th April 1813.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

ACCOUNTS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA REVENUES:

(33 Geo. III. Cap. 52. Sec. 126.)

VIZ.

1.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT,

Made up to the 1st day of March 1813,

CONTAINING

The AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the SALE of Goods and Merchandize of The *East India* Company in Great Britain, and of Their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in Great Britain, under the several Heads thereof:—Together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year;—and, Statement of their Bond Debts and Simple Contract Debts, and the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest;—and the State of CASH remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to The Company in Great Britain and Afloat.

2.

RETURN to the ACT of the 33d of His present Majesty, cap. 52. section 126.;—requiring certain Accounts of the Revenues and Charges, &c. of The East India Company to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
27 *April* 1813.

No. 3.

Copy of the 15th and 35th INTERROGATORIES; proposed, by the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*, to the JUDGES OF CIRCUIT, and the ZILLAH JUDGES, in 1801:—with, The ANSWERS of the said Judges to those Interrogatories.

15th INTERROGATORY.

WHAT is your opinion, regarding the general moral character of the Inhabitants of your Division? Has the moral character of the Inhabitants in general, improved or otherwise, by the system established by the British Government, for the administration of the Laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country?

35th INTERROGATORY.

DO any measures occur to you, the adoption of which would, in your opinion, contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the Inhabitants of the Division?

Answer to the 15th *Interrogatory.*

CALCUTTA Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. W. A. Brooke, Ramus, and Bruce; 22 March 1802.

From the frequent instances that come before us, of duplicity, fraud, ingratitude and falsehood, we consider the moral character of the natives depraved to a degree. It is difficult to draw a comparison between their general moral character, prior and subsequent to the establishment of the present system. It may not, perhaps, be at all improved; but no satisfactory reason occurs to our minds for supposing it to be worse now than formerly.

MAGISTRATE of Jessore, Mr. S. Middleton; 7 December 1801.

I do not consider the moral character of the inferior classes, materially improved.

MAGISTRATE of Midnapore, Mr. H. Stracey; 30 January 1802.

It is not easy to say, whether the moral character of the natives has improved by means of the system established by us. In my opinion, the system has little direct influence on the morals of the people. They are probably somewhat more licentious than formerly. Chicanery, subornation, fraud and perjury, are certainly more common. These constantly occur among the suitors and witnesses; and the pleaders, through whom it might

Answer to the 35th *Interrogatory.*

We are sorry our limited leisure has prevented our submitting any measure for adoption, tending to so beneficial an end.

Foundation schools should be established by Government, for the instruction of the inhabitants, and which, for a small establishment, would be equal to educating 1,000 boys in each district.

To attempt any material improvement or alteration in the moral character of the natives, by the intervention of legislative measures, I look upon as vain.

2. They no longer consider the laws as a part of their religion. I do not even see that with us law and morality have much connexion. It is the province of the magistrate to quell disorders and preserve peace, but as to good morals, I am not aware that

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

might be thought the judge possessed some little power of check and controul, never I think exert themselves to prevent them. Intrigue and corruption in the amlah, so as to affect the actual administration of justice, seldom happen; oppression, cruelty, violence of all sorts, except that of decoits and choars, are grown much less frequent. The ill treatment of women, of servants, and slaves, has nearly ceased. The same may be said of the corporal severities formerly exercised in collecting the revenue. The poor look up to the laws, and not, as heretofore, to a patron for protection. In some respects, therefore, the present mode of administering justice may be deemed conducive to good morals.

2. Drunkenness, prostitution, indecorum, profligacy of manners, must increase under a system, which although it professes to administer the Mahomedan Law, does not punish those immoralities. None of these, however, prevail to an alarming degree in this district.

3. Midnapore contains no large towns. I beg leave here to offer it as my opinion, that little morality is learnt in any court of justice. In Calcutta I have reason to believe the morals of the people are worst, in spite of the severity of the Police and of the English laws; nor do I attribute this solely to the size, population, and indiscriminate society of the capital, but in part to the Supreme Court. I scarcely ever knew a native connected with the Supreme Court, whose morals and manners were not contaminated by that connexion. In mentioning this evil, which I by no means attribute to individuals, I trust it will not be imagined I mean to speak generally with disrepect of the institution of the Court itself.

4. The bulk of the inhabitants of Midnapore appear to me to have very well preserved their original mildness, simplicity and innocence. They retain the characteristic features of Hindoos. They are less quarrelsome, and give less trouble than the natives of the neighbouring districts. They are little in the habit of engaging in law-suits; and it appears to me that but a small proportion of them have opportunities of seeing the practices, and learning the vices of the cutcherry.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

either by precept or example we are capable of producing any effect whatever. The vices and the crimes of the people proceed from their poverty and ignorance, and I do not conceive they are likely to grow much richer or wiser, while the present state of things exists.

3. This assertion, however, that the vices and crimes of the people proceed from their poverty and ignorance, I would wish to be understood with limitations. Where considerable numbers are collected, and associate together, especially if there happens to be much inequality of rank and fortune, the morals of the people are worst, though compared to the inhabitants of other parts of the same country, they may be said to be neither indigent nor uninformed; but in such situations they are liable to fall into bad company, to acquire new habits and new wants. The same may be observed respecting such persons as have occasion to attend our cutcherries. They get into bad habits. It is not always, therefore, that the people are worst where they are poorest and most ignorant. Nevertheless, the assertion is, in my opinion, generally speaking, true. It is certain that where labour is amply rewarded, where all can easily get employment, and where the poor are provided for, the people lead industrious and virtuous lives, and it will be observed, that in remote parts of the Mofussul, where debauchery and dissipation are little known, very few resort to depredations on the public, except from necessity.

4. Most, but not all decoits begin their evil practices from necessity. A ryot finding some difficulty to subsist, either from his imprudence or ill fortune, a peon or other servant losing his place and unable to procure another, a cooly finding no employment,—such persons, of which, in this populous country, there are always many thousands, often take to stealing, are corrupted by vicious companions, drink spirits, and are gradually led on, from impunity and habits of idleness, to become decoits, and depend on robbery alone for subsistence.

5. The people are, I presume, little different from what they were 1000 years ago. The Mahomedan Government had hardly any effect on the national character, and our Government must have still less, because we do not, like the Mahomedans, coalesce with the body of the people. We cannot mix in their society—we have made no attempts to introduce European science and learning among them. They appear to me as far from adopting our customs, as we are from adopting theirs.

6. The power of the Bengal Government appears to me, of all governments, the most unquestionably despotic over its subjects. The submission of the natives is perfect and unqualified, so complete, as to preclude the necessity of coercion or intimidation of any kind. All appearance of military interference in the Police, is or may be kept out of sight. It is the principle of ignorance, and not of fear, that at present preserves us; and I should imagine it will be only when European laws, religion, and literature come to be disseminated in this country, that it will be necessary to draw the reins tighter, and to shew, what

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

what we certainly at present possess, power irresistible to command obedience.

7. But this sort of power, the result of policy and force on the one hand, and utter ignorance and wretchedness on the other, does not suppose any influence whatever over the hearts of the natives. In fact, if any change has been introduced in their habits and tastes since they became subject to our dominion, such change may very well be termed accidental. But I am not myself sensible of any very material change.

8. It is in Calcutta alone that the effect of the intercourse between Europeans and natives is in any degree visible. There, and there alone, an indistinct sort of link may be discerned between the rulers and the people. But how extremely faint and imperfect this link is, must be well known. The lowest and poorest Europeans, and the native born Christians and Portugueze, between whom and us it is scarcely necessary to say, there subsists little connection or similarity of pursuit, do in some slight degree mix with the natives in their ordinary concerns and their amusements, just sufficient to produce an inconsiderable change in their manners and character. The circumstance of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, too, and the intercourse between the natives and the lowest officers of that Court, must be considered as another cause of the same nature. But I ask whether the morals of the people are in any respect improved by these causes? Whether they have not learnt all the low arts of chicanery, imposture, and litigiousness peculiar to an English court of justice, without a particle of plain-dealing, firmness, independence of spirit, or useful knowledge of any kind? Whether they do not reap all the evil, and none of the good? Whether they do not imbibe those principles of the European character, which tend only to impair the mildness and simplicity of their own? To pronounce upon these questions, is, I fear, not very difficult.

9. Moreover, I would appeal to those who from their situation or habits are accustomed to consider these matters with attention, whether there have not of late years been introduced, and extensively established, professions heretofore almost unknown, namely, those of informers, sharpers, intriguers, suborners, and false witnesses, whose sole occupation is that of preying on their fellow creatures, and whose long career of impunity convinces them that honesty is the worst policy?

10. And if such is the case, can we doubt to whom we ought to attribute this change of character? To me it is most manifest, that our Mofussul Courts of Justice have produced some evil, as well as much good, and perhaps it may not be wholly useless to point out the circumstance.

11. Whenever I observe, in the behaviour of the natives, symptoms of insolence, ill-nature, brutality, litigiousness, drunkenness, which I confess I very seldom do, knowing these qualities to form no part of the national character, I cannot help entertaining a suspicion that they have either contracted them by their intercourse with low Europeans, which,

Answer to the 34th Interrogatory.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

which, in most situations, can hardly happen; or that our system, somehow or other, has a tendency to produce and encourage them.

12. The natives are certainly in disposition not brutal and inexorable; they are mild, humane, and placable. But no rule is without an exception. It must be admitted, that the criminal records of this country will furnish such instances of cruelty and ferocity in deceits, as perhaps no country in Europe can equal.

MAGISTRATE of Beerbhoom, Mr. Campbell; 25 March 1802.

I entertain a very low opinion of the general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, and am of opinion that the mild system established by the British Government, does not make an impression sufficiently forcible on depraved minds, which, like theirs, are principally restrained by fear, entertaining at the same time an inferior degree of dread, with regard to some of the punishments inflicted at present on mal-practices.

I conceive that the measures suggested in my reply to the 19th Interrogatory, would, if adopted, tend greatly to prevent thieving, robbery, or connivance at these crimes, and would act as a check against those murders, which but too frequently attend robberies. If that effect is produced, the measure will of course progressively tend to the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants.

MAGISTRATE of Hooghly, Mr. T. Brooke; 3 May 1802.

The system established by the British Government, by introducing a strict and an impartial administration of the laws, has in my opinion tended to improve the moral character of the inhabitants. The justice, good faith, and integrity of the Government of the country, and of its executive officers, has diffused its influence over the great body of the people; the active virtues are not lessened, and vicious propensities are diminishing.

I confess myself totally unable to point out means to effect this very desirable object.

MAGISTRATE of Nuddea, Mr. Oldfield; 16 January 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, I am sorry to say, is in my opinion very indifferent; nor do I think that their morals have been in any manner improved by the system established by the British Government, but on the contrary, if any thing, they have become worse, as the existing system is much too mild for the management of men, who from childhood have been in the habit of indulging their passions, and whose education has in general been totally neglected.

No measure occurs to me so likely to improve the moral character of the inhabitants, as the establishment of schools all over the country for the education of the children of the lower classes of Hindoos and Mahomedans, and instructing them in the moral duties they owe to each other. As at present, they are in a most deplorable state of ignorance; and very often, I fear, many at first commit crimes from not knowing them to be such, or being aware of the heinousness of them. For Hindoos, there are at present a few schools in different parts of the country, for teaching children to read and write, and parts of the Shaster, which are in general supported by grants of rent-free land, or pensions from the Zemindars to the Brahmins who preside over them; and in general the Hindoos are certainly not so bad in point of morals as the Mahomedans, though I much doubt whether that is not more owing to their being naturally of a milder disposition, than to any advantage they derive from those schools, from their number being so few.

MAGISTRATE of Burdwan, Mr. G. Thompson; 9 March 1802.

I am sorry that I cannot report favourably of it, or give it as my opinion, that the lenity and humanity introduced by the British System, has tended to improve either the Mahomedan or Hindoo moral character; certain

The institution of schools for the instruction of the young rising generation, Mahomedans and Hindoos, with examiners appointed to see that attention is paid to their education, and books printed and distributed at

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

certain it is, that much profligacy, vice, and depravity, are to be found amongst the higher class, and the crimes committed by the lower, will, I think, be found more prevailing, and in greater number, than under the Mahomedan jurisprudence; at least as far as a comparison of the records of the two periods can be made the criterion of judgment, this is found to be the case in this district; but it may be proper to observe, that all crimes and offences are now reported to the Magistrate, and that few of the offenders escape. The increase may therefore, in a great measure, be only apparent; but I am of opinion, that the number actually committed, has increased; and having observed, that few of the offenders escape, I cannot assign any other reasons for the increase, than that the punishment on conviction, is inadequate to deter, and that the Police Establishments are inadequate to prevent the commission of crimes. The increase may be ascribed to the inadequacy of both for their purposes.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

at the public expense, among the young children attending the schools, would doubtlessly have a good effect upon the character of both. The establishment of some English schools would also, I am of opinion, prove useful, and be attended with good effects in time, but the education in these should be gratis, and the progress of the children be inspected by the Magistrate of the district; and I am persuaded that the most beneficial consequences will result from the late institution at the Presidency by the present Administration, and that it will be found to contribute more to the improvement of the moral character of the natives than any thing done for the purpose by any former Administration.

It is also much to be wished that Government could employ the poor in any kind of labour, that their own industry could produce a subsistence, as this would lessen the number of thefts, whose frequency makes them be considered in a less odious light than they would, if they seldom occurred; and vice being progressive, the institution of some courts in the interior of the country for the recognizance of all petty offences against morality and good order, would prove useful for checking its progress.

The Establishments I have suggested, will doubtless be attended with expense, but where the objects in view are of so much real importance, the expense should not be considered; and surely, something more than protection is due from Government.

MAGISTRATES of the 24-Pergunnahs, Messrs. Martyn, Blaquiere, Marlow and Thoroton; 1 July 1802

We are sorry that we cannot make any favourable report respecting the moral character of the Inhabitants of the Districts subject to our jurisdiction. The lower classes are in general profligate and depraved. The moral duties are little attended to by the higher ones, all are litigious in the extreme, and the crime of perjury was never we believe more frequently practised amongst all ranks than at present.

The system introduced by the British Government for the administration of the law, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country, does not therefore appear to have improved the moral character of its inhabitants. The mildness and lenity which pervades that system, is not, we think, by any means adapted to the general character of the people, whose vices and crimes can only be controuled by vigilant superintendance and severe example.

The depravity of the native character may also, we think, be in great measure attributed to the total want of attention shown to the maxims and discipline inculated by the Hindoo religion. These maxims were either made the source of emoluments, or were wholly neglected under the Mahomedan Government; and under the British one, they do not appear to have been considered as a requisite part of the system introduced by that Government for the administration of the laws and for the internal regulation of the country.

We are not at present aware of any measures, beyond those which we have already suggested, that would particularly conduce towards the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants of our jurisdiction.

Answer to the 34th Interrogatory.

Outward forms of religion are the only ones at present observed; and the use of spirituous liquors, debauchery, and numberless other vices, which formerly met with the severest checks and punishment, are now practised with impunity amongst all classes.

Under the ancient Hindoo Government, the conduct of individuals was carefully watched by the Penamanicks and heads of classes, and when reprehensible, met with severe public censure and excommunication from the class to which the offender belonged, and to which he could not be restored without the Rajah's permission.

The persons thus excommunicated became entire outcasts; no person could associate with them under pain of excommunication, no washerman or barber could officiate for them under pain of fine and imprisonment; nor were they allowed to return to society till they were supposed to have made due atonement for the offences they had committed.

We are of opinion that the renewal of this system, with some modifications under the controul of the magistrates, would tend to improve very considerably the moral character of the inhabitants throughout the country.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

DACCA COURT of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Bird, Crisp, Findale and J. Graham; 9 June 1802.

We are concerned to say, that the moral character of the bulk of the natives, in this part of the country, is at a very low ebb. They have gained much in knowledge from their intercourse with Europeans, and from their observation of our systems of government; but, far from improving in their moral character, they appear to have become, if possible, more mischievous in their vices than they were before. Indeed we have reason to believe that the inculcating of moral precepts, forms no part of the education of the rising generation.

* * *

We see none, but an interference in the education of the rising race, and which we imagine might be effected by the establishment of public schools, under regulations to be framed for the purpose; the expense to be defrayed by a trifling tax on all bauzey zumeen, or rent-free lands, the produce of which, either from the terms of the grant, as expressed in the deed of conveyance, or from the nature and denomination of it, should be assignable to religious or charitable uses.

We do not conceive that a tax of this kind, would at all militate with any of the declarations or provisions contained in Regulation XIX of 1793, and when specifically levied for, and appropriated to, so great and beneficial a public use, as the one suggested, we can see in it no just cause of complaint to the grant holders, on whom individually the tax need not, as we apprehend, be at all heavy or oppressive.

Some such measure as this, though it must be expected to be slow in its operation, we should hope would be effectual; and we shall only add, that one of the grand objects of the managers of such an institution, should be, to instil into the minds of the youth committed to their care, not only the avoidance of evil actions, but an abhorrence of the society of criminal or bad men.

At present a Hindoo, whatever be his class, and a village Mahomedan, is liable to suffer excommunication for the most trifling error in conduct, or even accident in regard to his food or person; but if he has committed perjury, gang robbery, or any other infamous or atrocious crime, his society

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

ciety is by no means shunned; it is too often indeed courted by the better sort, as well as by the lowest ranks of the inhabitants of his neighbourhood. Fear, it may be said, will sometimes operate to give a desperate villain a place in society, which he otherwise might not hold; but this readiness of communication with persons of infamous character, to which we allude, is something more than the effect of fear. It is, we rather imagine, both the consequence and the cause of a total and general want of moral feeling; and the most likely means of checking it, that we know of, would be, to establish it (if possible) as a principle with the rising generation, that any person, (however innocent he be in his own conduct) voluntarily associating with another of infamous character, should be considered as contaminated, and be reduced to the condition of an outcast.

Some further thoughts, not unconnected with this subject, were addressed to the late Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, in a letter * from our second judge, under date the 3d July 1800, regarding the proposition for employing the convicts in working mines; and as on a full consideration we concur in the sentiments expressed therein, we beg leave to give an extract of the letter containing them in No. 5 of the Appendix.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Dacca, Mr. Melville; 9 December 1801.

The Inhabitants of Bengal, in general, have that excessive feebleness of mind, which far from resisting, appears to foster the baser passions, and in the criminal indulgence of which, every moral principle seems to be forgotten; but I must admit that the Inhabitants of Dacca are submissive to authority; and that in this city, crimes of enormity are not at present prevalent; however, such of the inhabitants as can afford to be expensive, are in general dissolute; but this looseness in their manners, I am informed, is a recent acquirement, and they date the acquisition at a period of sixteen years ago, when the Nabob Saadut Ally, the present visier, accompanied by a train of profligate citizens of Lucknow, paid a visit to the Dacca Nabob; and I have been told, that the followers of this prince passed a period of four months in this city, in the most profligate manner. However, if improvement in the general moral character of the inhabitants of this city, may be inferred from a general decrease in the number of persons committed for trial, and particularly in an astonishing decrease in the number charged with the more atrocious crimes of murder and robbery, then the accompanying Paper marked A, will exhibit this to have been the case within these last twelve months, viz. the period between the 1st November 1800, and the 31st of October 1801. I am convinced the inhabitants of this city do consider their rights and property well protected by the present constitution of the country. (See Appendix, No. 3. p. 19.)

Two public Professors of Law in the pay of Government, on the former footing, as already mentioned; a Wyer, or Preacher or public Lecturer on morals, receiving (as heretofore) a salary from Government; authority and great encouragement given for the adjustment of petty disputes and quarrels, through the means of the Punche or Punchauts of the lower ranks, both of Hindoos and Mahomedans.

MAGISTRATE of Backergunge, Mr. Wintle; 7 January 1802.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

The general moral character of the Inhabitants of this District (if I may be allowed to use the expression) is at the lowest pitch of infamy, and very few exceptions indeed to this character are to be found. There is no species of fraud or villany the higher classes will not be guilty of, and to these crimes, in the lower classes, may be added murder, robbery, theft, wounding, &c. on the slightest occasion. In fact, it is hardly going too far, in asserting that the whole of the inhabitants of this District are decoits; for the lower classes in general, must in a great measure support themselves in that manner, as few of them really work at trades, or cultivate sufficient lands for their maintenance; and the zemindars and talookdars, with very few exceptions, undoubtedly entertain and protect decoits secretly, who are the principal actors in all affrays between the farmer, respecting disputed lands, boundaries, &c. I fear the system of law established by the British Government, has not had much effect in improving their moral character. Fear is the only passion that can operate to any purpose with the natives of this part of the country. They may be restrained from committing crimes from the dread of punishment, but I apprehend that no precept or example will ever induce them to be in love with virtue or honesty, from their *purity* only. Strict justice and rigorous laws can alone keep them in order.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

I should utterly despair of any improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants of this District, from any measures that I or any other person could recommend; as I have before observed, that I do not think either precept or example can have any effect on their depraved dispositions. All the improvement that can be expected from them, must arise from the activity and uprightness of the magistrate, in apprehending and bringing the criminal and guilty to impartial punishment; his alertness and integrity can only operate any change for the better.

MAGISTRATE of Tipperah, Mr. J. Elliot; 25 April 1802.

The moral character of the Inhabitants in this District, is much to be deplored. The cheap rate of living, the independence and security they have acquired in their property, by the system adopted by Government, instead of inclining them to virtue and probity, has rather conduced to indolence; and if by any mode they can avoid the payment of their due, or in families, if there be any opening for litigation, it is incredible the extent to which they will carry their enmity. The exceptions in this respect are but few, on the proportion of the inhabitants. And the knavery in the revenues, before the 7th Regulation took place, as much on the part of the zemindars as the ryots, was incredible, but summary justice has most astonishingly checked it; and it would be the same in the commercial line, were the like measures adopted; and strongly evinces the absolute necessity of speedy and summary justice in the first instance, to compel them to be just, as well the necessity of establishing the rates of labour, to strike at the root of this evil, with respect to the lower class in particular, whose insolence can only be broke through by making their labour and hire in the proportionate rate of the purchase of the commodities of life.

The general conversation I have had with various individuals on this subject, strongly induces me to urge the propriety of some measures being adopted, so as to fix the rate of labour; for the trade of this country has evidently suffered from this evil. And no

The improvement of the moral character of the Inhabitants in this District, in my mind, greatly depends on the power vested in the Magistrate, and the Cauzee Establishment being put on a more eligible footing, as the greatest portion of the inhabitants in this Zillah are Mussulmen: I judge this from past experience, for since I have pointed out to the darogahs, that it is not only their duty to apprehend on complaint, but act instantly on a knowledge of any criminal act, particularly to prevent when they hear of any affrays likely to commence, as prior to my giving this order, petty crimes and affrays were very frequent, particularly the latter, and since, much suppressed; more especially, by my declaring that every head of a village is answerable for all criminal acts being reported to the darogah, the good effect of which now is, that I have an immediate knowledge of all Mofussil occurrences, and to this I principally consider, as I have before said, murder being greatly suppressed. And I am well aware that it is only from a dread of my taking up all causes through the Vackeel of Government, where the parties from interested motives avoid coming forward, that they do not proceed in their animosity to acts of violence, as their dispositions in general are of the worst kind, from their extreme ignorance, and their proneness to acquire, by knavish conduct, any property whatever.

The cauzees of this Zillah, are not men to give that respect to the office, that would

tend

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

no man can now set down to execute a job within a fixed and given time, from the cheap rate of subsistence compared with the price of labour, for few men will work after they have acquired a certain sum; as for example, a month's labour is a subsistence to him for three months, consequently he will be idle two, to the great loss of the harvest of the country; for it is no uncommon thing to see the paddy lying on the ground to rot or be destroyed by the cattle, from the rate of labour being too high to enable the cultivator to gather it in, without being a loser from the then rate of the market; the effect is such, that the cloth manufacture is presumed to have fallen off from this very circumstance, at least it is the general observation of those in this line of trade, who certainly have had the best opportunities of forming an opinion on this subject; and it has been remarked, that in time of scarcity, cloths are to be had in plenty, which I consider as a very evident proof that the rates of labour are by far too high, and ought to be under some controul and regulation by the magistrate.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

tend to improve the morals of the people they ought in fact to set the example; of course their situation should be such as to make them independent and respected; and moreover, none ought to be employed but those who are well educated; they should certainly be men competent to instruct and advise, and should be made to reside at a fixed spot, which is far from the case in this zillah: they are here only considered as a convenience to make attachments, and as a testifier of deeds, and by no means are considered in the light of Priests, their real character.

This I consider must ever be the case while their situation is as above pointed out, with the office of cauzee; to give it that respectability, and render it of use and beneficial to the morals of the people, there should be an established place of residence, the property of Government, yielding an income at least sufficient to maintain him with that decency suitable to the character of a priest; and regular fees should be established for his attending at religious ceremonies; and those permitted to act under him, should in all cases be confirmed by the magistrate, and obtain their sunnud from him; whereas at present, his delegates are a set of the most stupid, illiterate beings that possibly could be imagined; and ere men are employed as cauzees, it should be well ascertained that he is qualified for the office by education, and by their moral character competent to instruct and advise.

Their place of residence should be an established school; and were it to be made an act of Government that no person but a cauzee, or his authorized delegates, should act as preceptors or tutors, I have every reason to suppose that it would tend greatly to establish a system of real and useful education, which at this moment does not in any degree exist, and is much wanted; and I am certain the morals of the people never can be improved, without some system of this nature be established, both for Mussulmen and Hindoos.

MAGISTRATE of Sylhet, Mr. Roberts; 1 May 1802.

I am of opinion the general character of the natives, I mean the lower class, including the petty talookdars in this District, to be extremely profligate and immoral: their thoughts seem bent on defrauding their neighbours by hook or by crook; whilst others devote themselves to every species of sensuality or voluptuousness. I am induced however to believe, that they are not so bad as they were under the Mogul Government, and may be considered improving, though the progress is slow.

General knowledge, which may be considered as a principal, if not the only source for the improvement of morals, must be confined amongst the lower class of natives, whilst they remain so illiterate, and have so few books that can tend to improve or enlarge the ideas of the mind. I certainly think that it would be beneficial to erect seminaries or schools in each Pergunnah, to be superintended by the cauzy over the Mussulmen, and some respectable brahmin over the Hindoos; two days should be appropriated for the tuition of youth, and one for the perusal of the Regulations of Government, so that every person who wished it, might attend and become acquainted with the laws enacted by the rulers of the British kingdoms.

MAGISTRATE of Momensing, Mr. J. Stracey; 29 January 1802.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

I arrived in this District in May 1800. What the moral character of the inhabitants was, antecedent to the present system for the administration of the laws, I must of course be considerably in the dark, and unable to state correctly, whether it is improved or otherwise; and the opportunities I have of observing it, being from the business which comes before me, are probably the most unfavourable; judging, however, from that, I am almost doubtful whether they possess any qualities that entitle them to an opinion of their being guided by any moral rule whatever. Some of the Hindoos are tolerably rigid in the execution of the external forms prescribed by their religion; but this, excepting with Rajah Reije Sing and one or two others, is merely ostentation. The zemindars in general, are merely cyphers, and their agents and managers, are men not of the best of characters, but appear to be prized by their ability in committing acts of chicanery towards their masters or the riots of their zemindary. The lower sort are extremely ignorant, but seem to be actuated by the same principles as the managers, as far as their abilities will admit, and in their disputes with each other extremely violent, so as not unfrequently, for the most trivial cause, to commit manslaughter or other enormity.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

Unless the system of education of children is totally changed, I do not think that any measures can be adopted that will tend to the improvement of the moral character of the natives: this, I conceive, they will in the course of time effect themselves, as they become better acquainted with their own rights, and the wisdom and mildness of the British Government, and the advantages of a liberal and good education.

MAGISTRATE of Chittagong, Mr. Malony; 27 March 1802.

Nothing can be worse, in my opinion, than the moral character of the inhabitants of this District; and I believe the inhabitants in general have become more depraved under the system established by the British Government. Instead of turning to fair advantage the laws and privileges enacted and granted them by the English, their whole study has been, and is, how they shall avail themselves of these laws and privileges, either to exact more than they have a right to, or evade the payment of just dues, and to over-reach each other on every occasion.

The vigorous(a) measure recommended by me, in my answer to the 33d Interrogatory, severe as it may appear, is the only one that occurs to me as calculated to regulate the moral conduct of the natives of this District; and I believe ages must pass away, before this or any other will be found effectual.

MAGISTRATE of Dacca Jelalpore, Mr. Paterson; 28 July 1802.

I have already expressed my opinion of the general character of the inhabitants, in my report on the Police, transmitted to the President and Members of Police Committee, on the 30th August 1790, and have detailed what I conceive to be the causes of that depravity: I beg leave therefore, in answer to this part of the interrogatories, to subjoin an extract*. I am not of opinion that hitherto the system established by the British Government has had any perceptible effect upon the morals of the inhabitants, which may arise from the difficulty of fitting those laws to a people blinded by prejudices, and enslaved by custom, and with whom low cunning, artifice, and intrigue, hold the place of merit, genius, and ability.

* Vide Appendix, No. 4. p. 20.

To answer this Interrogatory satisfactorily, is no easy matter. To effect this gradual reform of the morals of a nation so blinded by prejudices, and so infatuated by custom, many and great are the changes which must take place; but above all, a total change in the system of education, amongst those who have any education at all; and, as the great mass of the lower ranks have literally none, I think it would have a great influence upon them, if vice and crime made the offenders subject to degradation in, or total loss of cast, and the members of the Punchaut liable to the penalty of a fine, if they conceal or protect the offender, or do not give immediate information to the magistrate, or nearest tannadar.

It is at the earliest period of life that the foundations of virtue and vice are laid in the mind. While the heart is susceptible of impressions

(a) I would recommend transportation as the punishment of perjury.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

pressions of emulation and shame, it is the time to check and controul those passions, which increase with age, and are ripened into vice and crime by indulgence.

The education of the natives is the reverse of this; it is not only in general neglected at that early period, but the seeds of vice are sown, and it depends upon the disposition of the child only, to bias him in his preference of any one in particular.

In many private entertainments, and in public Hindoo festivals, every species of gross obscenity is exhibited in the presence of parents and children: the influence of this upon the young mind needs not be pointed out; it will account in a great measure for that prevailing depravity of manners which characterises the present race of natives.

I am told that these exhibitions were not so universal formerly as they are at present, but that the low Hindoos of Calcutta who had arrived at affluence encouraged and extended them, and that their example has spread them with rapidity throughout the provinces.

If boys be separated from their parents and put to school, before their minds have been completely warped; if principles of morality, and a sense of shame, be enforced at an early age, by the excitements of reward, and the dread of punishment; and if the Molovies and Brahmins can be induced to bring the influence of religion in aid of this great work, I think a gradual and permanent reformation might at no very great period be effected.

I am likewise of opinion that theatrical representations, under proper regulations, and the immediate controul of the Government, might be made an engine of reform for the public taste and manners.

The disposition of the people is peculiarly fitted for such exhibitions; and we know, from what has reached our times, that they must have been numerous and frequent at the period when Callidass wrote.

MOORSHEDABAD Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Pattle and Rocke; 26 January 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of our Division, seems in our opinion much the same as we have always known the moral character of the natives in general. Ignorance, and its concomitant gross superstition; an implicit faith in the efficacy of prayers, charms and magic, selfishness, low cunning, litigiousness, avarice, revenge, disregard to truth, and indolence, are the principal features to be traced. It does not strike us that the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country, can have any influence on the moral character of the inhabitants in general, either by way of improvement or otherwise.

The moral character of a nation can be improved by education only; all instruction is unattainable to the labouring poor, whose own necessities require the assistance of the children as soon as their tender limbs are capable of the smallest labour; with the middle class of tradesmen, artificers and shopkeepers, education ends at ten years of age, and never reaches further than reading, writing, (a scarcely legible hand, on a plantain leaf) and the simplest rules of arithmetic.

We are not prepared to suggest any measures, the adoption of which would, in our opinion, contribute progressively to improvement of a people thus circumstanced.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Moorshedabad, Mr. Sturt; 17 March 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of the city under my jurisdiction, differs very little from those I have observed, and experienced to be the moral character of the natives in general. I do not wish to introduce

The moral character of the city under my jurisdiction might be greatly improved, if education were more general at present; this is confined to the higher and middle class of tradesmen.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

introduce an opinion here, but what could be founded on more local information than I can possess from the very short period of my residence at the station, or where I could not render my remarks more perfect and authentic than I feel I am at present competent to do.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

MAGISTRATE of Rajshahy, Mr. C. Græme, jun.; 10 April 1802.

The period of my residence in the country, does not enable me to judge of the moral character of the natives in this District, at this period, comparatively with that of a more distant one; but from their morals at present, I conceive they must have been bad indeed, if they were ever worse, for I do not believe it is possible to meet with a set of men more addicted to crimes in general, and perjury in particular, than are the inhabitants of this District.

The natives of this District have so long been accustomed to iniquity, that I despair of ever seeing any improvement in their moral character; and I cannot suggest any measure, the adoption of which would tend to the accomplishment of so desirable an object.

MAGISTRATE of Boglepore, Mr. J Wintle; 31 May 1802.

The general moral character of the inhabitants of this Zillah, is far superior to that of the inhabitants of the eastern parts of Bengal. As far as I can learn or observe, the system of administration formed by the British Government, has had some influence in improving their moral character, but I cannot say exactly to what degree. In comparison to the people of Backergunge, the inhabitants of this Zillah, in general, are saints.

No measures occur to me, the adoption of which, would in my opinion contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants of this District, but what are liable to a variety of objections, and almost impossible to carry into execution. The nature of the people is so diametrically opposite to that of Europeans, that it is very difficult to suggest any measures that would improve them.

MAGISTRATE of Dinagepore, Mr. Burges; 15 January 1802.

I cannot take upon myself to say that the moral character of the inhabitants of this District has greatly improved by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws; but the little amelioration that may have taken place therein, is more to be attributed to the fear of transgressing the ordinances of Government, than any innate principles of virtue or morality in the inhabitants.

The moral character of the inhabitants of this District, I have one thought, (upon a due consideration of their habits, pursuits, and predominant dispositions to chicanery and low cunning, from youth to decrepitude) to be almost incorrigible. To infuse principles of honour and just dealing into such minds, if not a fruitless hope, would require much time and equal perseverance. Possibly the introduction of public schools for the education of a certain number of youth, in each town or city throughout the several Districts, might be attended with some success, the expense attending which, could be amply supplied from the resources of the numerous natives, who at present hold hakerage and other descriptions of rent-free tenures, their right to which is in general the flimsy one of prescription; for I have no hesitation in declaring, that I consider (with a very few exceptions) the whole of the grants for such tenures to be, if not altogether invalid, extremely doubtful. From the holders of such dubious tenures, Government might derive a considerable accession of revenue, allowing that they only took one fourth of the annual assets derived and enjoyed by the present indolent occupants, which they could easily afford, as their rent-free tenures are indisputably the best cultivated, most productive, and richest soil in the country, and must be allowed, by every competent revenue officer, to be a nuisance and detriment to the kerage or land bearing the public assembly, as all ryots flock to the holders of hackerage lands, for the purpose of procuring pottahs at a lower durbundy or assessment than the zemindars, and other descriptions

Answer to the 13th Interrogatory.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

descriptions of landholders paying revenue to Government, can possibly afford to grant, consistently with their public engagements. From such resources, assets might be yielded, fully adequate to defray the expense of the institution I have hinted at, and possibly furnish funds for other public works, such as bridges, wells, roads, &c. The milikdars, or holders of rent-free lands, are, I believe, the only description of people possessed of means, who are wholly exempted from contributing a portion of their income to the exigencies of the state that protects them in their rights, privileges, and immunities, in as great a degree, and to an equal extent, as its other subjects, who all contribute, in a greater or less degree, to its support. This consideration induces me to point out such milikdars, as proper objects for Government to direct their attention to, in the event of their wishing to augment their resources, as they are men who literally may be said to live upon the fat of the land, and have never as yet, since the establishment of the British Government, paid the smallest consideration for its protection, though I believe, during the Mogul Administration, they were not unfrequently assessed, either by orders, requisitions, fines, or presents, in common with others.

MAGISTRATE of Purnea, Mr. Thornhill; 19 December 1801.

If by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, be meant that established in 1793, it is evident the morals of the natives have not been improved, as is clearly shown by the progressive increase of trials for crimes of a heinous nature since that period.

An effective and vigilant police would contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants.

MAGISTRATE of Moorshedabad Zilla, Mr. J. Becher; 31 Dec. 1801.

I consider the general moral character of the inhabitants as very bad; I can scarcely name any virtue they may be said to possess; and I can enumerate many vices, such as avarice, revenge, disregard to truth, low cunning, want of humanity and of gratitude; they are besides grossly superstitious and extremely indolent; on the whole, however, I think the Hindoos are a better people than the Mussulmans. The system established has every tendency to the improvement of the moral character, but with so many vicious habits and prejudices to combat, it must operate very slowly, and therefore little effect can as yet be observed.

I have before said, that I consider the present system well calculated progressively to the improvement of the morals of the inhabitants. The establishment of schools would likewise tend to promote that object.

MAGISTRATE of Rungpore, Mr. Wordsworth; 15 April 1802.

My opinion regarding the general moral character of the inhabitants of this District, is, that they are for the most part extremely indolent, ignorant and superstitious, pusillanimous, ungrateful, and not uncommonly revengeful; but selfishness, low cunning, litigiousness, avarice, a total disregard to truth; and insensibility to shame, appear to be the most prominent features in their general character. Taught from their infancy to consider the acquisition of wealth as the chief object of life, and bred up in the lowest arts of chicane and dissimulation, imposture, fraud

In the supposition that education alone forms the true basis of all improvements in morals, no measure occurs to me so likely to contribute progressively to the improvement of the moral character of the natives of this District, as the institution of public schools under the auspices of Government, in which the higher classes might receive such an education as may be thought best calculated to instil virtue and produce a beneficial influence on their habits and principles. But what species of encouragement, on the part of Government, would

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

fraud and deception, seem to be considered by them as meritorious accomplishments, in the exercise of which they are indefatigable, where there is any prospect of gratifying the passions of avarice or revenge with success and impunity. Hence results that reciprocal distrust which exists among the individuals of every tribe and even family, and which is not to be exceeded among any people. At the same time it must be admitted that they in general possess a dutiful affection for their parents, which stimulates them to use every necessary exertion for their support, when age or other circumstances render them incapable of providing for themselves; nor among their good qualities should their sobriety, the happy effects of a religious principle, pass unnoticed. Spirituous liquors are never used by the higher classes, and among the lower, the vice of drunkenness much more rarely occurs than could possibly be expected, considering the low price of arrack, and the facility with which it can at all times be procured. It does not appear to me that the moral character of the inhabitants in general has been improved, or otherwise, by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country; nor do I think the lenieney of the British Government at all calculated to meliorate the moral character of men so prone to vice, and ready to take advantage of every species of liberty granted them.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

be necessary to induce the more respectable natives to admit of their sons being educated in so public a manner, I cannot pretend to say; neither am I at present prepared to suggest such rules and regulations as would be best calculated to give effect and ensure success to the institution of such public seminaries. All the lower, and indeed the middle classes of inhabitants are so circumstanced, as, in my opinion, to preclude the possibility of any great number from among them ever acquiring the kind of education proposed.

PATNA Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Keating, and Archibald Seaton; 19 November 1801.

We are not prepared to state, with certainty, the effect which the British system of administering the laws, and conducting the internal government of the country, has had upon the moral character of the inhabitants of these provinces. We think it however fair to suppose, that the general purity of the system, and the difficulty of attaining proper ends by unworthy means, must in time improve their moral character, and teach them to convert practices of low cunning and intrigue, to habits of honest industry and exertion. To their conviction of the impartial administration of the criminal law, since the commencement of the present system in 1793, it is perhaps to be attributed, that violent breaches of the peace (such as gang robberies) take place much less frequently now than formerly, (that is, than previously to 1793.)

It is not to be expected that the moral character of the lower classes of the inhabitants can be improved by the operation of any of those finer impulses which actuate liberal or enlightened minds. We are rather of opinion that the probability of detection, and the certainty of punishment if detected, will be found the most effectual means of progressively improving their moral character, by gradually weaning them from bad habits. As the *prevention* of crimes is an object still more important than their *detection*; and as idleness and want of employment are the principal promoters of vice; we are of opinion that the encouragement of whatever might tend to diminish these, would be attended with beneficial consequences. Such, for example, would be the establishment of schools for teaching the lower or middle classes whatever is practically useful towards procuring a livelihood, and the endeavouring to give employment to all classes of men who are willing to be industrious.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Patna, Mr. S. Douglas; 13 May 1802.

The moral character of the inhabitants, is very far from being good, nor does it seem to be in a state of improvement, but rather the contrary. Drunkenness, a vice which was formerly almost unknown, now prevails in a very shocking degree. House-breaking, robberies, and thefts, which were formerly confined to a certain description of persons, are now committed by men whose casts and situation

Exclusive of the regulations for the suppression of crimes, which I have stated in my answer to the 31st question, no other measures occur to me at present, which would contribute to the improvement of the morals of the inhabitants.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

situation in life should seem to preclude them from being guilty of these crimes. The inhabitants appear to be losing gradually their veneration for many parts of their religion. There is some radical defect in their religion and education, the bad effect of which can only be counteracted by the severity of the laws, which are at present administered in too lenient a manner, I think.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

MAGISTRATE of Sarun, Mr. Boddam; 16 December 1801.

The inhabitants of Sircar Sarun have never been remarkable for the goodness of their morals; on the contrary, they have been proverbial throughout the rest of the Behar Province. During the native government, the aumils were obliged to maintain a considerable armed force, to support their own authority, and to prevent the zemindars plundering each other. Since the British Government has been established, very few disturbances or open acts of violence have taken place, especially since the conclusion of the Decennial Settlement, when every man has been confirmed in his rights. The morals of the lower classes in general certainly are not better than they were in former times, for the crimes of robbery, housebreaking, forgery, and perjury, have increased in a great degree.

If an efficient code of laws, for the trial and punishment of criminals, were to be established, it would, in my opinion, greatly contribute to the improvement of the moral character of the natives of the British dominions in India, by putting a stop to a number of crimes, to the punishment of which the Mussulman law is inadequate. The suppression, also, of a number of the stills and shops for the sale of spirituous liquors, with a considerable addition to the tax now levied, by rendering that pernicious article much dearer than it is at present, would undoubtedly be of great service. Severe examples should also be made of every person who either evades or acts contrary to the restrictions inserted in his licence.

MAGISTRATE of Zilla Behar, Mr. N. Tufton; 9 December 1801.

That it is very low; but this I ascribe to want of tuition in the bulk of the people, and to bad examples set them by their superiors. I cannot say I have discovered any improvement; but I have no doubt they would improve, if the Regulations could be executed as well as they ought to be.

I know of none better than prompt execution of the laws, unless, what may be deemed impracticable by some, and romantic by others, a system of public instruction could be devised. It is, I believe, universally admitted, that Christians are superior to Mahomedans, Hindoos, or other Pagans, and that Protestants are, again, superior to Catholics; and, if I am not mistaken, this arises principally from their being instructed in their duties in a language which they understand. The poverty of the people is a bar to every thing, and Government cannot assist them so much as might be wished. I beg leave to observe, that it would not be a bad measure, to declare that Sunday shall be considered a day of rest, and work prohibited on that day, as in England, with certain exceptions. It would be attended with great advantages, if a Mahomedan and Hindoo, properly qualified to instruct the people, were appointed in the towns and villages, to read lectures on morality every Sunday, in the common language of the country, and to keep a day-school, for reading, writing, accounts, and moral instruction, for all the young men in the place. Their pay to be settled by Government, by an easy assessment on the people. Where villages are too small, one teacher of each persuasion may serve for two, three, or more. Sunday will be considered sacred by the Hindoos, nor is there any thing which can hurt the feelings or prejudices of the Mahomedans. The knowledge taught should be practical and easy, and no doubt, many pious and learned natives would supply Government with epitomes of moral doctrine for the use of the people. But the work would not be immediately useful, as it would be chiefly on the young that it would produce salutary effects.

MAGISTRATE of Shahabad, Mr. G. Webb; 11 December 1801.

Answer to the 15th Interrogatory.

I have a very bad opinion of the moral character of the inhabitants of this District: their moral character does not appear to have been affected by the system esablished by the British Government.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

No measures occur to me; Government can only regulate the moral character of its native subjects, by using the advantage it has in the politic establishment of casts; by supporting with its authority the privileges of each, till time shall have enabled it to regulate the higher orders, and use them as agents, to instil principles of good faith and honesty into the mass of the people.

MAGISTRATE of Ramghur, Mr. W. T. Smith; 21 December 1801.

Little morality of character can be expected from a people inhabiting so wild and uncivilized a country as this; but I have every reason to hope, that it may yet be improved by the system established by the British Government for the administration of the law.

As yet time has made no visible progress in the improvement of the moral character of the natives of this District, though it has been under the authority of the honourable Company one-and-thirty years; it is, however, impossible to say what time may do, when a regular perseverance is pursued by Government, in attempting to make men sensible of their errors and defects; but I trust it will be admitted, that it must require a long period to impress a people with the sentiments of morality, who are yet obscured in the dark abyss of barbarism, prejudice and ignorance.

MAGISTRATE of Tirhoot. Mr. Arbuthnot; 22 December 1801.

I must confess myself at a loss to give any decided opinion on the moral character of the inhabitants of this District. The natives are, I believe, from nature and education, addicted to intrigue and cunning; but the wise and humane system established by the British Government for the administration of the laws, and for the conduct of the internal administration of the country, will no doubt, in time, have due effect, and tend to the improvement of their morals and general character.

I confess I am not prepared to offer any satisfactory answer to this question. The improvement of the moral character of men whose whole lives have been one continued scene of cunning and low intrigue, can I imagine only be brought about by the dread and fear of punishment; and the vesting of greater powers in the magistrates, would, I have no doubt, in the course of time, contribute greatly to the attainment of this most desirable object.

BENARES Court of Appeal and Circuit, Messrs. Neave and Treves; 13 January 1802.

We believe the general moral character of the inhabitants of this Zemindarry to be good; and this opinion is founded on a comparative review of the trials on the circuit, and the mass of people over which our jurisdiction extends. The natural consequence of a well-established system of government, must be the improvement of the moral character of the inhabitants.

We are not prepared to propose any new measures which would, in our opinion, contribute progressively to improve the moral character of the inhabitants of our Division. We conceive an adherence generally to the present system of administration, will have that effect.

MAGISTRATE of the City of Benares, Mr. ; 17 December 1801.

There does not appear to be any obvious change in the moral character of the natives. Moral instruction in their infancy, is just as much neglected as formerly; the only difference arises from the change of government. The power of by violence preying upon the unprotected, is now checked.

I am not prepared to propose any direct mode for effecting this purpose.

MAGISTRATE of Juanpore, Mr. A. Willand; 17 December 1801.

Of the moral character of the inhabitants of this country, little can be said, as their faith and good-will towards man, is guided between the extremes of personal interest and danger. The point diverging farthest from either, may be considered their indifference

No new measures are likely, in my opinion, to improve the morals of the inhabitants. The just administration of the laws already instituted, and the introduction of a well-connected efficient Police, are all, I imagine, that can be necessary.

Answer to the 13th Interrogatory.

ference, from which they swerve, as interest or fear directs. Their religion inculcates universal charity; but all heavenly inspiration and belief, are so entirely superseded by their forms and ceremonies, that their particular acts, and general conduct, seem more to arise from artificial effects, than nature. Their behaviour to their families, relations, friends, and acquaintance, is guided entirely by rule, and their grief and joy are measured as much as possible by the same standard. Wantonly, they may not be inclined to destroy the life of another, but the smallest incentive, free of risk, will induce them to do it, as well as yield their own. When they are guilty of the crime of murder, their constant answer is, that it was their destiny. They are not willing to acknowledge what was their motive. However, as what they do acknowledge serves as no excuse, at present the example of their punishment will probably tend in time to put a stop to their ready commission of crimes, both of this and every other kind. The principle of our doing good to others, as we would that others should be guided in this conduct to us, is not known among them; and their virtue, arising from the fulfilment of their duty, in the expectation of its being consistent with the will of the Deity, I have never in any instance discovered. I have observed, however, some possessed of abilities qualified to rise to eminence in other countries, but a moral, virtuous man, I have never met with among them. Under this experience, I am of opinion, the just administration of the system of laws established by the British Government, to prevent and punish crimes and offences, will go far towards establishing the morals of the inhabitants, but as yet, sufficient time has not expired since their institution, to occasion any prominent change in their character, in consequence of them.

Answer to the 35th Interrogatory.

MAGISTRATE of Mirzapore, Mr. R. Ahmuty; 9 December 1801.

The inhabitants of Zillah Mirzapore, do not seem to differ much in their general character from those of other districts in these provinces; however, they are more prone to violence than the inhabitants of Bengal, and less disposed to vice. The system established by the British Government, checks violence, and consequently tends to the general improvement of the moral character of the people.

I am not at present prepared to reply to this quere.

Appendix, No. 1.

Extract from a LETTER from Mr. Crisp to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut; dated 3d July 1800.

IN concluding this Address, I shall beg leave to submit a few remarks on another subject, (not unconnected, however, with the one I have been treating upon,) the importance of which, appears to me to give it a particular claim to the consideration of Government, I mean the disposal of the children of the convicts.

The unfortunate beings, from having a free intercourse with their miserable (though seldom contrite) parents in prison, become habituated to every species of wickedness; and imbibing the seeds of vice in their earliest days, they seldom fail, when grown up, to be as bad as their fathers were before them.

It is melancholy to observe, what great numbers of the persons tried by our courts for robbery, are married men, and fathers of families; and who have not the excuse of indigence, to plead in extenuation of their crimes.

This state of things is very contrary, I believe, to what is the case in Europe. In Europe, however, the profession of a robber is not only dreaded, but his person is shunned, unless by those who are directly or indirectly concerned with him; home he may be said to have none; and it is from the obscure haunts of cities or towns, that he generally issues forth: whereas here, though robbers are dreaded, they are far from being shunned. They have homes, families, often lands and cattle, and are not only associated with, but are frequently men of influence in the villages in which they reside. In short, the disgrace and abhorrence which attend the profession in Europe, are not felt here; and that it is not so (unwilling as I feel to cast so harsh a reflection on a whole people) must, in my opinion, be ascribed to the excessive and general depravity of morals, which long observation and acquaintance with them, tell me, pervades almost all ranks of the natives of Bengal,—a depravity, the source of which must be looked for in the corruption which has taken place in their religious principles.

This observation will, in my opinion, apply equally to Mahomedans and Hindoos, the former of whom (I speak here of the lower classes only) have evidently adopted many of the worst parts of the Hindoo idolatry. The robbers, indeed, of both casts, are not only equally unrestrained and unaffected by the terrors of conscience, but actually sanctify their abominable deeds, by the observance of religious rites, consisting of invocations and offerings to the goddess Cali, whom they both of them believe, or affect to believe, propitious to their cruel and cowardly enterprises.

That the blood of human victims is no longer shed at these offerings, I firmly believe may be attributed to the introduction of the present system of police, which, with all its defects, is perfection, compared with that which preceded it. And, as progressive improvement in this system shall go on in shutting still closer the avenues of escape, and in deterring men from the commission of crimes, by not only ensuring punishment, but by making the guilty feel that punishment in its utmost severity, it may reasonably be expected, that in a few years more, the inhabitants of these Provinces will enjoy, in a large degree, the blessing of security in their persons and property. But to lay the axe to the root of the evil, would probably be to produce a total change in the system of education in this country, a measure of infinite difficulty; and which, from the obstacles which oppose its execution, must even, if attempted, be very tardy in its operation.

As a step, however, towards such a plan, as well as immediately to rescue one class of beings from the general contagion, and which, of itself, may have some happy effect towards the attainment of the great object of police, I recommend that Government assume a right, which I think cannot be questioned, of disposing of the children of convicts, in such manner as to prevent them (with such exceptions and qualifications as may be found requisite) from having any intercourse with their degraded parents, until they arrive at a certain age, and on a plan which, under the direction of proper guardians and overseers, shall ensure a probability of their being brought up in the paths of righteousness (whatever be their religion) and in habits of industry, which will enable them to gain an honest livelihood when arrived at years of discretion.

Appendix, No. 2.

PAPER MARKED A.

(Copy.)—List of COMMITMENTS for Trial before the Court of Circuit in the city of Dacca; from the month of April 1793, to the 31st October 1801;—specifying the number of Persons tried for each particular Crime, within particular specified periods of the above-mentioned time.

	Number of Persons tried for Murder.	Perjury.	Robbery.	Burglary.	Arson.	Theft.	Rape.	Frauds.	Receiver of Stolen Goods.	Plundering and Assaulting, and breaking the Peace.	Forgery.	Total Persons.
From April 1793, to June 1794 - - - -	8	6	-	1	1	15	-	5	3	4	-	43
From June 1794, to June 1795 - - - -	9	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	14
From July 1795, to October 1796 - - - -	4	5	-	-	-	50	-	-	4	5	2	70
From October 1796, to 13th December 1797 - -	1	10	-	-	-	46	2	-	5	5	8	77
From 14th December 1797, to December 1798 -	-	6	8	-	1	42	-	3	6	4	1	71
From 1st January to 1st November 1799 - - -	2	6	18	-	-	43	1	2	3	10	1	86
From 1st November 1799, to 1st November 1800 -	6	11	9	-	1	39	-	1	3	8	-	78
From 1st November 1800, to November 1801 - -	1	8	-	-	2	16	-	6	5	4	-	42

True Copy. (Signed) *J. Melville,*
Magistrate.

Appendix, No. 3.

DACCA, 21st December 1801.

Sir,

IN elucidation of the measures recommended by me, and in continuation of my answer to paragraph 33[d] of the queries received with your letter of the 29th October last, I wish to add, that the lectures of the moralist it may be thought will be little attended to, and the love of learning will act upon the comparatively few only, and therefore that it is visionary to expect any general effect from such partial causes; and I can only in answer say, that from the known disposition of the natives, it may with certainty be presumed, that such lectures will be crowdedly attended, and it may reasonably be hoped, with advantage to the auditors; and if it is matter of policy, the having such possessors servants of Government, my opinion is, that independent of that policy, the establishment of a lecturer on morals in cities, will become an institution productive of general good; and though it be true that leisure and independence are requisite in the cultivating a taste for letters, and that these advantages do not fall to the lot of many, yet, in general, the higher ranks of the Mahomedans express great regret at the want of proper seminaries and opportunities to render their children learned men. They say, it was part of the school discipline, to make the scholars live on the most simple frugal repasts, and that after having learned the rudiments or first principles of the sciences, the school discipline was succeeded by close application in retirement; and that this system of education had great effect on the moral characters.

It is not to be doubted, that in this country, the acknowledged possessors of superior learning receive almost universal homage; and with the people, it is an established sentiment, that the most learned men are the least dissipated as well as most virtuous; and in such case, the effect of the example of virtue in such men, on those of inferior condition, will perhaps be found to be much greater, and more widely extended, than might at first be imagined.

But

But as to the smaller schools, when boys are taught to read and write the Persian and Bengal languages, these require no support from Government; there will always be a sufficient number of these schools, and indeed it will perhaps be thought, that there may be too many, when it is recollected, that the poor possessor (if a Hindoo) of this acquirement, becomes thereby, according to the established opinion in Bengal, so much exalted, that it would be a degradation to him to be employed in any mechanical art, or even to touch the plough.

I have said, that authority and great encouragement should be given to procure an adjustment of petty disputes and quarrels, through the means of punchauts: this mode of arbitration, for in the present sense, it is nothing more, was formerly almost universally practised, and it has not only the sanction of established usage in its favour, but the members of such tribunals, being, as it were, pointed out for the office, by their established characters, and by the acknowledged sentiment of the whole of their society, the decision is at once acquiesced in, and becomes happily unquestioned. But to estimate fairly the great advantage to be derived from this mode of adjusting disputes and allaying animosities, it must not be disguised, it cannot have escaped the observation of all who have had an opportunity to remark it, that litigation in petty disputes, as at present practised, is a source of general unhappiness, the parent of multiplied crimes.

The religion of the Hindoo, while it strongly enjoins marriage as a sacred duty, as strongly reprobates as a criminal, the person who marries before his elder brother or sister; and their laws ordain a division nearly equal amongst the sons of a family, should they separate, of all the property, real as well as personal. It would seem then, as if self interest and religious tenets had been intended to act as instruments to prevent the separation of brothers, and to promote the happy practice of their living together on a joint common stock; but the excessive feebleness of mind of the inhabitants of Bengal, renders them easily irritated, and unable of themselves to resist the first impulse of the baser passions of malice and mean revenge; and unhappily they find, in the constitution of our courts, an instant means of gratifying the first impulse of their own passion, and of provoking the sharp resentment of their adversary; because there is an imbibed sentiment, as well as feeling, that disgrace is incurred, on being laid hold on by a peon, and brought before a court; and if the parties happen to be brothers, which is frequently the case, a separation will ensue, and as one provocation leads to another, the most trifling occasion may have thus become a certain means of bringing unhappiness to a whole family, and not unlikely to be the source of the commission of many crimes.

The natives however, though thus the spirit of passion, and fond of litigation, when the case is their own, are in their sentiments adverse to the principle of litigation, and strongly inclined to the appeasing of differences between others.

I have heard some persons object to punchauts, because they have known of unlawful combinations under that name, but this, I should observe to them, is speaking of a different matter, and a magistrate would surely not do his duty, who did not prevent such combinations; besides, the very circumstance of giving a declared authority to punchauts in a particular character, in prescribed cases, is perhaps a tacit interdiction of their authority in others. I will now conclude, by observing, that amongst the lower ranks, the greatest portions, both of industry and virtue, will assuredly be found with those, where the established rules and authorities of their tribes are most respected.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

J. Dowdeswell, esq.
Secr to the Govt.
Rev. and Pub. Departt.

Your obedient, humble servant,
Melville, Magistrate.

Appendix, No. 4.

Extract Paragraphs of a LETTER addressed to the President, &c. Members of the Police Committee, on the 30th August 1799.

Para. 2. TO give the Board a true account of the Police of this District, it is necessary, in the first place, to make them acquainted with the manners and morals of the people, especially the lower sort.

3. As a picture of human degradation and depravity, can only give pain to a reflecting mind, I shall be as brief as possible, consistent with the necessity of furnishing the required information.

4. Their minds are totally uncultivated: of the duties of morality, they have no idea: they possess in a great degree that low cunning, which so generally accompanies depravity of heart: they are indolent, and grossly sensual: they are cowardly, insolent, and abject: they have superstition, without a sense of religion; and, in short, they have all the vices of savage life, without any of its virtues. If we look a step higher, we find the same total

want

want of principles, with more refined cunning, no attachment but what centers in self, for the ties of relationship seem in general only to render inveteracy more inveterate.

5. I do not mean to say, that these people are in that state of ignorance, as not to know the difference of good and bad conduct, and that they ought to practise one and avoid the other; but it is the total want of that moral instruction, which impresses the young mind with a dread and shame of doing evil, and which encourages them to acts of propriety, that fear of the superintendence of a Deity, which every religion professes to have for its object, and which ought to influence their conduct through life. In all ages there have been abandoned profligate characters, who have committed depredations on the public, and their numbers have been greater or less, according to the wisdom or weakness of the Government.

6. Under the Hindoo dominion, the ranks and professions of men were classed into thirty-six casts, and the individual of each, was obliged to learn and follow the profession of their ancestors: by this establishment, each individual of a cast, had the means of support in his own profession. These casts were under the direction of their pundits, and the punchaut, or general assembly of the cast, used to examine the conduct of the members of their society, and the consequence of their censure, was sometimes a total exclusion of the guilty individual from the community.

7. No Bramin was supported by the public, who was unlearned, or who did not contribute his assistance in forming the minds of the lower classes, and teaching them morality, and the duties enjoined by laws: under such an establishment for the instruction of the lower classes, it was not difficult to form an efficient police.

8. But the cruel reverse, which the invasion of the unprincipled and bigoted Mussulman introduced, may account for the wide torrent of corruption that has overflowed this country.

9. They considered the conquered Hindoos as infidels, and treated them with unrelenting persecution and cruelty: they thought, or affected to think, that every injury and insult upon them, were acts pleasing to God, and their prophet: their destructive bigotry attacked the books and learning of the Hindoos; and the Bramins, persecuted with incessant atrocities, ceased to exercise their functions; the rising generations were left to themselves, and fell into the excesses which the example and conduct of their conquerors had pointed out to them; the spirit of despotism completed the corruption of morals, and in process of time the human mind in this country was completely revolutionized. In this manner, for some centuries under the Patan Government, they continued, from want of the ancient discipline, to fall from degradation to degradation, the scorn and contempt of their despoilers; many of the lower ranks became converts to the Mahommedan faith, without conviction of its being more rational than what they professed before, but because it sheltered them from the persecuting bigotry they had suffered under; but the mind experienced no rise, the stern despotism of their rulers still kept it down, and their ignorance of the language in which their new tenets were locked up, confined the practice of religion to the mere exterior forms of devotion; the Mussulman conquerors finding it however impossible to root out the religion of the country entirely, were at last under the necessity of abating of their zeal, and suffering it to remain, unprotected however, and unsupported by the authority of the Government; the Bramins themselves, sinking under centuries of oppression, were too much involved in the general wreck to think of renewing the ancient discipline; their learning fell into neglect, and in course of time the Bramins came to want that instruction themselves, which it was their duty to afford to others; mixing in all the selfish squabbles of common life, they gradually lost by their own examples, in the eyes of the Hindoos, that respect which was so necessary to give force and energy to instruction.

10. Under the Mogul Government, the Persian delegates of the Emperor being sheaks, seemed to pay little attention to the minutiæ of the Sunnee laws: their procedure was summary, their punishments cruel and capricious: they thought terror alone sufficient to suppress and prevent crimes, but they neglected the discipline which might render such procedures unnecessary.

11. The Persian rulers and their retainers were sheaks and strangers in the land; the subjects were either Hindoos or Sunnies: the first, in their ideas infidels; and the latter, incorrigible heretics. To enforce instruction in tenets so hostile to their own faith, must have been, in their opinion, blasphemy and profanation.

A true Extract. (Signed) *J. D. Paterson*,
Magistrate.

(East India Affairs.)

No. 3.

COPY OF

The 15th and 35th INTERROGATORIES, proposed, by the Governor General in Council of *Bengal*, to the JUDGES OF CIRCUIT, and the ZILLAH JUDGES, in 1801:—with, The ANSWERS of the said Judges to those Interrogatories.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
30 *April* 1813.

PRIVATE TRADE.

Extracts from the REPORTS of the Reporter of EXTERNAL COMMERCE in *Bengal*; from the year 1795, to the latest Period for which the same can be made up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
30 *April* 1813.

I. —So much of the Report on External Commerce in *Bengal*, for 1795-6; dated 15 August 1796; as relates to the Trade with *London*, *Europe*, and *America* - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3.

II. —Paragraphs 2 to 5 (both inclusive) 22 to 47; 63 A, 64 and 65, of the Report 1796-7; dated 31 July 1797 - - - - - - - - p. 4.

III. —Paragraphs 18 to 25, of the Report 1797-8; dated 13 August 1798 - p. 6.

IV. —So much of paragraph 5, as relates to *Copenhagen*; also paragraphs 6, 7, 11, 16 to 19, and 26, of the Report 1798-9; dated 31 July 1799 - - p. 7.

V. —Paragraphs 7 to 9, 15 & 16, 18, 27, 34 to 36, 41, 59, 64, and 75, of the Report 1799-1800; dated 10 September 1800 - - - - p. 8.

VI. —Report on PRIVATE TRADE; dated 24 September 1800 - - - p. 9.

VII. —Report on PRIVATE TRADE; dated 26 August 1802 - - - p. 13.

VIII. —Paragraphs 4 to 15, 19 to 30, 34 to 37, 43 to 49, 61, 169, and Concluding Remarks, of the Report 1802-3, dated 28 December 1804; also Letter from Mr. Lumsden to the Board of Trade, dated 20 June 1805 - - p. 16.

IX. —Paragraphs 3 & 4, 9 to 17, 31 & 32, 36, and 110, of the Report 1803-4; dated 18 September 1805 - - - - - - - - - - p. 20.

X. —Paragraphs 6 to 15, 46 to 50, and 114 to 124, of the Report 1804-5; dated 10 June 1806 - - - - - - - - - - - p. 22.

XI. —Paragraphs 12, 20, and 43, of the Report 1805-6; dated 8 May 1807 - p. 25.

XII. —Paragraphs 5 to 7, and 30 to 32, of the Report 1806-7; dated 1 September 1808 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 26.

XIII. —Paragraphs 2 to 6, 12, 15 to 17, 30 & 31, of the Report 1807-8; dated 2 January 1810 - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 27.

XIV. —Paragraphs 2 to 8, 24, 27 & 28, 30 to 33, and 46, of the Report for 1808-9; dated 1 May 1811 - - - - - - - - - - p. 28.

XV. —Paragraphs 14 to 16, 21, and eighty-eight, of the Report for 1809-10; dated 2 September 1811 - - - - - - - - - - p. 31.

XVI. —Report on PRIVATE TRADE, for 1810-11; dated 1 May 1812 - - p. 32.

I.

EXTRACTS of so much of the Report on EXTERNAL COMMERCE in Bengal, for 1795-6, (dated 15 August 1796, signed Ja^s Thos Brown) as relates to the Trade with *London*, *Europe*, and *America*.

LONDON.

THE Exports consist principally of Indigo and Piece Goods. About 15 lacks of rupees in value, of the former, have been sent in the privileges of the Captains and Officers of the regular Indiamen, who paid their monies to the manufacturers or their agents during the last shipping season; and received bills, drawn by them on the consignees in Europe, at the exchange of 2/ 5/2 to 2/7 per C.R^s. This exchange includes the freight and insurance, and is considered by the receivers of the bills to be as a compensation for the risk sustained by them, until the safe delivery of the merchandize at the East India Company's warehouse in London. The amount (15 lacks) is nearly the value of the outward investment of the Captains and Officers, or of money received here from passengers to Europe, exclusive of above 23,000 S.R^s, paid into the Honourable Company's treasury, for bills on the Court of Directors, agreeable to the privilege allowed to each ship; and of private bills to a small amount, which, from the nature of the transaction, it is not in my power to ascertain.

The actual purchase of Piece Goods and Indigo for the London market does not exceed 7 lacks of rupees; the remainder is shipped on the private account and risk of the providers, who have drawn bills on a quota of the estimated Calcutta value; which bills have been negotiated at the exchange of 2/1 to 2/2 per current rupee; being payable at different times, generally from 6 to 12 months after the presentment of the bills for acceptance, to the agents in England.

HAMBURGH.

THE Imports are nearly the same as by the regular ships from the Port of London.

Of the Exports 13,57,335 rupees in value, consist of Piece Goods, and principally of those assortments which are subject *to the Calico* Duty in England. The up-country cloths pay the muslin duty for the most part. The comparative statement of the cost in Calcutta, and of the actual sale of one assortment of Luckepore goods of a corresponding quality, No. 32 B. is annexed for the information of the Board. It appears thereby, that the actual additional profit of goods sent to Hamburgh exceeds the sale in London by $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Calcutta cost; which profit, on a large amount, becomes a principal inducement to the shipment of goods to Hamburgh in preference to London. If the whole of the Calico and ad Valorem duty was allowed on re-exportation from England, the merchant would most probably send his goods from hence to London; as he could meet the Hamburgh market at nearly the same price as if the goods were shipped from Calcutta to Hamburgh, in ships under American or Genoese colours.

COPENHAGEN.

THE Imports (exclusive of articles from Great Britain) consist principally of staples, marine stores, or of liquors; of which latter article the greatest part is sent to this country on freight.

The Piece Goods and Sugar exported from Bengal to Copenhagen, produce a handsome profit, in consequence of the favourable exchange on England, which, for some time, has been rix dollars $4\frac{46}{96}$ S^chs; whereas the par is considered to be about 6 rix dollars per £. sterling.

LISBON.

THE Imports are, low-priced wines and bullion, agreeable to the statement.

The Exports are very considerable, on the account of the great demand for Piece Goods at Lisbon, in consequence of the capture of two ships, richly laden from this port, which were taken by the French in 1793.

AMERICA.

THE Imports (exclusive of bullion) are nearly the same as from Copenhagen.

The Exports have been gradually increasing since 1792, owing to the preference given in America to goods manufactured from cotton, which appear to be better adapted to the climate than Irish linens. It is supposed, that a very considerable part of the Piece Goods laden during the last season, will be reshipped *from* America *to France*, or other parts which may appear equally favourable for their disposal.

Of the balance stated to be due to Bengal from Europe and America, in the A/C of external commerce (S.R^s 85,13,873) I estimate that bills have been negotiated to the amount of 63,00,000 S.R^s, leaving an apparent balance still due of 22,13,873; which balance will be scarce equal to the great deficiency in the proceeds from the Calcutta value of indigo; the market in England being overstocked, and the price of good indigo, for which 160 R^s was paid in Calcutta, being only 2/6 to 3/ per lb. in London, in March 1796.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

II.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Brown's Report of the Import and Export Trade of Calcutta, by Sea;—for 1796-7: Dated 31 July 1797.

Par. 2.—IT appears by the statement No. 3. that the Export Trade by sea has increased in a quintuple degree within the last 20 years, and is double to what it was in 1787.

3. The value of the Exports in 1777 and 1787, is taken partly from the port clearance books at the Custom House, and partly from the records of the Export wares, as far as respects the goods sent on privilege to London; each package being estimated at rather an over-rated value.

4. In 1777 the article of indigo was unknown as an Export, or not exported, whereas in 1795-6 the quantity shipped from Calcutta to the port of London, was, lbs. 4,000,000
The average quantity of indigo imported into Great Britain from all parts in 1792-93 and 1794, was, per annum - - - - - - - - 2,200,000

Surplus quantity exported from Calcutta - - - - lbs. 1,800,000

5. It may be presumed that the manufacture of Piece Goods within the Company's provinces, has increased very much of late, as the quantity of cotton imported into Bengal via Mangu, in 1795-6, - - - - - - - - - - - Md^s 3,93,606
Imported in 1788-9, as per letter from resident at Benares, of the 15th August 1789 - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,89,600

Surplus in 1795-6 - - - - - - - Md^s 2,04,006

22. Raw Hides, formerly of little or no value, have risen in price within the two last years, above £. 100. per cent. owing to the demand for the tanneries lately established, and for the Export trade. One hide, which probably cost when raw, 12 anas, produced by public auction in Calcutta, in its manufactured state, 60 rupees.

23. The only new articles of Export in 1796-7 are cochineal and lapis lazuli.

24. Cochineal is at present in its infant state, it may become a valuable article of Export, when the right method is discovered of drying, packing and preserving the insect; probably the state of population in Bengal may impede the success for a few years, as many thousand people came annually into Bengal from different parts of Orissa, to assist in the manufacture of Indigo.

25. Lapis Lazuli is imported from the territories of his Highness the Vizier. It is estimated that six chattacks of the stone will produce one fourth of an ounce of the colour, which sells in England, at about nine guineas per ounce.

26. The following summary observations occur on the Import and Export Trade to and from each place.

LONDON.

27. THE Imports are principally articles of luxury, and therefore of less real value to the country, than any other sorts of merchandize that can be imported. The liquors, for instance, will probably be consumed in one year, whereas metals of different kinds, may circulate as articles of trade through the hands of 100 different merchants, and at the expiration of the original cost.

28. The export of Piece Goods has considerably decreased within the last ten years, which is principally ascribed to the present national system of duties and drawbacks.

29. The duty on muslins is 18 per cent. and the drawback on exportation 10 per cent. ad valorem. The duties on those assortments denominated calicoes, is 5s. 2d. $\frac{17}{100}$ for every piece of 10 yards by 1, and an ad valorem duty of 16. 10 per cent. the drawback is 5/ and 14. 10 per cent.

30. A. The operation of the duty on the calicoes is not confined to the difference between the duty and the drawback, as appears; viz.

A merchant purchases 100 pieces of hummums at the Company's sale, at 42/ per piece, being £. 210. The drawback for the calico duty is for 2 calicoes in one piece 50.

The drawback on the ad valorem duty 14. 10 per cent - - - - -	- 30 5	
		80 5
Value of the Piece Goods to the Exporter -		£. 129 15 —

30. B. The merchant is therefore obliged to provide funds for the payment of £. 210. for goods that are intrinsically worth only £. 129. 15. and is therefore deprived of the mercantile profit he might otherwise derive, if the £. 80. 5. was employed in the purchase of an additional quantity of merchandize at the same sale

31. It appears by the Statement No. 11, that the following number of pieces manufactured in the territories of his Highness the Vizier, or at the aurungs of Luckipore, a district of Benares, have been exported in Private Trade in 1796-7 to different parts of Europe.

	To London.	Hamburgh.	Copenhagen.	Lisbon.
Of Muslins P^s - -	45,340 - -	19,663 - -	52,534 - -	35,522.
Calicoes - - -	24,911 - -	62,445 - -	177,805 - -	66,024.

32. The

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

32. The average quantity of Indigo exported from Great Britain, to different parts, in 1792-93 and 1794, was, per annum - - - - - - - - lbs. 11,87,858.
and of this quantity to Germany - - - - - - - - - 6,58,741.

33. It might be inferred from the above, that merchants would ship their indigo direct from hence to Hamburgh, whereas it appears by the statement No. 6, that 30,073 maunds are shipped to the Port of London, and only 214 maunds, of a very inferior kind, to Hamburgh.

34. Great Britain has become the emporium for the indigo manufactured in Bengal, from permitting the importation free of duty. The Queen of Portugal has done the same in respect to Piece Goods, which may be imported into Lisbon from the different ports in India.

35. Acts of Parliament may annihilate the trade carried on by British subjects in India, but they never can oblige a merchant to send his goods to a losing market.

HAMBURGH.

36. SINCE the promulgation of the American Treaty, no ships of that nation have been permitted to clear out for Hamburgh; but it is expected that several vessels, during the present season, will go first to some part of America, then to Europe.

COPENHAGEN.

37. THE trade of Hamburgh is transferred for the present to this port. India goods are not permitted to be imported into Copenhagen from Great Britain.

38. The King of Denmark appears sensible of the advantage of the East India trade to his kingdom, by permitting the ships of all nations to import their merchandize from this quarter of the globe.

LISBON.

39. IN addition to the Imports enumerated, the supracargoes brought bills drawn by merchants in London, on their correspondents in Bengal, amounting to about three lacks of rupees; these bills were obtained in London at the exchange of 19 to 19½ per current rupee, which is considered as more favourable than importing dollars, the insurance being very high on ships trading under Portuguese colours to India.

40. The late measure adopted by the Queen of Portugal, of making Lisbon a free port for all India goods intended for re-exportation (when an export duty of one per cent. is levied) will most probably attract a great proportion of the Export Trade from Bengal on the re-establishment of peace.

AMERICA.

41. THE trade is rapidly increasing, and it is expected, in a few years, that America will repay, with India merchandize, a considerable part of their imports from Europe.

42. America possessing a very small quantity of current coin in proportion to the number of the inhabitants, permits the exportation thereof, probably under the idea that a merchant who has goods in his warehouse of the intrinsic value of £. 2,000. is a richer man than another who has £. 1,000. in specie locked up in his chest.

43. The jealousy which generally exists in every other country, between the landed and commercial interests, appears to be unknown in America. Merchants speculate in land, and farmers are engaged in trade. I am informed, that Messrs. Gray and Darby, merchants of Salem, trading under separate capitals, had, last year, near 40 ships on this side the Cape of Good Hope. The funds are principally supplied by the farmers residing near that port, who subscribe their monies as realized from the produce of the land, and receive their proportion of the profits on the ultimate adjustment of the accounts of each voyage.

44. The net profit of a voyage to Bengal, if the ship brings dollars, is estimated at 60 per cent. after the payment of every charge incidental thereto, and debiting the adventure with an interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. This profit is generally realized in fifteen months.

45. The value of Exports from the port of Calcutta to America, are - S.R^s 25,60,267

Which it may be estimated have been paid for, in the following manner; viz.

1st. Imports from hence - - - - - -	15,99,773	
2d. Bills drawn from America on individuals here for the purchase of American stock - - - -	1,50,000	
3d. Bills drawn from London, on houses of agency in Calcutta - - - - - - - -	3,50,000	
4th. Bills drawn in part payment of goods purchased -	3,43,227	
5th. Goods shipped on freight - - - - -	1,67,267	
S.R^s - - -	25,60,267	25,60,267

46. (A.) The following expedients have been tried, during the last year, to increase the Exports to America; viz.

46. (B.) Tracts of American lands have been offered, either for sale or barter for merchandize, but without success; bills have been drawn by merchants in America, amounting to seven or eight lacks of rupees, under the expectation of obtaining either money or merchandize for bills to be re-drawn on their correspondents in Europe; but the greater part are returned to America under protest, and letters of credit have also been given by merchants in America, exceeding fifteen lacks of rupees, to different supracargoes, to which little or no attention has been paid.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

47. So long as the Company's remittance continues open at an equitable exchange, it will prevent the merchants in America from trading to this country under fictitious capitals, and thereby oblige them to import in Bengal either treasure or merchandize, to at least 3-4ths of the value of the Exports.

63 (A.) If ships built in the Company's territories were permitted to trade to all parts of the globe, it would give them the advantages of the carrying trade, at present enjoyed by the Americans and Danes, and thereby tend to promote the building of ships in Bengal and other places.

64. Since the alteration which took place in the system of customs, in June 1795, changing the Inland Import duty into a Export duty by sea, Calcutta has become the depôt for the greater part of the merchandize exported from Bengal.

65. Great Britain would also become the emporium for the whole of the East India merchandize, at present shipped on freight to foreign ports, if it was allowed to be imported free of duty for re-exportation, when a small duty might be levied; the duties for home consumption might either remain as at present, or subject to such alteration as the wisdom of the Legislature may think fit, for the encouragement of British manufactures.

III.

EXTRACT from Mr. Brown's Report for 1797-8, dated 13 August 1798.

Par. 18. THE only new articles of Export, 1797-8, are elephants bones and oil of nutmegs, but their value is very trifling.

19. No further observations (which appear to me judicious) occur, on the Private Trade of 1797-8, except to state the erection (at an expense exceeding 1,20,000. S.R°,) of a dry dock on the western side of the river opposite the town of Calcutta. This dock is sufficiently large and deep to admit any ship which may be brought up to Calcutta. The flood-gates are so well connected, that when a ship is repairing within, eight persons placed in pairs at four stations of different height, can, with the greatest ease, remove the whole of the water, which forces its way into the dock.

The brick work on the sides, widens in regular steps from the bottom, as well for the convenience of the workmen, as for resisting the impressions of the stream at different heights. On these ships, are the reservoirs for receiving the water raised from the bottom, the uppermost of which is above high water mark, and communicates with the river by a channel. The brick work is kept together by strong frames of timber, sunk in the soil, and extending to a considerable distance on each side. The current of the stream is broken before it reaches the flood gates, by a circular buttress which projects on either side, and is constructed so as to leave the back water to glide easily away. The utility of this work has been proved, by the dock having never been long empty since its formation.

20. As the Court of Directors may probably wish to have some general account of the state of the town of Calcutta, the following (being extracted from my proposed statistical Reports) may be acceptable.

21. The accounts of several respectable natives (collated by my assistant, Mr. Blaquiere) correspond in the following description of Calcutta, in the year 1717; viz.

1st. That the present town was a village, appertaining to the Zilla of Nuddea.

2d. The houses were scattered about in clusters of ten or twelve in each, and the inhabitants chiefly husbandmen.

3d. A forest existed to the southward of the Chaundpaul Ghaut, which was afterwards removed by degrees.

4th. Between Kidderpoor and the forest were two villages, whose inhabitants were invited to settle in Calcutta, by the ancient family of the Seals, who were at that time merchants of great note, and very instrumental in bringing Calcutta into the form of a town.

5th. The new fort and Esplanade are the sites where this forest and the two villages formerly stood.

6th. The present old inhabitants of the town recollect a creek which ran from Chaundpaul Ghaut to Ballia Ghaut. They say that the drain before the government house is where it took its course, and there is a ditch to the south of a garden at the Bytakannah, which leaves evident traces of the continuation of this creek.

7th. There was a small village consisting of a few straggling houses, surrounded by filthy puddles of water, and trees, where the elegant houses at Chauringee now stand.

8th. Calcutta may be said to have extended northward as far as the Chitpore Bridge, if uncultivated ground covered with wildernesses may be said to have composed a part of it. There was no high road, and it was dangerous to travel at late hours, from robbers infesting the paths.

22. In 1742 a ditch was dug round a considerable part of the present boundaries of Calcutta, to prevent the incursions of the Mahrattahs, the expense of which was defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants of the town.

23. It appears by Major Orme's history of the war in Bengal, that at the time of the capture of Calcutta in 1756, there were about 70 houses belonging to the English.

What

What are now called the Esplanade, the site of the new fort, the Course, and Chouringee, were even at that period, with all the territory, more than 800 yards to the eastward, a complete jungle, interspersed here and there with a few huts, and small parcels of grazing and arable land.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

24. Some tolerable idea may be formed of the state of the town of Calcutta in the beginning of 1798, from the two following Statements.

STATEMENT of the Number and Value of Houses, Shops, and other Habitations, in the Town of Calcutta, belonging to Individuals, the Value estimated at Seven Years Purchase.

BRITISH SUBJECTS.		ARMENIANS.		PORTUGUESE and other Christian Inhabitants.		HINDUS.		MUSSULMEN.		CHINESE.		TOTAL.	
N° of Houses, &c.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value, S.R°.
4,300	84,78,000	640	7,54,000	2,650	25,36,000	56,460	1,58,34,000	14,700	26,97,000	10	7,000	78,760	3,02,96,009

Rents, and Number of Houses and other Habitations in the Town of Calcutta.

Rents p' Mensem	500 & above.	400 a' 500	300 a' 400	250 a' 300	200 a' 250	175 a' 200	150 a' 175	125 a' 150	100 a' 125	80 a' 100	60 a' 80	40 a' 60	20 a' 40	10 a' 20	5 a' 10	Small Brick Houses, Shops, and Godowns.	Straw and Mud Houses and Huts.	TOTAL.
N° of Houses, &c. at the above Rents	23	22	66	56	80	39	62	40	148	94	185	504	1,621	2,737	3,066	9,235	60,787	78,766

These Statements do not include the new and old forts and many houses, &c. the property of the Honourable Company.

25. The value of the houses and huts, with the ground appertaining to the same, is stated to be - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,02,96,000

The value, agreeably to the assessment made by the officers of police, and corrected to the 1st February 1798, for the purpose of levying a tax of 5 per cent. on the estimated monthly rent of all inhabited houses, huts, &c. was - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2,48,60,080

Difference - - - S.R° 54,35,920

My Estimate therefore is about 20 per cent. more than the valuation formed by the officers of police, and is, I believe, as correct as the nature of an estimate on so great a scale can admit of.

IV.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Brown's Report, for 1798-9; dated 31 July 1799.

Part of Par. 5.—THE Exports to COPENHAGEN:

	In 1797-8.	1798-9.	Deficiency in 1798-9.
From Calcutta were - - - - - - -	3,56,572	1,11,087	
Serampore - - - - - - - -	16,00,000	10,00,000	
TOTAL - - -	19,56,572	11,11,087	8,45,485

6. This decrease in 1798-9 is principally owing to the permission granted by Government to private merchants to send their own ships to Great Britain.

7. In 1797-8, three private ships (conjectured to be Anglo-Danes) sailed for Copenhagen; also two Americans, supposed to be principally freighted by British subjects; whereas in 1798-9 few or no goods have been shipped by English merchants to that port.

11. The

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

11. The decrease in the quantity and value of the indigo exported to London in 1798-9, in comparison with the preceding year, is partly owing to an unfavourable season in most parts of the Company's provinces, but principally to the entire bankruptcy of several persons, who, for many years, have been engaged in the manufacture of that precarious dye.

16. The average loss attendant on speculations in Piece Goods to the Port of London, during the last ten years, considerably exceeds 15 per cent.

17. If permission had not been granted to individuals to send their own ships to London during the last year, the value would have been considerably less than what it appears at present; the owners of every ship having made considerable purchases to complete the lading of their respective vessels, which probably they would not have done if such permission had not been granted.

18. The value of the Exports shipped on private ships to London in 1798-9, agreeably to the sale price at the India House, will not exceed - - - - £.St^{g} 800,000.

19. No accurate idea can be formed of what these provinces might produce; but, agreeably to the increase that has already taken place in many articles, during the last few years, it may be estimated that one hundred thousand tons of merchandize might be shipped in Private Trade from Calcutta to the port of London; and that the value thereof in Great Britain, estimating the sugar at 45 s. per cwt. the cotton at 14 s. per lb. and other articles in the same proportion, would be nine millions sterling.

26. I cannot close this Report, without expressing to the Board the satisfaction I have received in the examination of the Custom House books for the last year. The regularity and good order lately introduced in that department, are evinced by the very great increase in the amount of the duties realized during the last season, in comparison with the preceding years; and, from being satisfied in my own mind of the correctness of the data on which the accompanying Statements are formed, I submit them with implicit confidence to the inspection of the Board, as containing a true and accurate account of the Import and Export Private Trade to and from the Port of Calcutta by sea, in the years 1798-9.

V.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Brown's Report, for 1799—Nov.; dated 10 September 1800.

Par. 7.—IT is not very easy even to imagine to what extent the Export Trade of the rich and fertile country might be ultimately brought, should the cultivation of cotton for the China Trade, the manufactures of Bengal and Export Trade to Europe, be encouraged in the Bahar and Benares Districts, and the higher parts of Bengal.

8. To the value of the Exports, being 257,14,805 R^{s} is to be added the Exports from Serampore, Chittagong, and Rivers to the eastward of Calcutta, amounting at least to 22,85,195 R^{s} which makes the total value of the Exports (exclusive of the Honourable Company's Investment to Europe and stores sent to different ports in India) two crores and eighty lacks of Sicca Rupees, or three millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling prime cost in Bengal; or including freight, insurance and other charges, prior to the delivery of the merchandize at their destined ports, above six millions sterling.

S.R^{s} 2,80,00,000

£. 3,500,000.

9. It may be estimated that the Export Trade in 1799-1800, of three millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling, has been carried on by the following classes of people, viz.

	£.St^{g}
British subjects - - - - - - -	1,600,000
Americans - - - - - - - -	500,000
Portuguese - - - - - - - -	600,000
Danes and other Foreigners - - - -	300,000
Armenians - - - - - - - -	150,000
Natives of India - - - - - - -	350,000
Total £. St^{g}	3,500,000

15. The tonnage of the merchandize exported to Great Britain during the last season, is only about 9,000 tons of private goods; whereas, the Gabriel {sailed 8 Feby 1799 / arrived 8 Sept. 1800} and Calcutta {sailed 20 Jany 1799 / arrived 16 Augt 1800} had completed their voyages out and home in 12 months, and the other ships of the season of 1798-9 had also returned in the same time, the tonnage might have been about 15,000 tons. Even if British merchants residing in Calcutta, were permitted to load their ships in the same manner as the Americans and other foreigners, the tonnage for some years would not exceed twenty thousand tons, and the value of the merchandize, one crore of rupees per annum; every speculation commencing here with an interest of twelve per cent.

1,00,00,000

1,250,000

16. The late Warehousing Act has totally annihilated the trade formerly carried on by British subjects in Calcutta, to Hamburgh, Copenhagen and Lisbon.

COPENHAGEN.

18. THE Imports and Exports are principally from and to Serampore, the latter for re-exportation to Copenhagen, Manilla and other Ports, where ships under Danish colours generally trade; since Calcutta became the emporium of the trade of Bengal by the abolition of the inland duty, even the Danish Asiatic Company are frequently obliged to purchase a considerable

siderable part of their export cargoes in this settlement. If the inland duty was re-established, or the export duty increased, the native merchants would immediately store their goods at Serampore, as formerly, and all foreign traders would resort to that settlement, thereby avoiding the Calcutta duty altogether.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

27. The Imports from Hamburgh, Leghorn, Bremen and Lisbon, are principally the proceeds of Bengal manufactures, shipped first to America, and subsequently to those ports.

34. Those Americans who import bullion, seldom, if ever, apply to Christians of any denomination whatsoever for goods for their homeward cargo; their general conduct, while in this port, may be said to be, viz.

35. The first day is employed in moving into a small house hired by the banian, previous to the ship's coming to anchor, delivering the register at the Police Office, and manifest at the Custom-House. The second, in putting up screws for the bale goods, and settling (through the means of the banian) the prices of the Sugar, on musters, that are brought to the house by native brokers. The third and fourth, in settling the prices of the piece goods in the same manner. The receipt of the sugar is subsequently entrusted to the care of an officer of the ship, while the captain superintends the receipt of the bale goods, generally to the extent of 3,000 pieces, per diem; thus, in the course of 20 or 25 days, a vessel of 300 tons burthen will have her homeward cargo on board.

36. The Lydia, a small vessel, lately arrived from Madeira, and now in the river, is freighted at ten pounds sterling to New York; partial freight, on the best ships, has been this year from £.12. to £.15. per ton.

41. The trade to and from Manilla is principally in the hands of the Armenians, who, it may be presumed, have derived a considerable profit thereby, or they would not have extended their speculations to so large amount as was done during the last season, in comparison with the three preceding years.

59. The immense wealth acquired by the Dutch, and inhabitants of the island of Java, by the commerce of the Americans, is imperceptibly benefiting the Honourable Company's possessions in Bengal, by the demand on that island for opium, piece goods, and other articles, which are supplied through the medium of the Malay prows.

64. The consumption of tea by the natives of these provinces, is annually increasing.

75. That the manufactures of Bengal are more numerous and more flourishing at present than formerly, is evinced by the accompanying Statements; and it may be presumed that the lands are also better cultivated, as, notwithstanding the increased export of grain from 30 to 45,000 tons, in private trade, and the large tracts of country required for the growth of sugar, indigo, and other articles exported by sea, the price of rice, and every other kind of food used by the natives, so far from being enhanced, has been considerably lower, on the average of the last ten years, than during any preceding period since the Honourable Company came into possession of the Dewannee.

VI.

REPORT on the PRIVATE TRADE between EUROPE, AMERICA, and BENGAL, from the 1st of June 1795 to the 31st of May 1800.

LONDON:

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
1795-6	22,73,163	
1796-7	17,83,002	
1797-8	15,34,219	
1798-9	17,43,314	
1799-1800	47,87,101	
	66,20,526	
Carried over	66,20,526	

IMPORTS.

THE average annual amount of treasure imported into Bengal in the four first years, was in value S.R^{s} 4,47,755, whereas in 1799-1800, it amounted to S.R^{s} 16,36,405. This great increase in the last year may be attributed to the large sums due to merchants in Calcutta, from consignees in London, for the balance of the proceeds of merchandize shipped from hence in preceding years.

2. The average annual amount of the value of the merchandize imported for the four first years, was S.R^{s} 13,85,670, whereas in 1799-1800, the amount was S.R^{s} 31,50,695. This great excess in the last year is partly owing to the comparatively small import in 1798-9, being only ten lacks, and in 1797-8, twelve lacks, whereas in 1795-6 it amounted to near eighteen lacks, and in 1796-7 to near sixteen lacks of rupees; and partly owing to the low rates of freight at which merchants in London could ship their goods under the British flag to this country, instead of sending them, as formerly, under Danish, American, Venetian, Genoese, and Hamburghese colours.

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Brought over - 66,20,526	
	1795-6 - 84,08,800
	1796-7 - 50,79,310
	1797-8 - 69,72,529
	1798-9 - 41,07,854
	1799-1800 67,66,649
	3,13,34,122
Carried over - 66,20,526	- - - - - - 3,13,34,122

EXPORTS.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.
3. Indigo -	61,44,186.	30,56,592.	53,73,961.	23,71,941.	35,28,416.

The indigo contracts with the Company ceased in 1794-5, which occasioned the whole of the indigo of the season of 1795-6 (excepting 11,053 maunds, delivered to the Company to make up deficiencies of contracts) to be shipped in private trade. In 1796-7, an unfavourable season for production, and scarcity of money, caused the diminution in the quantity exported. In 1797-8 the quantity of indigo imported from the upper provinces was very considerable, which occasioned the additional exports in this year. In 1798-9 the export fell very short of the three preceding years, owing to the entire bankruptcy of several manufacturers engaged in the production of that precarious dye. In 1799-1800, the quantity of indigo exported to Great Britain was, maunds 35,540, or cwt. 23,480, which may be considered as the fair standard of the average annual production on this side of India.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800.
4. Piece G^{ds} -	14,91,416.	12,93,292.	11,87,710.	8,85,053.	15,23,479.

The value of the piece goods exported to London has hitherto been small in comparison with the exports to Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Lisbon. During the present year, the export of piece goods to London will also be small, partly owing to the profit of 25 to 35 per cent. which the providers of coarse piece goods are deriving at present, by their sale for cash in Calcutta; and partly owing to the high price of cotton, occasioned by the failure of the cotton crops during the last season.

5.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	1798-9.	1799-1800
Sugar - - -	3,05,051	4,77,000	1,82,650	3,76,000	6,90,667
Saltpetre - -	1,64,684	2,950	430	400	1,09,183
Cotton and Thread -	1,13,334	55,233	58,000	3,29,084	95,000
Spices, Gums, Borax, &c. -	1,00,079	1,93,343	1,68,674	1,46,351	8,29,904
S.R^{s} - -	7,23,198	7,28,426	4,09,958	8,50,835	17,14,754

6. From the 1st of June 1795, to the 31st of May 1798, the quantity of sugar shipped to Hamburgh and Copenhagen (supposed to be principally on account of British subjects residing in Calcutta) was 1,40,729 maunds, or 1,03,031 cwt. If this quantity had been shipped to London, and the sale price had been 45s. per cwt. the duty of customs at 27 per cent. on the sale price, would have been £.St^{g} 85,773; and if the piece goods and other articles shipped on freight to Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and Lisbon, in those three years, had been also sent to London, it may be estimated that the British revenue of customs, on the terms of the late Warehousing Act, would have been benefited above £.St^{g} 500,000. by the trade thus forced to foreign ports, by means of the high freight on gruff articles, and the heavy duties on piece goods in London.

7. The large quantity of sugar and saltpetre shipped in 1795-6 was in consequence of the lower rate of freight obtainable at that time; the exports in American ships to Hamburgh were - - S.R^{s} 17,37,342

Consisting of

Piece Goods -	13,57,336
Indigo - -	1,03,212
Sugar - - -	1,77,031
Cotton - -	28,896
Pepper and Spices	22,000

Borax

IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Brought over - 66,20,526	- - - - - - - - 3,13,34,122
Carried over - - 66,20,526	- - - - - - - - 3,13,34,122

Borax - - 16,800
Ginger - - 9,300
Cowries - - 6,200
Sundries - - 15,667

S. R^s - - 17,37,342

This was prior to the operation of the American Treaty in Calcutta, which took place the 30th September 1796.

8. In 1796-7, the exports to Hamburgh in American ships, laden before the promulgation of the treaty, were S. R^s 6,19,973.

9. In 1797-8, the exports to Hamburgh, under Hamburgh and Venetian colours, were - 2,15,968.

To Copenhagen, Anglo-Danes,
from Calcutta - - 3,56,578
D^o, from Serampore - 23,43,422
27,00,000.

Seven Anglo Danes sailed to Penang and the eastward, carrying opium and piece goods for sale at Batavia, where they loaded for Copenhagen, viz.

Loken,
Odin,
Rheinsburg,
Rosenbergh,
Mundel.

10. Two American ships also, the Kensington and Iphigenia, sailed from Serampore to Copenhagen; they were stopped at St. Helena, sent to England, released there, and disposed of their cargoes.

11. In 1798-9, when British merchants in Calcutta were permitted to load their own ships, or to make their own arrangements for the freight to London, there was not a single bag of sugar or bale of cloth shipped by them to any foreign port. Whereas if such permission had not been granted, the shipments in Anglo-Danish vessels would have continued, as merchants in every part of the world, will run many risks, sooner than allow their ships to rot in harbour, if employment can be obtained for them; to this cause it may be attributed, that in 1797-8, seven ships, supposed to be Anglo-Danes, sailed to Penang and the eastward, for Batavia and Copenhagen, as before stated.

12. The freight received by the owners of the ships in 1798-9, was 16 £. St^g per ton, payable by unconditional bills at six months after sight by the correspondents in London of the merchants in Calcutta. These bills were immediately negotiable, thereby enabling such ship owners as possessed only small capitals to carry on their business, which they could not have done if they had been obliged to wait the returns of the receipt of the freight, after the adjustment of the accounts of the ship at the India House.

13. To the low rate of freight in 1798-9 may be attributed the additional quantity of gruff goods shipped to England, in comparison with preceding years, and the total annihilation of the trade carried on in ships conjectured to be Anglo-Danes prior to that period.

14. In this year the amount of the gruff goods shipped for London exceeded one-fifth of the whole of the exports thither; whereas in the year preceding, 1797-8, the proportion of gruff goods to the total exports, was less than one-seventeenth; which clearly shews the advantage derived to the British trade by affording it the means of conveyance at a low rate of freight, and the reason why the amount of tonnage occupied in 1798-9 was so so much larger in 1797-8, though the total value of the exports in the former year fell so much short of that of the latter year.

15. In 1799-1800 British subjects provided a larger quantity of goods than usual, in the expectation of the same indulgence in shipping them, as in the preceding year. Goods to a much larger amount would have been

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Brought over -	65,10,526	- - - - - -	3,13,34,122
Hamburgh:		*Hamburgh:*	
1795 - -	657,431	1795-6 - -	17,37,342
1796-7 - -	15,801	1796-7 - -	6,19,937
1797-8 - -	166,411	1797-8 - -	2,15,968
1798-9 - -	2,18,943	1798-9 - -	5,91,173
1799-1800 -	72,333	1799-1800 -	61,582
	11,30,919		32,26,038
Copenhagen:		*Copenhagen:*	
1795-6 - -	7,70,136	1795-6 - -	8,13,832
1796-7 - -	5,14,931	1796-7 - -	17,73,511
1797-8 - -	85,303	1797-8 - -	3,56,572
1798-9 - -	6,15,000	1798-9 - -	1,11,087
1799-1800 -	10,16,474	1799-1800	9,56,147
	30,01,901		40,11,147
Lisbon:		*Lisbon:*	
1795-6 - -	10,24,443	1795-6 - -	21,81,371
1796-7 - -	5,18,025	1796-7 - -	7,19,026
1797-8 - -	6,94,320	1797-8 - -	12,85,595
1798-9 - -	2,04,000	1798-9 - -	4,40,000
1799-1800	46,56,391	1799-1800	33,44,435
	70,97,861		79,63,207
American:		*American:*	
1795-6 - -	8,43,118	1795-6 -	19,49,319
1796-7 - -	15,49,773	1796-7 -	25,60,267
1797-8 - -	10,40,108	1797-8 -	20,25,602
1798-9 - -	13,40,572	1798-9 -	11,89,542
1799-1800 -	35,24,614	1799-1800 -	37,87,937
	82,98,185		115,10,667
Imports - - -	2,61,49,392	Exports - - -	5,80,45,181

been shipped to England, had the rates of freight been lower. In consequence of the high rates of freight, considerable quantities of sugar and other goods, intended for the London market, were resold in Calcutta.

16. The imports from Hamburgh and Copenhagen, in the three first years, are principally the produce of Great Britain, shipped by merchants in London, partly on account of the low freight, and partly to avoid the forms of office at the India House to which the goods would have been subject if shipped under the British flag. The import in 1799-1800, although put under the head of Copenhagen, is principally treasure landed from ships at Serampore from Manilla, belonging to the Armenian merchants in Calcutta trading to that port.

17. The great increase in the Portugal trade in 1799-1800, is owing to the supposed increased demand for India goods in the Brazils, Spain, and Spanish America.

18. With respect to the exports of those three foreign nations, exceeding in the three first years the imports in the sum of S.R^{s} 52,47,784, consisting principally of piece goods, subject to a heavy duty in England. It may be reckoned that 3/4 of the trade was carried on by British subjects, until permission was granted to individuals to load their own ships, in 1798-9.

19. In 1795-6, the carrying trade to Hamburgh was in the hands of the Americans, and partly in 1796-7, but ceased towards the close of that year, on the promulgation of the American treaty.

20. The exports on Danish ships from Calcutta and Serampore were,

in 1795-6, only - - - 10,00,000
1796-7, - - - - 19,00,000

whereas, in 1797-8, when the Danes or Anglo-Danes got the carrying trade, the value of the exports on ships under Danish colours to Copenhagen was 27,00,000. In 1798-9, when British merchants were permitted to send their own goods in their own ships in the manner they desired, then the trade which had formerly been carried on in ships under American colours to Hamburgh, and subsequently under Danish colours to Copenhagen, ceased in so far as respected the trade carried on by British merchants residing in Calcutta to those ports.

21. The reason of the exports to Lisbon in 1799-1800 falling short of the imports S.R^{s} 13,11,956, is, that the largest Portuguese ship has been detained in this river, for want of the goods necessary to complete her cargo.

22. The exports to America exceeded the imports in three years, from 1st June 1795 to 31st May 1798, in the amount of S.R^{s} 31,02,189, for the payment of which it may be estimated that bills were drawn from America on persons in Calcutta, for the purchase of

American stock - - - - - -	3,00,000
Bills drawn from London on houses of agency in Calcutta - - - - - -	8,00,000
Bills received at Madras, for merchandize or bullion sold there - - - - -	6,00,000
Bills drawn by supracargoes in payment of goods purchased wholly or in part, or obtained in cash, from merchants in Calcutta, by means of letters of credit from American merchants residing in London -	11,00,000
Goods shipped on freight - - -	3,02,189
S.R^{s}	31,02,189

23. The increase of this trade by the Americans in 1799-1800, may be attributed to the great profit they derive from it.

(Signed) JOS. THO^{s} BROWN,
Calcutta, 24 Sept. 1800. R. E. C.

VII.

REPORT on the PRIVATE TRADE between EUROPE, AMERICA, and BENGAL; from 1st June 1796 to 31st May 1802.

	London.		*Foreign European & American.*	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
1796-7 - -	17,83,002 -	50,79,310		
1797-8 - -	15,34,219 -	69,71,529		
1798-9 - -	17,43,314 -	41,07,834		
1799-800 -	47,37,462 -	67,91,406		
1800-1 - -	44,72,669 -	84,87,336		
1801-2 - -	37,75,669 -	1,31,97,420		
Carried over	1,82,46,168 -	1,46,34,853		

BY the Statement marked (No. 6.) it appears that the total value of the Merchandize imported from London, and of wines on English vessels from Madeira, was, during the period of the first three years, only S.R^{s} 37,51,054, or £.St^{s} 468,882; whereas during the last three years, the value as before, is S.R^{s} 1,09,32,610, or £.St^{s} 1,366,576.

2. This very great increase in the value of the Imports from London, and wines in ships under English colours from Madeira, during the last period, is principally to be attributed to the indulgence granted by this Government in 1798-9, to the merchants of Calcutta, to load their own goods on their own ships, which in 1799-1800 to the present period, have principally brought back the surplus apparent on the statement, beyond the amount in the three preceding years.

3. Previous to this indulgence being granted in 1798-9, a very considerable Import Trade was carried on between London and Bengal, in ships under Genoese, American, and Danish colours, particularly in 1796-7; which is the cause of the value of the imports of merchandize of that season, from foreign Europe and America, exceeding so much the Imports in any subsequent year.

4. The value of the Exports to London, during the three first years, was S.R^{s} 1,61,58,673, or £.St^{s} 2,019,200; whereas during the three last years they have amounted to S.R^{s} 2,84,76,162, or £.St^{s} 3,559,520, value in Calcutta, exclusive of Export duties, charges of merchandize, freight, insurance, &c.

5. The principal increase has been in the article of Piece Goods, the value thereof, during the first period, was only S.R^{s} 33,66,990, or £.St^{s} 420,873; whereas during the last period, they have amounted to S.R^{s} 1,10,83,934, or £.St^{s} 1,386,116. This great increase in the Export of Piece Goods to London, is partly to be attributed to the indulgence granted by this Government to Bengal chartered ships, in 1798-9, but principally to the Warehousing Act, passed by the British Legislature in 1799.

6. To the indulgence granted in 1798-9, is also to be attributed, the very great increase on the gums of various descriptions, cotton, cotton wool, ginger, turmeric, and a variety of other sorts of merchandize; which would not admit of being sent to Europe under a high freight, but which were shipped, when indulgence was granted to the merchants of Calcutta to load their own ships, in the manner they conceived most conducive to their own interest. The value in the first period, as classed under the head of sundry articles, was S.R^{s} 6,29,536, or £.St^{s} 78,692; whereas during the last period, these various productions, amongst which are many new articles of Export Trade, hitherto unknown in the London market, as the productions of Bengal or the interior provinces, is S.R^{s} 15,69,285, or £.St^{s} 196,160.

7. And to the same cause may be attributed the very great increase which has also taken place in the Imports from other parts of India to Bengal, and subsequently re-shipped to London, which, during the first period, was only S.R^{s} 3,04,558, or £.St^{s} 38,069; whereas during the last period, the value of the like articles, consisting principally of pepper imported from the eastward, of cassia, camphor and rhubarb from China, and of coffee from the Arabian Gulph, were 17,96,575 S.R^{s} or £.St^{s} 224,571.

8. Of the actual value of the merchandize when sold in London, it is impossible to form any accurate estimate; but admitting that the two ships, which are now detained at the Mauritius, are released, and permitted to proceed on their voyage to London, the gross value at the India House, of the merchandize shipped in Private Trade from Bengal to London in 1801-2, will fall very little short of three millions sterling.

9. The principal increase to London as before stated, has been in the article of Piece Goods; a very small proportion of the cotton, with which these cloths are manufactured, is grown in Bengal, the remainder is imported from the Deccan, from the Aumeeldarry of the Raaje of Culpee, or of various other parts of the Mahratta country.

10. The advantages in point of revenue which the Honourable Company derive by the increase in Export of this article, are at present; viz.

1st. 7½ per cent. on the proportion of all European, American or Asiatic produce imported by sea, on arrival at this port, which may be subsequently re-exported to the Deccan or Mahratta country.

2d. 2½ per cent. on the exportation as before to the Upper Provinces at Patna.

3d. 2½ per cent. on passing any of the Custom Houses at Benares.

	London.		Foreign Europe & America.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Brought over	1,82,46,168	4,46,34,835		
1796-7			35,98,535	57,62,458
1797-8			19,86,142	38,83,737
1798-9			23,78,749	23,32,682
1799-1800			88,49,942	80,48,059
1800-1			69,67,683	88,79,494
1801-2			56,77,152	62,57,269
Carried over	1,82,46,168	4,46,34,835	2,94,58,203	3,51,63,699

4th. 5 per cent. on passing the Custom Houses in the country lately ceded by his Highness the Vizier to the Honourable Company.

5th. 5 per cent. on the importation of Cotton from the Mahratta country into the Dooab, by which route the greater part of the cotton is imported.

6th. 2½ per cent. on Cotton, when passing any of the Custom Houses in the Benares district.

7th. 2½ per cent. on Cotton when passing the Custom House at Patna.

8th. 3½ per cent. on the Piece Goods, when manufactured in Bengal, Behar or Orissa, previous to their exportation from the place of manufacture.

9th. 2½ per cent. on being exported from Calcutta by sea, or 2 per cent. if imported, for the consumption of the inhabitants.

10th. 3 per cent. on the gross sale price at the India House in London.

11th. The sole loss which the Honourable Company sustain by the shipment of merchandize from hence to foreign Europe and America, is in the last sum, but the difference in the British revenue of Customs is immense.

12th. These various duties on Piece Goods, on the raw material for their manufacture, or on the Exports from Bengal, in partial payment for the cotton the growth of foreign countries, when the Piece Goods are finally exported to London, or to any other part; may probably produce a revenue to the Honourable Company of from 16 to 18 per cent. on the total value of the cloths so exported.

13th. The sole Revenue which the Honourable Company derive on other articles of Export, are, viz.

2½ per cent. on Indigo, 3½ per cent. on sugar, gums, and other articles, when exported from the place of growth or manufacture, exclusive of the retained duty of 1 per cent. such merchandize being subject to the town duty of 4 per cent. on importation into Calcutta, whereof a drawback of 3 per cent. is allowed on exportation by sea. The town duty on raw silk and cotton, when imported into Calcutta is only 2 per cent. whereof three-fourths is allowed on exportation by sea, exclusive of 3½ per cent. on the aurung value, previous to exportation from the place of growth or manufacture.

14th. To the very great increase which has taken place during the three last years in the article of Piece Goods, may be principally ascribed the proportional increase which the Honourable Company have derived in their Revenue Customs to any former period. The general export of this article, during the three first years, as per Statement (No. 2.) was only 1,89,49,426 S.R^{s}, or £.St^{s} 2,368,678; whereas in the three last years, they have amounted to S.R^{s} 4,27,59,648, or £.St^{s} 5,344,956.

15. The Imports from foreign Europe and America, exclusive of the Imports to Serampore, were, in the three first years, agreeable to the Statement (No. 6.) S.R^{s} 79,63,426, or £.St^{s} 099,178; and the Exports during the same period, were, agreeable to Statement (No. 5.) 1,19,78,877 S.R^{s}, or £ St^{s} 1,459,859.

16. The difference between the Imports and Exports, to and from foreign Europe and America, was, during this period, S.R^{s} 40,15,451, or £.St^{s} 460,681; which may be considered as the amount of the Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade, carried on by British merchants residing in Calcutta, to foreign Europe and America, exclusive of about 60 lacks of rupees in value, carried on in the same manner and cloaked in various ways, from the foreign settlement of Serampore.

17. The whole of this Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade would have been shipped to London, if the same indulgence had been granted to British merchants residing in Calcutta as was granted during the season of 1798-9

18. During

	London.		*Foreign Europe & America.*	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Bro' over	1,82,46,168	4,46,34,835	2,94,58,203	3,51,63,699
Carried over	1,82,46,168	4,46,34,835	2,94,58,203	3,51,63,699

18. During the last period, agreeable to Statement (No. 6.) it appears, that the Import foreign trade from Europe and America amounted S.R^s 2,14,94,777, or £.St^g 2,686,847. and that the Exports amounted to S.R^s 2,31,84,882, or £.St^g 2,898,102.

19. The difference in the last period, between the Imports and Exports to and from foreign Europe and America, was, during this period, only 16,70,045 S.R^s, or £.St^g 211,255; but to the value of Imports must be added very large sums, occasionally paid into the Treasury of Fort St. George, by the supracargoes, or other persons belonging to foreign ships, for bills on this Government.

20. During the first period, the foreign ships to Europe and America were assisted either with freight by British merchants, or by sales of various sorts of merchandize to the supracargoes, or other persons belonging to the foreign ships; the merchants in Calcutta receiving payment, either wholly or partially for the same, by bills on their agents in London.

21. During the last period, when indulgence was granted by this Government to the merchants in Calcutta, to load their own ships in the manner they thought most conducive to their own interest, this Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade, either in respect to shipments of goods on freight or of sales in the manner before stated, has not existed.

22. The value of the merchandize imported from foreign Europe and America, during the three past years, as per Statement (No. 6.) was S.R^s 34,32,034, or £.St^g 429,004, and the treasure S.R^s 45,31,392, or £.St^g 566,424. Whereas when the foreign merchants in Europe and America were advised of the indulgence granted to British merchants in Calcutta in 1798-9, although the value of the merchandize imported during the three last years was only S.R^s 37,98,576, or £.St^g 474,822, they have actually imported, in treasure, S.R^s 1,76,96,201, or £.St^g 2,212,025; from the conviction that the Asiatic Anglo-foreign trade would no longer exist, as the event has justified. For it appears, that the foreign trade to Europe and America from 1796-7 to 1800-1 (if the export trade from Serampore is also included) actually did exceed the Exports on private account to London. Whereas in 1801-2, when the whole of the foreign trade was shipped from Calcutta, in consequence of the capture of the Danish settlement of Serampore, the total value of the Exports to foreign Europe and America in this season, was only S.R^s 62,57,269, or £.St^g 782,158. Whereas the Export on private account to London, was S.R^s 1,31,97,428, or £.St^g 1,649,678.

23. In consequence of the various publications which have lately appeared in London on the subject of the Private Trade of India, and the hopes entertained by many merchants residing in Great Britain, that India built shipping would no longer be permitted to carry merchandize to the river Thames, as allowed by indulgence since the year 1798-9; the European Anglo-foreign trade has already commenced:

1st. By two ships appearing lately at Penang, which were generally considered to be of this description; and of numerous other European Anglo-foreign vessels, which are also expected at Batavia.

2d. By the very large amount of accommodation bills, drawn by merchants in America on their agents in London, and sent to Bengal under the expectation of disposing of them for Piece Goods and other merchandize.

3d. By the overtures which the agents in London for the Dutch East India Company were making to the consignees of Bengal chartered ships, either for the freight or sale of these vessels for the Batavia Trade.

24. The Asiatic Anglo foreign-trade, it is expected, will

	London.		*Foreign Europe & America.*	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
Brot over	1,82,46,168	4,46,34,835	2,94,58,203	3,51,63,699
S.Rs	1,82,46,168	4,46,34,835	2,94,58,203	3,51,63,699
£.St.	2,280,771	5,579,354	3,682,275	4,395,462
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	London.		*Foreign, Europe & America.*	

will also revive, if the same indulgence is not granted to Bengal chartered ships during the present season, as has been granted during the three last years. Overtures being daily expected from the merchants of Batavia to the ship owners in Calcutta, to hire their ships to take the produce of the island of Java to Holland, in the same manner as was practised to Copenhagen in 1797-8, when five India built-ships, under Danish colours, were laden from Batavia in the manner before described.

25. It is generally expected, that a new foreign trade will commence in the course of next year from this port to the River De la Plata in South America. The Spanish settlements for some years have been supplied with India produce partly by way of Lisbon, and partly by the Export from hence to Manilla; but since the arrival of the preliminaries of peace at the Mauritius one or more vessels have sailed from thence, with permission of the Spanish consul, to South America, with selected cargoes of many British ships, captured by the French privateers in the Bay of Bengal.

GENERAL REMARK:

Prior to the years 1799-1800, the Import into Calcutta, by the native merchants, of Piece Goods and raw silk, which are provided in the interior parts of the provinces, did not amount to forty lacks of sicca rupees, or five hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum; whereas in 1801-2, the import value of these two articles of merchandize, by native merchants, has actually exceeded one crore and twenty lacks of rupees, or one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

If the Honourable Company are pleased to continue the indulgence to India-built shipping, and to authorize the establishment of a bank in Calcutta, under the auspices of this Government; and the immediate patronage of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General; for although the Honourable Company's credit stands higher at present with every class of inhabitants than during any preceding period during the last twenty years, yet private merchants, from the want of an establishment of this nature, are obliged to admit the discount of their bills of from one to two per cent. per mensem. If these two requisites are granted, it may be expected that during the next three years the Honourable Company's revenue of customs will be greater than was ever before known in the history of Hindostan; and that the British revenue of customs arising from the surplus trade of British India, will be equal to, if not exceed, two millions sterling per annum.

Fort William, the 26th August 1802.

(Signed) J. T. BROWN, R. G. of Ex. C.

(A true Copy)
(Signed) *J. Lumsden*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

VIII.

EXTRACT of Mr. Brown's Report on the Commerce of British India, in 1802-3; dated 28 December 1804:—Also, Letter from Mr. Lumsden (Chief Secretary to Government) to George Udney, Esq. President, and Members of the Board of Trade.

Par. 4. NO accurate information can be given (with the exception of Bengal) respecting the general commerce of British India previous to this period; but it may be sufficient for all purposes of judgment, to state that it has increased at Bombay, agreeable to the opinion of the best informed merchants, nearly in the same proportion as in Bengal.

5. The extension of the commerce of British India, has principally arisen since the year 1798, when a system of finance was commenced, calculated to instil into the minds of the natives the most unqualified confidence in the security of the Government funds; the success of which is unparallelled in the history of any part of the world, and appears scarcely credible even to those persons who have witnessed on the spot the gradual progress it has reached towards perfection, under difficulties that appeared almost insurmountable at the commencement, but which have progressively given way to the unremitted attention paid to this particular subject; and thereby laid the foundation for the establishment of those two great interests throughout British India, the native moneyed and commercial.

6. At the commencement of the year 1798, when apparent tranquillity prevailed throughout British internal India, the Honourable Company's paper in Bengal, bearing an interest of 12 per cent. was at a discount of 2 per cent. and private commercial bills drawn of merchants of the first eminence, both Native and European, were not unfrequently discounted at 2 per cent. per mensem.

7. To

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

7.—To remedy this most serious evil, both to Government and individuals, required the energetic abilities of the most enlightened financier, as it could solely be accomplished by drawing from the bowels of the earth the immense capital concealed there for ages by the natives, whose prejudices and established usage, from time immemorial, were to be overcome, before success could possibly be expected from this grand desideratum.

8.—The native moneyed interest of British India, may with accuracy be stated to commence at a period apparently the most unpropitious; viz. towards the close of the year 1798, and commencement of 1799, when ample supplies of bullion were sent from Fort William to the other Presidencies, to enable the army to take the field against the late Tippoo Sultaun, to the successful termination of that war, the previous annihilation of the French force at Hydrabad, the premium offered at that time by the different Government loans (bearing 8 per cent. interest) being considered, as it indeed proved, a bonus to the rich, induced the timid amongst the moneyed men to speculate in these loans. The subsequent establishment of the Sinking Fund, the enlightened policy of extending (under proper restrictions) the commercial intercourse between India and Great Britain; to all these respectively, viewed in a political or a commercial light, and added to the supplies of bullion received from Great Britain, must be attributed, that Government funds, bearing an interest of 8 per cent. which from 1791 to the period of the arrival of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, in 1798, were fluctuating at a discount between 14 and 21 per cent. have been, during the progress of a Mahratta war, and are at present, negotiable at a premium of one to three per cent.

9.—When the opulent natives in Bengal found that no greater interest was procurable than 8 per cent. for which a premium of one to three per cent. was expected, they turned their attention to commerce, and employed their surplus funds in various manufactures and productions of British India, sending their money with confidence into every aurung from Chittagong to the extremity of the reserved dominions of his Highness the Vizier; and in the course of a very short time, by their strict attention to economy, they soon obtained a monopoly in the sale at the Presidency, to the total exclusion of all Europeans who had previously enjoyed this lucrative branch of commerce, and who are now therefore compelled to ship their merchandize on their own account, as the native merchants consider any per centage beyond ten per annum to be a handsome mercantile profit.

10. The petty dealers, and many of the poorer classes of natives, on finding that a ready sale presented itself for every sort of merchandize brought to Calcutta, and that the poor as well as the rich received an equal share of protection, soon followed the example of the more opulent; and it is not in the least uncommon, in purchasing bale goods at present, in Calcutta, to find that 100 pieces are the property of eight or ten different persons.

11. Previous to the year 1798, a ship arriving in the Bengal river with funds to the extent of only thirty thousand pounds sterling, and in want of bale goods, was compelled to remain until they could be manufactured at the different aurungs; whereas at the present period, there are seldom less than one million sterling in value of cloths belonging to the native merchants deposited in Calcutta for sale, and of every other species of merchandize in an equal proportion. From twenty days to one month is therefore solely necessary, at present, to obtain a cargo for a ship of three hundred tons, and vessels of greater burthen in proportion.

12. Although it is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the present surplus of British native circulating capital at the Presidencies of Fort William and Bombay (for at the Dependencies of Fort St. George the merchants are not permitted to dispose of their bale goods and receive bullion in exchange), yet the capital belonging to the native moneyed and commercial interests, in Calcutta alone, cannot possibly be less than sixteen millions sterling, employed in the Government funds, loans, and discounts to individuals, external and internal trade, and various other ways, totally foreign to their former pursuits, beyond what it was in 1797-8.

13. When foreign ships resorted to Calcutta, and their cargoes were almost wholly supplied by British Indian capital, for the want of any other mode of remittance to Great Britain, no inducement was held out to the native merchants to engage in commerce, and from the fluctuating and precarious system of finance, observed previous to the arrival of Earl Cornwallis, little or no dependence could be placed on the realization of any money employed in the Government funds; at present there are many respectable native stockholders in Calcutta, who, in the course of one day, can negotiate the purchase or sale of stock (Government loans of every description) to any amount required, the sale seldom exceeding one half per cent. beyond what is given by the Committee of the Sinking Fund. The formerly timid Hindoo now lends money at respondentia on distant voyages, engages in speculations to various parts of the world, and as an underwriter, in the different insurance offices, erects indigo works in various parts of Bengal, and is just as well acquainted with the principles and British laws, respecting commerce, as the generality of European merchants, and enjoys moreover two very great advantages over the latter: the first, in trading on his own instead of a borrowed capital; and, secondly, of living and conducting his business at probably 1-10th of the expense of the European.

14. Exclusive of the security to property at the three Presidencies, the most perfect toleration prevails in every subject relating to religion; and so long as the general laws of society are not transgressed, the Protestant, Catholic, Jew, Hindoo, Moosulman, and every other sect, are permitted to offer up their prayers to the Almighty agreeable to the customs in their own country. The town of Calcutta is thereby increasing in population from various parts of India; a family of Asiatic Jews from Juddha, of considerable opulence, have latterly

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

settled in this emporium for commerce, and many more are expected from the numerous ports in the Arabian and Persian gulphs.

15. These concise preliminary remarks may not appear irrelevant to the subject, as they account in some measure for the increase of wealth, population, and general commerce carried on by the natives at present; in comparison to the period when a degree of criminality was attached to any person engaged in commerce, who exchanged his commodity for the bullion brought by foreigners from other parts of the globe.

BENGAL.

10. THE value of the Imports has certainly increased about two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling progressively since 1798-9; which is principally to be ascribed to the increase of the inland trade, and the demand for very many articles of British manufacture among the natives, both at Fort William and the out stations, who seldom have less than one or two rooms at present in their dwelling houses, that are not ornamented with looking glasses, lamps, pictures, &c. in the European style, which equally prevails at the other Presidencies, but particularly at Bombay, where the Parsee merchants, from their general trade, have imbibed notions of luxury and extravagance unknown to their ancestors.

20. The Export to Great Britain depends chiefly on the quantity of indigo manufactured during the year, which varies agreeable to the season for produce, and other circumstances incidental to this most precarious business.

21. The Export of Piece Goods is greater than was ever before known in Private Trade. This great increase, although beneficial to the Honourable Company, as sovereigns, will prove ultimately injurious (from the base fabrics) to the persons concerned, and also to the Honourable Company, in their mercantile capacity.

22. Of the capability of Bengal to increase the Exports to Great Britain, no better proof can be adduced, than by stating that the value of the merchandize shipped to London in 1797-8 was only about eight hundred thousand pounds sterling; whereas, in a most unfavourable season for the produce of indigo, viz. 1802-3, the value of merchandize exported to Great Britain was nearly one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

23. How far a similar mercantile policy should be adopted by the Honourable Company, in their present extended empire, as when they were solely merchants trading by permission to the East Indies, is a subject deserving the attention of the Honourable Court of Directors. The opinion delivered by many persons, that the Honourable Company wish to depress all manufactures for export to Great Britain, with the exception of their own investment, instead of ameliorating the condition of their subjects, and adding thereby to the revenues of Great Britain, is evidently so fallacious in every respect, as to be unworthy of attention. Unfortunately His Majesty's Ministers have hitherto considered British India as a foreign country, and thereby obstructed the trade generally, by levying higher duties on the produce of the East than the imports from the West Indies, or even foreign America.

BOMBAY.

24. THE Imports are, viz.

Various articles for Europeans - -	6,00,000
Ditto of metals, &c. - - - -	4,70,000
For the natives and re-exportation - -	4,30,969
S.R^{s}	15,00,969

25. The Imports from London have decreased from the preceding year, no less than 8,40,602 R^{s}, or more than one hundred thousand pounds sterling, which the Reporter General at Bombay ascribes to the restrictions laid on the country ships; for it is to be observed, that if the owner of a country ship can solely realize the prime cost in England, with charges, it answers as a remittance, and thereby lessens the export of bullion from Great Britain. The deficiency consists chiefly of Manchester goods, and other manufactures required for Europeans.

26. The principal articles imported for re-exportation are cochineal and saffron, which find a ready sale throughout the ports in Guzerat.

27. The Exports from Bombay have decreased in a greater proportion, being little short of one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling, ascribed by the Reporter General to a similar cause. This decrease is chiefly in the produce and manufactures of Guzerat, since the great portion of country in that province was ceded to the Honourable Company.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

28. THE Imports, with the exception of coral, shipped by the Levant merchants (who receive in return rough diamonds and pearls) consists of similar articles, as at the other Presidencies.

29. The value of the Exports is less than in the preceding year, owing to the unfavourable accounts from Great Britain of the sale of the piece goods, and the difficulty of procuring bullion as a remittance from thence.

30. To the most extraordinary order that perhaps was ever promulgated by our Sovereign, of prohibiting the manufacture of Piece Goods by the Honourable Company's native subjects, whose ancestors for many centuries had carried on a commerce most particularly advantageous to the country at large, may be attributed, in a great measure, the decrease of the Exports to Great Britain, and also of the general decline of manufactures and the people concerned therein throughout the coast of Coromandel.

FOREIGN EUROPE.

34. THE import of bullion into Calcutta from Lisbon is near four hundred thousand pounds sterling less than in 1799-1800. During the latter year, the Portuguese merchants

were

were afraid to ship their wines to Bengal, from the great demand of the London merchants to provide cargoes on the country shipping returning to India. Fortunately for foreign Europe, the merchants now find their fears were groundless, and in consequence are increasing their imports of merchandize into British India, and decreasing the import of bullion.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

35. In this season, 1802-3, the Anglo-European foreign trade re-commenced (which had been totally annihilated from 1798-9, by large shipments both to Copenhagen viâ Serampore, and also to Lisbon from Calcutta, cloaked agreeable to the custom of all merchants; but the amount may be estimated at about three hundred thousand pounds value in Bengal: for it is to be observed, a large sum in bullion was sent from Lisbon by the agents in London, from the greater facility of obtaining specie in Portugal than in Great Britain.

36. The merchants in foreign Europe are certainly highly indebted to Great Britain for refusing to receive the merchandize and customs thereon, which British India is desirous of affording; but to prevent the possibility of any mistake on this subject, it might be advisable, that a statement should be formed of the duty of customs realized in Great Britain, on the Private Trade of British India ten years previous to and for the same period, since the renewal of the Honourable Company's Charter: words may deceive, but facts speak for themselves.

37. The first direct commercial communication between Cadiz and Bengal commenced in 1802-3. The Spanish merchants have been long connected with the Portuguese; but finding that no impediments were thrown in the way of a direct intercouse, a supracargo is now settled in Calcutta, for the management of their concerns. Thus even Spain will shortly derive the advantage of an extended commercial intercourse with British India, which Great Britain so carefully avoids.

43. AMERICA, with the exception of a few marine and naval stores, does not produce a single article required either by the Honourable Company's European or native subjects; the small amount of merchandize imported being, into the three Presidencies solely, fifty-five thousand pounds sterling; whereas the treasure, amounting to above six hundred thousand pounds, is the best proof that can be adduced of the singular advantages of their commerce with British India; for on the average of 1797-8 and 1798-9, the import of treasure into Bengal did not exceed one hundred thousand pounds per annum.

AMERICA.

44. Exclusive of the American commerce with British India, no less than 36 vessels, under American colours, have been seen at the same time at Batavia, with many others on the west coast of Sumatra, the Arabian and Persian gulphs, at the northern ports of Guzerat, and every other Asiatic port in India, where any commercial advantage might be expected from the enterprising spirit of the American merchants. Their ships also trade to Japan, Cochin China, and various ports in Asia, with woollens and other articles, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain.

45. Agreeable to the most moderate calculation, the import of bullion from America into Asia (exclusive of China) exceeds one million sterling per annum; and as it appears they have obtained permission to dispose of India produce in France, should the policy of Great Britain be to exclude the Americans, with their bullion, from British India, the ports of Serampore, Tranquebar and Aleppiin Travancore, will be happy to receive them.

46. Even the natural monopolizing spirit of the Dutch and Portuguese have at length given way to the sound policy of encouraging commerce; while Great Britain alone wishes to continue the same system, under their present extended empire, as when the Honourable Company possessed solely a few acres of ground round their respective factories.

Foreign Asiatic Commerce.

47. If the whole attention of his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, had been solely directed to the extension of commerce, the effect could scarcely be expected to be greater, than is evidently apparent by the following statements.

48. The general state of the Imports of foreign Asiatic commerce in 1802-3 is; viz.

Merchandize	S.R$ 1,86,08,096	£.St$ 2,326,012
Treasure	1,22,09,968	1,526,246
	3,08,18,064	£.St$ 3,852,258

IMPORTS.

Bengal	78,34,645
Bombay	1,81,51,829
Fort St. George	48,31,590
	3,08,18,064

And of the Exports.

Merchandize	S.R$ 2,79,11,615	£.St$ 3,370,234
Treasure	24,99,163	312,395
	3,04,10,778	£.St$ 3,682,629

EXPORTS.

Bengal	92,17,068
Bombay	1,80,81,550
Fort St. George	31,12,160
	3,04,10,778

49. Thus it appears, in 1802-3, British India drew from Foreign India a balance in bullion of no less than S.R$ 97,10,805 or £.St$, one million two hundred and thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty (1,213,850 £.St$); a circumstance scarcely credible, but nevertheless most perfectly correct.

61. Various

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

61. Various opinions have certainly been given on the subject of the Export of cotton from Bengal to China; but as merchants seldom carry on what may theoretically be called a losing trade, it may be presumed the speculation answers, otherwise the increase on the Export would not be so great as is stated in the preceding paragraph.

BOMBAY.

169. IN 1798-9 the quantity of cotton imported fell short of two hundred thousand maunds. The increase since that time appears almost incredible, but is nevertheless perfectly correct; it may however be adduced as one proof of the utter impossibility of any person whatsoever, pretending to form a calculation of the capability of British India, in respect to either the produce or manufactures for Export to Europe, or other parts of the globe.

Mr. Verelst, in his letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, under date the 5th April 1769, respecting the decline of commerce in Bengal, states, "that the import of bullion from all parts did not at that period exceed £. 200,000. per annum;" whereas at present the import by private merchants at Calcutta and Serampore, actually exceeds one million and a half sterling per annum.

During the former period, and indeed till within the last thirty years, the President, Members of Council, field officers, chaplains, and almost every gentleman in the Company's civil department, were engaged in the inland trade of Bengal; and by means of passing their goods, duty free, throughout the country, were enabled to make a monopoly, not only of salt, tobacco, and beetle-nut, but also of cotton and various other articles, to the entire exclusion of the native merchants, who, if they did carry on any trade, were compelled to pay above twenty per cent. duties, and suffer many other inconveniences, to which the trade of the President or Governor were not subjected.

Various other malpractices of extortion likewise formerly prevailed; such as compelling the natives to purchase goods beyond the market price, and also of obliging them to sell their manufactures, not unfrequently, below their actual cost. At present the Honourable Company's civil servants and the poorest native are put on the same footing, in respect to all commercial transactions. The external and internal trade of Bengal is, in consequence, rapidly increasing. In 1797-8 the net amount of duties collected, was only £.St^{g} 140,817; whereas in 1802-3, from the flourishing state of commerce, the inland duties, which had been abolished by Earl Cornwallis, were again laid on, and the net amount of collections was £.St^{g} 407,528.

Venality and corruption, among the higher classes of natives in the employ of the Honourable Company's civil servants, are even at present almost exploded, and will effectually give way, in a short time; when the incalculable advantages of the college at Fort William, instituted by his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, must be acknowledged by every person in Europe, as they are at present in Bengal, by unveiling the artful and insidious practices of the Banians and other interested natives, to prevent the possibility of the Company's servants acquiring an accurate knowledge of the revenue, commerce, and produce of their districts, which can solely be obtained by a study of and proficiency in the native languages; thereby enabling the civilian to transact his own business, instead of through the medium of a Banian or Dubash, as is practised too much, even at the present moment, throughout the country, under the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Instead of the famine and desolation which frequently visited Bengal in former years, the cheerful appearance of the inhabitants at present, from the great encouragement afforded to industry, evince the good effects of an upright and impartial Government. In the huts of the native inhabitants in general, throughout British India, are seen brass vessels for culinary and other purposes, where solely earthen pots were formerly used; and highly satisfactory it has proved to the Reporter, to hear the praises of the British Government extolled by the numerous pilgrims resorting from every part of Bengal to visit the reputed holy temple of Jugunath, in the province of Cuttack.

IX.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, for the year 1803-4 (from the 1st June 1803 to the 31st of May 1804;)—dated 18 September 1805.

The 7th September 1803.

3. THE very considerable decrease in the general trade of this port, is principally to be ascribed to the renewal of hostilities with France, intelligence of which reached this Presidency in the early part of the year 1803-4. Had not the war broke out, I have no doubt but the trade would have experienced as considerable an increase in 1803-4 as it did in 1802-3, compared with the preceding year.

LONDON.

IMPORTS.	S.R^{s}.
Merchandize	30,55,400
Treasure	9,85,601
S.R^{s}	40,41,001
£.St^{g}	505,125

4. THE value of Imports from the port of London amounts to sicca rupees forty lacks forty-one thousand and one (S.R^{s} 40,41,001) and exhibits a decrease in the considerable amount of sicca rupees eight lacks thirteen thousand and sixty-nine (S.R^{s} 8,13,069)*; the quantity of tonnage imported this year was 16,247 tons, whereas the tonnage imported in the preceding year was nearly double that quantity, and is owing to an increased number of country

* £.St^{g} 101,643.

country ships having imported in 1802-3. This difference will account for the decrease in the value of the imports from London this year.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

9. The principal deficiency in the Exports to London this year, is in the article of Piece Goods, and is ascribable to the very extensive consignments of their description of goods which were shipped for Great Britain in the two preceding seasons. The amount of the consignments in 1802-3 was immense, and far exceeded any thing of the kind before known in Private Trade.

10. So extensive was the export of Piece Goods in the year 1802-3, that it far exceeded the demand there was for them in the London market, either for the purpose of home or foreign consumption; independent of this, the goods were in general of so very inferior a fabric, that even had the state of the markets been more favourable, I question whether they would have met with a sale.

11. Such were the accounts from home, however, at this period, and in such estimation were Oude cloths said to be, that every piece of cloth manufactured in the Vizier's dominions, and in the districts lately ceded to us by his Highness, was purchased indiscriminately without any attention to fabric; even adventurers from London came out to this country with large capitals, expressly to buy up goods of this description.

12. The quantity of Piece Goods sent home in 1802-3, not only tended to overstock the market; but the inferior quality and badness of fabric of the Oude cloths, which formed a very considerable part of the consignments, proved, as was to be expected, highly injurious to the estimation these cloths had so justly acquired among the purchasers who frequent the Company's sales.

13. There is also a falling off in the exports of sugar and saltpetre; the decrease of the latter is solely on account of the exportation of this article having been prohibited, as is usual in time of war; the decrease in the article of sugar is in consequence of the restrictions on country shipping: sugar will scarcely bear the freight payable on an extra ship, unless the accounts of the state of the market at home are so favourable as to induce the merchants to speculate in this article, which was not the case at this period.

14. Among the Exports to London, there is an amazing increase in the articles of indigo and raw silk; the increase in the former amounts to the considerable sum of sicca rupees fourteen lacks fifty thousand eight hundred and twenty-one (S.R^{s} 14,50,821); the season was extensively favourable, and the plant productive in consequence, add to which, the demand at home was great, and far beyond what it had been for many years. £ St^{g} 181,353.

15. The quantity of indigo sent home this year was M^{ds} 42,291, which, though a large consignment, is not equal to the demand; the annual consumption both for home and foreign purposes being estimated at 70,000 M^{ds}. The cultivation has increased in an equal proportion with the demand; there is scarcely an indigo planter that has not made additions to his work; even the cautious native is laying out his capital in erecting factories for the manufacture of indigo, principally with a view of disposing of the article in Calcutta. The indigo manufactured by the natives is in general of an inferior quality; the best may answer the Europe market, but the generality of it is better adapted for the trade of the two gulphs.

16. The increase in the export of silk, amounts to the considerable sum of sicca rupees six lacs sixty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-four (S.R^{s} 6,61,394); the quantity exported to Great Britain in 1803-4 is nearly equal to the total quantity that has been exported in Private Trade to the port of London for the last seven years. This increase is to be ascribed to a more general adoption of the method, introduced some years ago, of reeling the Bengal silk direct from the cocoons, according to the method practised in Italy; and to the success which has attended the experiments made by the throwsters in Great Britain, of throwing it into organzine, in which state it has been found suitable to those purposes to which it was formerly deemed inapplicable. £ St^{g} 82,674.

17. The state of perfection to which this valuable raw material has been brought, may be capable, with increased attention, of further improvement; and I have no doubt, but that in a few years Great Britain will receive such an extensive supply of silk from her possessions in India, as to be nearly, if not altogether, independent of foreigners.

AMERICA.

31. THE commerce with America is one of the most considerable carried on at this port, and at the same time the most advantageous, since it cannot but be admitted that importing, as the Americans do, immense sums in treasure, and with such purchasing the manufactures of Bengal, the trade must be considerably in favour of this port. It is not, however, without its advantages to the Americans: the enterprizing spirit of these merchants; the comparative trifling expense attending the outfit and navigation of their ships; the facility with which they purchase their goods here, added to their strict attention to economy in all commercial transactions, are circumstances from which collectively they derive considerable profits, whether it is in the purchase of their cargoes here, or the disposal of them elsewhere.

32. When I say the trade with America is in favour of this port, I mean *so far as that trade is supported by American capital.* It is well known, however, that one third, and probably a larger proportion of the capital employed, is not American, which proves "that "their commerce with British India is not carried on merely on their own account, and "for the purpose of supplying their own wants." The ports of France are open to them; and it is well understood, that many ships clearing out here for America, merely proceed to an American port for the purpose of procuring a new set of papers; with these papers

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

(without breaking bulk) they sail for France, and dispose of the produce and manufactures of British India in French ports.

36. The average amount of the Export Trade from Calcutta to America, for these last eight years, taken during a period when the trade has been subject to a variety of fluctuations, is sicca rupees thirty-nine lacks sixty-five thousand four hundred and fifty (S.R^{s} 39,65,450), so that it appears that the excess in 1803-4, above the average amount of the exports in the eight preceding years, is sicca rupees twenty-seven lacs ninety-four thousand six hundred and eight (S.R^{s} 27,94,608). The trade immediately connected with this port is certainly a favourable one; the astonishing degree however in which this trade has increased within the short period of a few years, and the probability of its increasing even beyond its present extent, are circumstances deserving the most serious attention; whether the American trade interferes with that of the Honourable East India Company, and how far it may be injurious to the interests of the Company and the British nation, are points which have been so ably discussed by others more intimately acquainted with their nature, that I shall not obtrude any opinion of my own on the subject.

From 1796-7 to 1803-4.
£ Stg 495,681.
349,326.

MANILLA.

110. NO comparative abstract annual statement of the Exports of merchandize from Calcutta by sea, appears to have accompanied the Report on the commerce of the year 1802-3; this statement was discontinued I cannot learn.* The sense I entertain of the utility of a document of this nature has induced me to continue it; it contains an abstract statement of the value of merchandize exported since the year 1796-7 up to the close of the year 1803-4, annexed to which is a statement shewing the imports from London, Foreign Europe and America, for the same period.

* *Sic orig.*

X.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of British India, as carried on by Individuals, in the year 1804-5;—dated 10 June 1806.

LONDON.

6.—ITS trade with this port has experienced a very considerable decrease, in the amount of both Imports and Exports, particularly the latter, which appear to have fallen off this year in the enormous sum of S.R^{s} 19,02,377; while the deficiency in the Imports does not exceed S.R^{s} 3,08,836.

£.Stg 237,797.
38,604.

7.—Of the deficiency in the Imports, S.R^{s} 1,87,921 is in treasure, and the remainder in merchandize, chiefly in the following articles, namely, copper and copper nails, iron, hardware, canvass, stationary, port wine, foreign claret and Madeira; there is an increase in the Importation of some few articles, such as books, oilman's stores, piece goods, English claret, brandy, wines, malt liquors and ironmongery.

£.Stg 23,490.

8.—The deficiency in the Exports is solely ascribable to the very trifling quantity of Piece Goods which was exported to London in the course of this year, the amount not exceeding in value S.R^{s} 12,28,637, whereas the amount of the Exports of this article in 1803-4 was S.R^{s} 48,72,016, making a difference of S.R^{s} 36,43,379; which accounts for the decrease in the value of the exports from Calcutta to the port of London in 1804-5, compared with the preceding year.

£.Stg 153,579.
609,002.
455,422.

9.—The principal articles exported from Bengal to the port of London by individual traders, are, Piece Goods, indigo, raw silk; the value of the Exports of these articles alone, exceeds nine-tenths of the total amount of the whole exports to London, consequently a falling off in the export of any one of those articles, if not counterbalanced by an increased exportation of either of the other two, must occasion a deficiency in the value of our Export Trade.

Vide Para. 9. & 12.

10.—The London markets (as observed in my last Report on the external commerce carried on under this Presidency) had been generally overstocked by the extensive consignments of Piece Goods which were made to London in 1803-4, and the two preceding years. These consignments were made at a time when Bengal Piece Goods were purchased at the sales in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of re-exportation to the Continent, where they found a ready mart. But on the renewal of hostilities, the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the Continent was greatly interrupted, and a prohibition was passed against the admission of goods of British manufacture, or the produce of her colonial possessions, which has continued to be most strictly enforced; and unless the communication is renewed, Piece Goods must remain a mere drug in the market at home, and the exports of cloths from hence to the port of London, on the private account of individuals, will fall short even of their present trifling amount; for the stock on hand in the London market is so very considerable that it is more than can be carried off by our home consumption in many years.

11.—The price of cloths at home was low, and two years experience had clearly proved, that the low price of Cotton Piece Goods did not increase the consumption in May 1805. Upon as near an estimate as could be formed, the quantity of Cotton Piece Goods on hand in the London market, amounted at a moderate calculation to 31,000 bales; in this estimate were included the manufactures of the coast as well as those of Bengal.

12.—Although by a renewal of our commercial intercourse with the markets on the Continent, we should find a mart for a considerable quantity of the Piece Goods now unsold in London,

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

London, still we should not be so sanguine as to expect that the demand for the Piece Goods of India can ever be so great as formerly, since numerous and extensive cloth manufactories have been recently established in the interior of France; and there as well as in England, the weavers have succeeded in imitating with so much exactness the fabrics of Bengal (particularly our coarse and middling assortments of muslins) that there is every reason to believe, our trade in muslins of this description, whether for the home or foreign markets, must inevitably dwindle to nothing. Our finer assortments of muslins the manufactures in Europe can never attempt to imitate with any probability of success, so long as a proper degree of attention is paid to the manufacture here, and care is taken that the fabrics are perfect; should, however, the fabrics suffer debasement, the most serious consequences may be expected to result from it.

13. It is to be observed, that the exports of Piece Goods on the public account, have also very considerably decreased during the same period; the consequences are, that the weavers finding no employment for their looms, many of them have been necessitated to quit their homes and seek employment elsewhere; most of them take to the plough, some remain in their own districts, while others migrate into distant parts of the country.

14. The inconveniences arising from the want of employment for this useful class of our native subjects may be hereafter most severely felt, and prove highly detrimental to our commerce; for should the blessing of peace be once more restored, or any other circumstances occur to occasion an increased demand for the Piece Goods of Bengal, it may be found impracticable to meet it; for when a weaver once quits his loom, and resorts to any other mode of employment for a subsistence, so long as that employment shall yield him wherewithal to live upon, it may be apprehended that he will feel no inducement to return to his loom. To this it may be answered that the cultivation of the lands is a source of higher advantage than the manufacture of cloths; but it is the staple commodity of which those cloths are made that of itself keeps a very large portion of land in cultivation: a man will earn more by his loom than his plough; and it is not clear to me that the cultivation of the lands is a more advantageous mode of employing the weaver. It is evident that almost any other class of men could be spared from their particular profession with less injury to our commerce, since any man can assist in the cultivation of the lands, but no man, except a weaver, can make a piece of cloth.

15. But the evil arising from the want of employment for the weaver does not rest here; the few that may return to their looms, from the want of practice, will not be so expert in the art of weaving: they will have lost that nicety of hand so requisite in the manufacture of the finer assortments of Piece Goods; their cloths will not be equal, in point of fabric, to those they had formerly made, and the fabrics must consequently suffer debasement.

46. It is a well-established fact, that the object of the Americans in trading to this country is not merely confined to the supplying their own wants. We know their vessels frequent various ports on the continent of Europe, and that very extensive supplies of Bengal Piece Goods have been, by their means, thrown into the continental markets; and we are consequently to look to the state of those markets, as given in the 12th paragraph of this Report for the reasons which occasioned a deficiency in the consignments of Piece Goods from hence on ships sailing under the American flag, which fell from S.R^{s} 54,50,835, the value exported in 1803-4 to S.R^{s} 24,89,599, in 1804-5; making an amazing difference of S.R^{s} 29,61,236. £.St^{s} 681,354. 311,199. 370,154.

47. The number of American ships which arrived in the river was 29, of the total burthen of 7,871 tons, according to their registers. But it is here worthy of notice, that of this number only three ships imported direct from America; and I am strongly inclined to believe, that of the 29 ships which imported into Bengal in 1804-5, not one half of them were originally destined to this port; and that they only proceeded here because cargoes were not procurable at Batavia, the coast of Sumatra and Manilla. Some few of the ships which arrived from Batavia were partially loaded from thence with consignments to America, and came in here to fill up; this their commanders admitted. The same I conclude was the case with almost all the American ships which imported here from the different ports to the eastward; as, previously to the year now under consideration, seldom more than two or three Americans have imported here from that side of India in the course of one season. The greatest difficulty the Americans experienced at Batavia to complete their cargoes, arose from the scarcity of sugar which prevailed while they were there.

48. The vessels of these enterprising merchants are to be seen traversing the seas in every part of India, from the Isles of Japan to the furthest extremity of the Arabian Gulph or Red Sea: 14 American vessels were at Mocha in the month of July last; they had bought up all the coffee that was in the market, at a most exorbitant price. The Dows in consequence returned to Muscat from the Red Sea in ballast, not having been able to procure a single bale of coffee, for which they had principally gone, as the Americans had purchased up all the markets had to supply.

49. The Americans who resort to India, have, in various instances, been detected in carrying on an illicit trade, particularly in their intercourse with the merchants at the Isle of France. Our ships of war, when cruising off that island, have frequently detained American ships, seized them, and sent them into Bombay or Ceylon for adjudication. These vessels have been going into the Mauritius, when, by their papers they should have been bound to America, under the plea of want of water, the having sprung a mast, or some such frivolous pretext, so fraught with suspicion as to warrant their detention. To corroborate what I have here advanced; to prove that the Americans are concerned in a contraband

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

contraband commerce, I have to add, the commander of a Danish vessel, lately arrived at this port from the Mauritius, declared, that during his residence on the island several Americans imported there from Bengal.

50. The Americans are not satisfied with that fair and honourable extension of their commerce which is open to them; they claim the liberty of carrying their transactions beyond the bounds of neutrality. This species of traffic is more lucrative than honourable; the vigilance of our cruizers, however, in these seas, has lately diminished the profits of these speculators.

114.—Exports into the interior are principally confined to such articles as are imported into Calcutta by sea, chiefly from Europe, and are most of them exempted from duty.

Manufacture.

115.—Every new established manufactory, or any manufactural improvement of whatever description, appearing to be deserving of a place in a Report of this nature, I cannot avoid noticing the recent established manufactory for making canvass under the superintendence of Messrs Torry and Jones. The canvass manufactured by them is of the same dimensions and fabric as the English bolt canvass; and has been reported by the commanders of vessels belonging to this port, to be equal, in point of strength and durability, to the best English canvass. It is now coming into general use: the sails of most ships belonging to and resorting to this port are made of this canvass. Without pretending to any advantage over the Europe canvass in point of quality, it has a most decided one in respect to price: for taking the medium price of the Bengal canvass of the various sizes from No. 1. to No. 5. it will average about 35 per cent. cheaper than the price at which Europe canvass can be bought in Calcutta. As the manufacture of this species of canvass is but recently established, the quantity made must be limited; and, I am informed, has never as yet exceeded 120 pieces or bolts in a month. The number of looms at work is 73, and is capable, if constantly worked, of making 150 bolts monthly at least. But the necessaries of life are so cheap in this country, the character of the weavers so free from every kind of energy, their habits so much inclined to indolent repose, and the opportunities of indulging themselves in this respect so frequent, that there is no stimulus to active industry; and if a weaver can earn as much in 10 days as will support him for a month, he will remain idle the remaining 20 days. Such is the case with the weavers employed at the canvass manufactory; they are paid at the rate of 4 rupees for every bolt made. One man, if commonly industrious, is capable of weaving one bolt in ten days, and at that rate might earn 12 rupees a month by his industry; but the weaver goes leisurely to work, and seldom finishes his bolt under 15 days; some take even 20 days to perform what may with ease be done in half the time. No instances have occurred of one man weaving two pieces within the month. After having finished one bolt he receives his 4 rupees; he then quits his loom, and generally never returns to it until his money is expended; and the want of the common necessaries of life rouse him from his lethargy, and urge him to an exertion which nothing else would excite him to. The foregoing observation is, I fear, applicable in a greater or less degree to almost every other description of natives in Bengal. The works of this manufactory are as yet but in their infancy, and are capable of very great extension; and, it is reasonable to suppose, even of improvement. The manufactory is carried on at a place called Seebpore, on the banks of the river opposite to Calcutta. It consists at present of 73 looms; these looms are strong, and in general better than any made in Europe. The reeds are of steel, made at a considerable expense by a flattening mill the same as in Europe. These looms are placed in two strong brick-built workshops, running parallel to each other at the distance of about 30 feet. They are upwards of 300 feet each in length, and above 20 in breadth. These buildings are built 6 feet below the surface of the earth; the ground having been excavated on purpose, so that the temperature of the loom-shops is moist and proper for weaving. Over these buildings a thatched shed is erected, for spinning thread in. These sheds, by keeping the sun from off the loom-shops, tend to preserve a proper degree of moisture in the atmosphere below.

116.—Mr. Jones, who is concerned with Mr. Torry in this manufactory, has been about a year in bringing it to its present state of perfection. He began with one loom only, and has gradually combated and removed the prejudices of the natives, until he has established 73 looms.

117.—The sunn made use of is of the softest and finest kind, and the produce of Luckypore. Any that has the appearance of being damaged is carefully selected and rejected. The good sunn being selected, is wetted and wrung nearly dry; after which it goes through a tedious process, in order to extract the mucilage from it. When this is completed, it is heckled and spun exactly after the same manner and on the same principle as the Europe long shed spinning, namely, by tying it round the waist, and walking backwards in a long building. It is spun when a little wet, and reeled through water.

118. The thread in hanks goes through a process, to make it soft and pliable, and also to clear it of any mucilage it may still retain.

119. From the indolence of the weavers, which it is impossible to remove, there must be 60 looms to calculate on 100 bolts of canvass per month. One hundred and ninety-seven people of all descriptions are employed daily at the manufactory, the whole of whom must be paid in advance. The canvass is 40 yards long, and 2 feet wide; the corresponding sizes or numbers being of the same length, breadth and weight as the English canvass. It has a dross upon it which is removed by a bleaching and washing process.

120. It is the intention of the proprietors to increase the manufactory to 200 looms, which

which they think are as many as could be managed on their present premises; but if Government should think a manufactory of this kind deserving of support, and should deem it desirable to patronize the undertaking, there might be four such established in different parts of the country, within the space of eighteen months.

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

121. The price of the canvass manufactured at Seebpore is 20 R^s per bolt for all numbers; the sizes, however, as yet only extend to No. 5, which is conceived to be of sufficient fineness for general use in this country, either for sails or tents. Europe canvass, of English manufacture, cannot be sold in Calcutta, to clear costs and charges, under 31 R^s per bolt: it is now selling at 42 R^s. Danish canvass is about 45 R^s.

122. The canvass has been universally approved of, and is in general demand, not only by individuals, but for the use of the Honourable Company's marine yard. It has also met the approbation of several officers of His Majesty's navy; and the proprietors of this manufactory are now in treaty with His Majesty's naval agent at this port, to supply the squadron in India with a large quantity. To prove the strength of fibre which the Bengal sunns possess, I subjoin a statement, shewing the results of several experiments made to ascertain the strength of sunn, with reference to experiments made on the Riga hemp at Woolwich.

STATEMENT of the comparative Strength of the Sunn.

Half of 6¾ oz. of Petersburgh hemp, tried at Woolwich, in a line of 15 feet long, bore 317 lbs.

Chittagong - -	half of 8 oz. made into a rope of 15 feet, by the above standard, should have borne 375 lbs.; it actually bore 745 lbs., giving a difference in favour of the Chittagong sunn.							
Commercolly -	½ of 7¼ oz.	should bear	340½	-	bore 543	-	better by	202½
Luckipore - -	½ of 8 - -	D° - -	375	- -	537	-	D° -	162
Buddaul - - -	½ of 8 - -	D° - -	375	- -	519	-	D° -	144
Santipore - - -	½ of 7¾ - -	D° - -	364	- -	503	-	D° -	139
Golagore - - -	½ of 8 - -	D° - -	375	- -	509	-	D° -	134
Dacca - - - -	½ of 8 - -	D° - -	375	- -	461	-	D° -	86
Malda - - - -	½ of 7⅓ - -	D° - -	360	- -	437	-	D° -	77
Cuttorah - - -	½ of 6¼ - -	D° - -	293	- -	264	-	weaker by	29

123. The great and important benefits which this manufactory holds forth, will be clearly discerned by considering that it promises to furnish us with an article of naval stores, for the supply of which we are at present almost solely dependent on foreign Europe; and it is no very pleasing reflection to any Englishman to know that his country is dependent on a foreign power for the means of supporting her navy.

124. If Bengal can only supply her own shipping with canvass, it will supersede the necessity of importing any from the mother country, and in a trifling degree tend to lower the price of this article in England; and if a reduction can be effected in the price of canvass rope, or any other naval store, it is the interest of the British Government, in particular, to promote it.

XI.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1805-6;—dated 8 May 1807.

Par. 12. I HAVE before had occasion to remark, that Indigo, Piece Goods, and Raw Silk, are our principal articles of Export to London. The comparative value of the Exports of these three commodities in this and the preceding year, was as follows:

Vide Paragraphs 9 and 16 of my Report on the External Commerce in 1804-5.

	S.R^s.	Decrease.
Indigo - amount exported in 1804-5 - -	60,28,524	
D° - - - - - - - in 1805-6 - -	45,23,124	
		15,05,400
Piece Goods - - d° - in 1804-5 - -	12,28,637	
D° - - - - - - - in 1805-6 - -	3,31,582	
		8,97,055
Raw Silk - - - d° - in 1804-5 - -	12,23,363	
D° - - - - - - - in 1805-6 - -	7,87,106	
		4,36,257
	S.R^s	28,38,712

Decrease in Indigo, Raw Silk, and Piece Goods - - S.R^s 28,38,712
D° in the total amount of the Export Trade in 1805-6. - 28,17,103
S.R^s 41,609

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

20. Among the articles of Export, which appear to have increased beyond the amount exported in the preceding year, are Sugar, S.R^{s} 54,362; and Cotton, S.R^{s} 92,053. Regarding the increase in sugar, I have to observe, that early in last year accounts reached Calcutta from Europe, stating that a French squadron had landed some troops on several of our West India Islands, and had done considerable injury to the British plantations in that quarter; this, and the probability of some of our homeward bound West Indiamen falling into the hands of the enemy, by depriving the London market of its annual supply of colonial sugars, made those who had sugar on hand here desirous of venturing it on a speculation to London. The total quantity exported, on the private account of individuals, within the year, to England, did not exceed in value S.R^{s} 54,478, and appears much too trifling to warrant the conclusion here drawn: let it, however, be remembered, that freight was not to be procured, or I have the strongest grounds for saying, that consignments of both sugar and cotton, to a large extent, would have been made; for, from the same source of information, we learnt the failure of the cotton crops in Georgia.

Sugar - £.St^{g} 6,795.
Cotton - - 11,507.

£.St^{g} 6,809.

	S.R^{s}.	£.St^{g}.
Exports - - - -	62,78,055	784,757
Imports of Treasure - -	49,78,006	622,251
	1,12,56,061	1,407,008
Imports of Merchandize -	10,89,904	136,238
Balce - -	1,01,66,157	1,270,770

43. Taking the value of the Exports and the Imports of Treasure, from the Imports of Merchandize, and the result will exhibit a balance in favour of Bengal to the enormous amount of S.R^{s} 1,01,66,157, or £.St^{g} 1,270,770. After the statement set to view in the margin, no doubt can exist of the amazing advantage which the British possessions in India derive from our commercial intercourse with America.

XII.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1806-7, or from the 1st of June 1806 to the 31st May 1807;—dated 1 September 1808.

Par. 5. SO inexhaustible, in a manner, are the valuable productions of our possessions on this side of India, that our trade has, for a series of years past, exhibited a very considerable annual increase, so that it is impracticable at present to form a correct or even probable average of our commercial resources.

6. The numbers of people inhabiting the provinces subordinate to this Presidency, are equal to a greater extension of all our manufactures; and the fertility of the soil is such, that an increased production may be looked to beyond what commerce has heretofore been supplied with. The necessaries and superfluities of life may be obtained here to an unlimited extent, not only for the inhabitants but for exportation.

7. In the year 1796, and again in 1801, during the apprehension of a scarcity in England, very extensive supplies of grain (chiefly rice) were sent from Bengal to London; and in the year under consideration, bazar maunds 39,44,996, equal to cwts. 2,892,996 of grain were exported, principally with a view to avert the calamities incident to a scarcity, with which China and the countries bordering on the coast of Coromandel were threatened.

AMERICA.

30. RAPID as have been the strides by which the enterprizing merchants of the United States have advanced to their present extended commercial intercourse with British India, the extent to which that intercourse was carried on in the year 1806-7, far surpasses every thing of the kind heretofore recorded in the commercial history of British India.

31. A trade, which seven years ago did not exceed S.R^{s} 67,18,992, or £.St^{g} 839,784, had advanced in the year under report to the enormous sum of S.R^{s} 2,00,20,432, or to £.St^{g} 2,502,554; exceeding in the sum of S.R^{s} 45,04,142, or £.St^{g} 563,018, the total amount of our private trade with Great Britain.

32. The Imports of merchandize from America were chiefly comprized of articles the produce or manufacture of Great Britain, France, or Madeira, in amount as follows:

	£.St^{g}
Great Britain - - - -	33,242
France - - - -	32,137
Madeira - - - -	85,476
America - - - -	30,241

	S.R^{s}
Great Britain - - - - - - -	2,65,935
France (chiefly wines and spirits) - - -	2,57,094
Madeira (wine) - - - - - -	6,83,805
America - - - - - - - -	2,41,931

	Decrease. £.St^{g}
Brandy - -	16,231
	Increase.
Claret - - -	24,630
Madeira - - -	55,326
Planks - - - -	4,136
Total increase in Merchandize	64,717
Do - - in Treasure -	550,915
	615,632

The articles imported are Brandy and other Wines (particularly Madeira) Iron and Mahogany Planks. The Imports of brandy decreased S.R^{s} 129,850; on the other hand claret increased S.R^{s} 1,97,034, Madeira wine S.R^{s} 4,42,611, planks S.R^{s} 33,491; making a total increase in the Imports of merchandize on American ships of S.R^{s} 5,17,738, beyond the value imported in the year 1805-6; to which add the sum of S.R^{s} 44,07,322, the extent of the increase in the article of Treasure, and the excess in the value of our Imports per American ships, in the year 1806-7, will amount to the very considerable sum of S.R^{s} 49,25,060.

EXTRACTS

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

XIII.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1807-8;—dated 2 January 1810.

Par. 2. WITHOUT, in this place, entering into a full explanation of the cause of so very great a defalcation as that above exhibited, in the external Private Trade of this Presidency, it may be deemed sufficient for all present purposes to state, that it is entirely to be attributed to the very extraordinary aspect which the political hemisphere of Europe assumed at this critical and no less extraordinary period, when that system of general blockade was established by the two great contending powers, whereby all commercial intercourse with the continent of Europe was not only interrupted, but (almost) altogether put a stop to. Since the exceptions which were made by France in favour of America, it was avowedly the interest of the British Government to withhold these two powers from enjoying the advantages of.

3. Thus situated were the affairs of Europe, when America (to speak her own language) desirous of preserving her neutrality, and of maintaining a good understanding with the belligerent powers, embargoed her own ports, and expressly interdicted the trade of her own subjects; a measure dictated by the then state of things, and with an aspect, at the same time to the security of American property.

4. The intercourse held by the Americans with the British settlements in India, had previously to the period under consideration been carried to a very great extent; and it will be found that their trade with India has increased in proportion as that of every other foreign power has declined. The object of the Americans in trading to India was never supposed to be confined to the supply of their own wants; consequently, as the difficulty of communicating with the continent of Europe has increased, the spirit of commercial adventure, which the enterprizing merchants of the new world have so successfully manifested in their intercourse with India, would have relaxed, independently of the American embargo, which has entirely interdicted all commerce, except under a special licence from the President of the United States, for particular purposes, under particular restrictions.

5. The state of affairs alluded to in the foregoing paragraphs, and the measures it gave rise to, will be found to have occasioned a very considerable falling off in our Imports and Exports under the head "America;" and that to the decrease in this trade and in that with "London," we may attribute the defalcation already brought to view of S.R^{s}. 90,72,633. £.St^{g} 1,134,079.

6. Contrasted with the commerce of the three preceding years, that of the year under report will be found to exceed the general average, by about S.R^{s}. 4,40,078; so that there is nothing discouraging in the circumstance of its having so greatly decreased, when compared with the commerce of the year 1806-7. £.St^{g} 55,010.

LONDON.

12. TO the increase of S.R^{s}. 12,76,115, in the export of Indigo, should be added, at the Custom House valuation of S.R^{s} 100 per factory m^{d}, the 5,487 maunds of this article, which were purchased by the Board of Trade, on the Honourable Company's account, of the individual proprietors or their agents in Calcutta, it is fair that the amount of this purchase should be added, since, had not the above quantity of Indigo been brought on the public account of Government, it must unavoidably have found its way to the port of London, and it would have increased in the sum of S.R^{s} 5,48,600, the value of the consignments made of this article to the mother country, on the private account of individuals; and as no purchase of the kind had been made until this year, in striking a balance between the value of the exports of Indigo made to London, in this and in the last year, it is but proper that this item should be brought into the account. £.St^{g} 159,514. £.St^{g} 68,575.

15. In respect to Indigo, the quantity to be exported in any one year is entirely dependent upon the nature of the season. If the season has been favourable to produce and manufacture, the quantity for exportation will be considerable; as was the case in the year under report, the crops of which furnished for exportation 93,960 fact^{y} maunds, equal to 7,015,617 pounds English weight, and exceeded, by 20,000 f^{y} m^{ds}, the largest quantity ever before exported from Bengal in one year. This quantity, considerable as it was, was far short of the total manufacture, which, on as correct an estimate as could be formed, was not less than 1,20,000 f^{y} m^{ds} of Indigo, calculating the consumption here, and loss by wastage, drying, &c. at 20,000 f^{y} m^{ds} per annum, or about 16 2-3ds per cent.

16. This increased manufacture is attributable to two causes; the one, the very favourable weather which was experienced throughout these provinces during the growth and subsequent manufacture of the plant; the other, the encouragement which the very favourable accounts, received in the course of this year, of the markets at home, for the sale of this very valuable commodity, held forth to speculators; and the consequences were, that factories were established in all directions by Natives as well as by Europeans.

17. The exportation must at all times keep pace with the manufacture, since what is not required for consumption here must submit, under any circumstances, to be exported, as the only means of finding a mart, and of enabling the planters to continue the manufacture, which in most instances is supported by advances made by the agents here, through whom the Indigo is shipped at a certain rate per m^{d}, or per lb. (as the agreement may be,

and

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

and according to the quality of the article) on the quantity consigned to their correspondents in London.

£.St². 884,762. 30. THAT so considerable a defalcation as S.R¹ 70,78,098, or nearly one million sterling of British money, should have occurred in our trade with America, is a circumstance calculated to excite apprehension, and it would, under any other situation of affairs, have created considerable alarm; but, on the occasion alluded to, the suspension of intercourse between America and the British settlements in India, was considered as a mere temporary arrangement of national policy. The want however of these enterprizing speculators was severely felt here, for never, perhaps, were the markets so much depressed, or the various assortments of Piece Goods, in particular, so low as they were throughout the period comprized within this Report. Cloths of the coarse assortments suffered a depreciation of, on a moderate estimate, 30 per cent. and were to be purchased, on a long credit, at considerably under the prices which the weavers received for them.

31. In respect to the Americans, their intercourse with British India was interrupted by an embargo laid on by the President of the United States, from motives variously interpreted by the more enlightened politicians. This extraordinary interpostion of the American Government will be considered as an attempt to aid, as effectually as they could, the blockade of the European continent, as proclaimed by the French ruler in the Berlin decree of the 21st November 1806; in the joint expectation of destroying the commercial prosperity of Great Britain, and of thereby annihilating her existence as a nation; while, on the part of the American Government, the embargo is represented as a voluntary act of self-restriction, submitted to for the security of interests purely American, and occasioned by the critical situation of affairs in Europe.

XIV.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals, in the year 1808-9;—dated 1 May 1811.

Par. 2. THE particulars of our External Commerce in this year, are as follow; viz.

	S.R¹.	£.St².
Imports:		
Merchandize - -	98,27,070	1,228,384
Treasure - - - -	65,58,880	819,860
	1,63,85,950	2,048,244
Exports: - -	2,69,88,282	3,373,535
TOTAL - -	4,33,74,232	5,421,780

£.St². 2,610,591. Of the deficit in the grand total of external commerce in 1809, amounting, as afore stated, to S.R¹. 2,08,84,726, when contrasted with the commercial statements of the year immediately preceding, the sum of S.R¹. 7,56,558. was in the Imports of Merchandize
94,570. S.R¹. 75,49,353, in the value of Treasure imported, and S.R¹. 1,25,78,815, in the Exports
943,669. of Merchandize.
1,572,352.

3. In explanation of so very considerable a defalcation in our trade in this year, it should be noticed that our intercourse with the ports of Copenhagen and Lisbon had been interrupted before the close of the last year*, and as it has not since been renewed with either of them, the total amount nearly of our trade from and to those ports, as it stood in that year, must appear as a decrease in this. Further, the continuance of the Non-importation Act in America, whereby British commerce has been almost entirely excluded from the country with which she enjoyed the most intimate commercial relation, and of the benefits of which Bengal has hitherto so largely partaken, may be ascribed as a primary cause of the deficit which is exhibited in the accompanying Statements, compared with those which were forwarded with the Commercial Report for the year 1807-8.

* Vide Report on the External Commerce of 1807-8. Par. 20.

4. By the declaration of war with Denmark, a stop has been put to our commerce with Copenhagen. The avowed intention of the French ruler to deprive the Prince Regent of Portugal of all authority, and the entrance of a French force into that country for the purpose of carrying those intentions into execution, induced him to throw himself into the arms of England, and under its auspices to quit his European dominions, and retire to his transatlantic possessions in Brazil. Lisbon, almost immediately on the Prince Regent's leaving it, was occupied by a French force; and although that force was not long after obliged to surrender to the British Troops, and notwithstanding the capital has been ever since in our possession, yet so great has been the confusion in that country, owing to the unsettled state of affairs, that no ships imported from or cleared out for Lisbon during this year.

5. The total cessation of all intercourse with the ports of Copenhagen and Lisbon, and

and the greatly interrupted state of our commerce with America, will account for a deficit of S.R^{s}. 1,77,24,048, or £.St^{g}.2,215,506; or

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

DECREASE:

Copenhagen - - - - -	S.R^{s}. 10,17,895	
Lisbon - - - - - -	43,35,027	
America - - - - - -	1,23,71,126	
		1,77,24,048

this is considerably more than 3/4ths of the total decrease, which the external commerce of Bengal exhibited this year, accounted for.

6.—The present must be universally admitted to be the most extraordinary æra recorded in the annals of our commercial history. Indeed the aspect of public affairs in Europe, as well political as commercial, is singularly curious and without precedent. It is hard to say who will suffer more by this war of "voluntary privations," and that stagnation of trade which the interdictory decrees of the two great belligerent powers, and the American non-intercourse Act, have given rise to. But, from a variety of circumstances favourable to Great Britain, such as her marine ascendency, her extensive colonial possessions, and the nature and extent of her internal resources, the restrictions will produce to her a very partial inconvenience, while her enemies will be doomed to suffer under the deprivation of commodities, which are in some instances indispensably necessary to their existence, and, in almost all, of a nature calculated in one way or another to administer to the comforts of life. I cannot think, as some do, that Great Britain would be *benefited* by the annihilation of the foreign commerce, much less can I subscribe to the opinion of those, who profess to think that she is "independent of commerce;" on the contrary, I am of opinion that the safety and very existence of Great Britain, as an independent nation, rest entirely upon her naval superiority, which can only be supported by an extended commerce.

7.—In the commercial statements submitted herewith, the deficit in the Imports of treasure alone, amounts to the enormous sum of S.R 75,49,353; and as no treasure was received from America in the year under report, the sum of S.R^{s} 51,38,301, in value of this article imported into Calcutta from the United States in the preceding year, appears as a decrease in this. £.St^{g} 943,669. £.St^{g} 642,288.

8.—OUR trade with the port of London in this year, declined S.R^{s}. 13,85,478. or £.St^{g}. 173,185.; viz. LONDON.

	IMPORTS: S.R^{s}.	EXPORTS: S.R^{s}.	TOTAL: S.R^{s}.
In 1807-8 - - -	39,31,929	84,25,199	1,23,57,128
1808-9 - - -	36,88,629	72,83,021	1,09,71,650
Decrease -	2,43,300	11,42,178	13,85,478

24.—OUR trade with the United States was confined to the exportation of S.R^{s}.5,71,218 in value of merchandize, only one ship, the Magdalen, from New York, imported from America; this ship cleared out from India, under a special licence from the President of the United States, under the plea (as it was given out) of taking from hence the proceeds of the sale of a consignment of Madeira wine, which composed her cargo on a preceding voyage, and which was left here to be disposed of. Although the Magdalen imported in ballast, the supracargo brought bills or letters of credit from a mercantile house in London to their correspondents in Calcutta. AMERICA. £.St^{g} 71,402.

27.—During the interrupted intercourse with the Americans, Piece Goods continued at low prices, and were in little or no demand; and so dull was trade of almost every description, that the want of the usual supply of specie from America was scarcely felt.

28.—OUR trade with this colony was confined to an Import of S.R^{s}. 46,355, in value of merchandize, in return for an export made from hence in the preceding year. The Honourable Company having undertaken to furnish this colony with Indian produce and manufacture, in quantities sufficient for the consumption of the place, no vessels are allowed to clear out for this colony from any of the ports in India. Stores for the use of the inhabitants, valued at S.R^{s} 93,304, were forwarded from hence on the public account of the Honourable Company, and consigned to their Agent resident there. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. £.St^{g} 5,794. 11,663.

30. TO the renewal of the intercourse between Bengal and Manilla, after a suspension of fifteen years, may be attributed the increase which the commercial statements exhibit in our Foreign Asiatic Commerce. Intelligence of the glorious exertions of the Spanish nation for the deliverance of their country from the tyranny and usurpation of France, was received here early in this year; and in the confident expectation that the same patriotic spirit, which so eminently distinguished the mother country, would extend itself to the Spanish colonies, the merchants of Calcutta were induced to open a communication with Manilla, where they were received in a friendly manner by the colonists. MANILLA.

31. No sooner had one merchant intimated his intention of trading to Manilla, than many others followed his example; all those who had any Piece Goods on hand sought with

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

avidity an opportunity of sending them to a market so opportunely, yet so unexpectedly laid open. Almost every article of consignment was shipped on freight; the freight chargeable by agreement, at the rate of 20 per cent. on the amount proceeds of the sale of the consignments at Manilla. The rate of freight was high, but it was intended to cover the risk of seizure, or detention of the vessels by the Spanish governor, a risk which is excepted against in all Indian policies even in peaceable times; besides, the profits anticipated by the speculators were large, and it was expected they would bear a high freight.

32. The reverse of these expectations resulted, however, to the concerned in the speculations to Manilla. The eagerness of merchants and capitalists to engage in speculations to recently acquired conquests, to countries or places held by the precarious tenure of the sword, our commercial annals can produce repeated instances of; and as one among the many unfortunate cases of the kind which have occurred, witness the extensive consignments of British home and colonial produce and manufactures, which were made from England to Buenos Ayres. Immediately the news of the capture of that place was received, all persons concerned in commerce sought the golden opportunity; it was embraced in equal avidity by all; and so large was the capital employed, that the consignments sent to Buenos Ayres far exceeded the demand for them, even in so widely extended a field as that of South America.

33. No attention either to the nature or extent of the demand for British produce appears to have been paid. It was sufficient that a new opening to trade presented itself. Nothing could check the spirit of commercial enterprize! Equally unaccountable in these respects was the spirit of enterprize which manifested itself here and at the other Presidencies in India, on the renewal of our intercourse with the Spanish colonies at Leuconia: merchants here, Natives as well as Europeans, had a large quantity of Piece Goods on hand which they could not dispose of; and they resolved, without ascertaining whether their assortments were such as were likely to be in demand for the Manilla or Acapulco markets, to consign them to Manilla for sale. Supracargoes were sent with the consignments; but in no one instance that I have heard of were they committed to the management of either an Englishman or a Spaniard; the goods were all consigned to a Danish gentleman and a Frenchman, principally to the former, who accompanied the consignments. This decided preference to foreign agency is understood to have been particularly noticed by the Spaniards at Manilla, and it must have been attended with an unfavorable impression calculated to excite distrust, when it was so obviously our interest to promote confidence. But it will probably be said by those to whom these remarks apply, that the intercourse between Bengal and Manilla had been so long interrupted, that the merchants here had no correspondents at Manilla, or any knowledge of any one there to whom they could consign their goods. This may be fairly advanced. But does it thence follow, that they are to select for the management of their concerns, foreigners in preference to their own countrymen? as if, in this commercial metropolis, Englishmen, in every way calculated to do justice to such a selection, were not to be found. This predeliction to foreigners is much too common among us.

46. Although it may not be practicable to trace the causes to which this decline in our commercial intercourse with the two Gulphs may be ascribed in this particular year, it is proper to notice how few ships imported from thence, and of conveyance how few exported thither from this port. The difference in the Tonnage Imported and Exported in this and the last year was as follows; viz.

	IMPORTS:				EXPORTS:			
	Arabs.		English.		Arabs		English.	
YEARS	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
1807-8 - - -	22	9,950	3	698	22	9,825	6	1,710
1808-9 - - -	3	1,450	3	947	7	2,950	10	3,094
	19	8,500	—	251	15	6,875	4	1,384

Short Importation of Arab Shipping:		
Importing - - - - - - - - -	19	8,500
Exporting - - - - - - - - -	15	6,875
		15,375
Deduct:		
Increased Tonnage in Ships under English colours:	Tons:	
Importing - - - - - - - - -	251	
Exporting - - - - - - - - 4	1,384	1,635
DEFICIENCY of TONNAGE in 1808-9 -	- -	13,740

Extracts from Reports on the External Commerce of Bengal.

XV.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Larkins' Report on the External Commerce of Bengal, as carried on by Individuals in the year 1809-10;—dated 2 September 1811.

Cotton.

Para. 14.—IN consideration of the state of public affairs between Great Britain and the United States of America, permission was this year granted to the owners of private ships at this and at the other Presidencies in India, which commonly resort to China with cargoes of cotton, to carry the same to the port of London; in consequence of which an exportation of cotton to the extent of 40,781 bales of 300 lbs. each, was made to London from the port of Calcutta; but the subsequent renewal of the intercourse with America, and the comparatively inferior quality of Indian cotton, rendered the general result of the speculations in this article very unfavourable to the parties concerned. Of the quantity sent, not more than one-half probably has to this day been disposed of, and that only at very inferior prices, at from 7½ *d.* to 8½ *d.* per lb. being sold chiefly for exportation to the continent of Europe.

15. Independently of the avowed object of the privilege granted to the ship owners in India to proceed with cargoes of cotton to London, which was to procure an early supply of this staple commodity so necessary for the support of our manufactures at home, whose usual source of supply had been interrupted, the measure combined an encouragement for the sale of Indian-built ships in the Mother Country; and in this particular, the object of the measure adverted to was, on the whole, successfully accomplished, since several of the Indian-built ships which sailed for England in the course of the year 1809-10 were sold in London, and at very advantageous prices, and some of them have been admitted into the extra shipping service of the Honourable Company.

16. In regard to cotton, speculations in it will very seldom be found to answer, unless the proprietor of the cotton is also the owner of the ship on which the consignment is made to London; and indeed this observation will apply, with almost equal propriety, to the cotton consignments made to China from this port. Supposing cotton to be purchased in Calcutta, screwed, and in every way ready for shipment, for S.R^s^ 14 per bazar maund of 82 lbs. (and it will more frequently cost *more* than *less* than that price) that it is shipped on freight at £.20 per ton (of 50 cubic feet) payable in London, that it is insured at 8 per cent. and charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, say for 10 months, (for it is doubtful whether the amount sales would be realized within a shorter period) and in order to cover the above prime cost, charge, freight, insurance, &c. and to yield 2*s.* 6*d.* in London for the rupee in India, it should produce 10*d.* per lb. If the cotton sells for less, there will be an actual loss to the shipper. But supposing the ship owner to load his ship with cotton on his own account, purchased at the rates and subject to the charges aforementioned, and that it sells for 9*d.* per lb. only in London, still he will be no loser, because he has the earnings of the freight of his ship to meet the short proceeds of the sale of his cottons; or in other words, instead of yielding him a freight at £.20. per ton, which a sale at 10*d.* per lb. would do, the ship only earns £.18. per ton, which with good management ought to do something more than pay her expenses, and if an opportunity of selling the ship should offer, a handsome profit may result.

Treasure, £.Stg. 318.

21. As a singular occurrence, the Reporter General notices an exportation of S.R^s^ 2,540, in value of treasure to the port of London.

88. Our trade to and from this coast was reduced to a very low ebb in the last year, and though it has arisen something in the present, the increase is trifling, when the very great defalcation, the Reporter General had occasion to notice in the preceding year, is taken into consideration. The cultivation of grain has been so much extended in the provinces subordinate to the Presidency at Fort St. George, more particularly I am given to understand in the conquered districts, that the crops produce in ordinary seasons, as much or nearly as much grain as is required to meet the consumption made by the inhabitants, without the aid of foreign or rather external supplies.

XVI.

REPORT on the EXTERNAL COMMERCE of BENGAL, as carried on by Individuals in the Year 1810-11, or from the 1st of June 1810 to the 31st of May 1811; by Mr. *Charles Bayley*, Reporter on External Commerce. Dated 1st May 1812.

£.St[g] 7,896,891. THE general Trade of Bengal, according to the commercial statements accompanying, amounted in the year 1810-11, to the sum of S[a] R[s] 6,31,75,125. viz.

	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	S[a] R[s].	S[a] R[s].	S[a] R[s].
Imports - - - - -	1,04,84,877	1,84,83,215	2,89,68,092
Exports - - 3,29,57,409	3,42,07,033	None.	3,42,07,033
Re-exports - - 12,49,624			
Grand Total S[a] R[s] -			6,31,75,125

£.St[g] 339,420. Exhibiting a net increase on the total commerce of the preceding year, of S. R[s] 27,15,358.

2. The late Reporter General, in the 5th paragraph of his Review of the Trade in 1808-9, notices the unusually large importation of treasure; it is therefore particularly satisfactory to the Reporter to have it in his power to state, that the amount of specie received in Calcutta, during the year under report, has not been diminished: on the contrary, that it has risen in the value of S. R[s] 4,87,100, notwithstanding the deficit (which will appear) from China, to the considerable amount of S. R[s] 21,35,849.

60,888.
266,981.

LONDON. 3. OUR Imports from London increased in

			TOTAL.
Imports - - -	Merchandize - - -	1,18,807	
	Treasure - - - -	89,522	
			2,08,329
Exports - - -	Our exports, on the contrary, fell off - -		9,41,154
	Shewing a net decrease of - - - - -	S. R[s] -	7,32,825

£.St[g] 26,041.
117,644.
91,603.

in our commerce with the mother country, compared with that of the preceding year; a sum which, considering the extent of this trade, is hardly worthy of notice.

4. The decrease consists chiefly in the exportation of raw silk and cotton.

Raw Silk.—The small decrease in the article of silk (S. R[s] 3,96,646.) arises probably from the very general and repeated failures in this year of the bunds throughout all the silk districts; the commodity becoming thereby scarcely attainable by individuals, even at enormous prices.

49,581.

Cotton.—Cotton, however, is the chief source of the defalcation in the Exports to London. The circumstances which occasioned the unusual large exportation in 1809-10, detailed in the 14th paragraph of my predecessor's last Report, no longer existing, this branch of trade has naturally fallen back to nearly its former level.

Imports re-exported.—The amount re-exportation of Imports in the preceding year, was of unusual extent, as stated by the late Reporter General, in the 20th paragraph of his Report; it having now returned to nearly its general amount, a large comparative deficiency is exhibited.

Indigo.—In indigo there appears an increased exportation, to the value of S. R[s] 16,28,541. Still, however, it continues considerably short of the average amount of the four years preceding the year 1809-10.

203,568.

COPENHAGEN. 5. THE importation from Copenhagen *via* Serampore, consisted of the following articles: Gin, S. R[s] 6,527; Brandy, S. R[s] 1,877; Sappan wood, S. R[s] 600; Lead, red and white, S. R[s] 891; Pitch and tar, S. R[s] 1,920; and sundries, S. R[s] 1,649, the remains of merchandize belonging to Danish individuals at Serampore.

LISBON OR BRAZILS. WITH Lisbon direct, we had in this year no communication; the Portuguese trade with Bengal having been confined exclusively to the Brazils.

7. The Imports are more extensive than appeared last year under the head of *Lisbon*, viz.

	In Merchandize - - - - - -	56,211
	Treasure - - - - - -	8,16,564
		8,72,775
	The Exports also increased - -	6,25,138
	Total - - S. R[s]	14,97,913

£.St[g] Imports 109,097
Exports - 78,142
187,239

8. In

8. In the Imports, the increase fell upon copper, iron, lead, Portuguese wines, and lastly and chiefly, on treasure. Piece goods, and a small quantity of grain, formed also an addition to the Exports.

9. OUR intercourse with this country continued, as in the preceding year, in a very unsettled state. Even the small importation of merchandize in 1809-10, noticed by the late Reporter General, has in this year decreased S. R^{s} 2,35,526, or very nearly one half. The importation of specie, on the contrary, though of unusual large extent, in 1809-10, has not diminished, but exceeded, in this year, in the small sum of S. R^{s} 24,865. AMERICA. £.St^{g} 29,441. 3,108.

10. The diminution in the Imports of merchandize from the United States falls upon the commodities (the chief articles of the trade to this country) viz. brandy, copper, claret, gin, &c.

11. The Exports, which consisted of the usual articles, increased this year in the trifling sum of S.R^{s} 33,876. The exportation of specie noticed under this head in the Report for 1809-10, has not been repeated. 4,235.

FOREIGN ASIATIC COMMERCE.

12. The trade coming under this denomination in the year under report has, in the Imports, a decrease of S.R^{s} 3,94,158, and in the Exports an increase of S.R^{s} 15,85,266; being a net increase of S. R^{s} 11,91,108 on the preceding year, as the following comparative statement will exhibit; viz. 49,270. 198,158. 148,889.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S. R^{s}.	S. R^{s}.	S. R^{s}.
Manilla - - - - - -	29,69,942	12,70,541	42,40,483
Arabian and Persian Gulphs - -	9,40,010	21,90,208	31,30,218
Penang and Eastward - - -	32,64,297	25,34,351	57,98,648
China - - - - - -	65,83,956	73,72,295	1,39,56,251
Pegue - - - - - -	1,84,129	90,182	2,74,311
Maldive Islands - - - -	1,39,747	94,387	2,34,134
In 1810-11 - - - -	1,40,82,081	1,35,51,964	2,76,34,045
1809-10 - - - -	1,44,76,239	1,19,66,698	2,64,42,937
	3,94,158	15,85,266	11,91,108

13. THE trade of Manilla with Bengal was, MANILLA.

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S. R^{s}.	S. R^{s}.	S. R^{s}.
In 1810-11 - - - -	29,69,942	12,70,541	42,40,483
1809-10 - - - -	21,58,627	6,99,323	28,57,950
Increase - -	8,11,315	5,71,218	13,82,533

14. The merchandize creating this considerable increase on the Imports of the year preceding, consisted chiefly of copper, indigo and cochineal. In the article of tin, which last year amounted to S.R^{s} 58,315, there was none imported. In treasure, the value of S.R^{s} 705,499 was imported more than in the year 1809-10. £.St^{g} 7,289. 88,187.

15. Piece goods, opium, and re-exportations, form the excess of S.R^{s} 5,71,218 of Exports. This amount is as near as possible the sum of the deficiency which appeared in 1809-10, compared with the year 1808-9, pointed out and so correctly accounted for in my predecessor's last Report, under the head of Manilla. 71,402. See Pa. 44. of Report for 1809 10.

16. AS the Imports from the two Gulphs increased in 1809-10, on the amount of the year preceding, S.R^{s} 12,10,154; so have they again fallen off in the year under report, S.R^{s} 9,32,781, and the decrease is principally on the articles which formed the excess of 1809-10, viz. in copper and in horses, and the deficiency in the importation of treasure alone amounted to S.R^{s} 5,34,078. ARABIAN and PERSIAN GULPHS. £.St^{g} 151,269. 116,508. 66,760.

17. The Exportations, on the contrary, were nearly on a par with those of the preceding year; the trifling difference of S.R^{s} 23,656, being in favour of the year under report. 2,957.

PENANG, and EASTWARD.

18. THE extent of our trade under this head, which includes, as usual, all the ports to the eastward, not separately distinguished, is given in the following comparative statement, viz.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S.R$.	S.R$.	S.R$.
1810-11 - -	32,64,297	25,34,351	57,98,648
1809-10 - -	17,12,498	23,93,484	41,05,982
TOTAL EXCESS -	15,51,799	1,40,867	16,92,666

19. The Imports and Exports, both of which, in the Report for 1809-10, appeared to have considerably fallen off, compared with the trade of 1808-9, have again recovered themselves. The importation has increased on such articles generally as formed the deficit exhibited in 1809-10. In treasure alone the value imported in 1810-11, above the amount
£.Stg 113,661. received in 1809-10, is S.R$ 10,69,287.

17,608. 20. The increased amount of piece goods and sundries chiefly has brought the Exports to S.R$ 140,867, more than the statement of the preceding year exhibited. In iron and iron nails there was a considerable decrease, compared with the preceding year, when consignments of this article were made to Penang for the Honourable Company's ship building there by Captain Hay.

CHINA.

21. OUR intercourse with China is given as follows, viz.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	S.R$.	S.R$.	S.R$.
1809-10 - -	83,17,183	66,13,639	1,49,30,822
1810-11 - -	65,83,956	73,72,295	1,39,56,251
	17,33,227	7,58,656	9,74,571

The Imports have therefore decreased, on a comparison with the preceding year,
£.Stg 216,653. S.R$ 17,33,227. The Exports have increased S.R$ 7,58,656, making a net decrease of
94,832. S.R$ 9,74,571 in this branch of our trade in this year, compared with the year 1809-10.

121,821. 22. The importation of merchandize has however actually increased to the amount of
50,328. SR$ 4,02,622, chiefly in nankeens, piece goods, pepper, tutenague and tea; the articles china ware, camphire, spices, and sugarcandy, have decreased. It is the deficiency in the amount of specie which brings the extent of the imports so much lower than that of
260,981. the preceding year, being in the sum of S.R$ 21,35,849. The circumstance of the Company's supracargoes having been permitted to draw bills on the Supreme Government at this Presidency, will effectually account for this deficiency in the usual returns in specie.

94,832. 23. The Exports, as per the foregoing statement, exhibit an increase, compared with the amount exported in 1809-10, in the sum of S.R$ 7,58,656. Piece goods and opium were
74,909. the commodities on which the increase arose, but the amount of cotton exported was less than in the year preceding, in the sum of S.R$ 5,99,271, although the Reporter General
316,431. noticed in that year also (1809-10) a decrease, compared with 1808-9, of S.R$ 9,31,450. The failures among the principal Hong merchants at Canton would, it might naturally have been expected, have paralized our trade with China to a serious extent. It is satisfactory, therefore, to observe how little it has been affected. The limited exportation of cotton, one of the most material articles of our consignments from Bengal to China, may possibly in some degree have arisen from the embarrassments which the above circumstance (combined with the disturbances which existed at Canton) cannot but have occasioned to the commerce at that place. The Reporter however attributes the short exportation of cotton to the scarcity of freight, which existed in the year under report, for this bulky article, and which was occasioned by the employment given to so much Calcutta shipping, by the vast consignments to London of cotton in the year preceding, as well as by so many vessels having been taken up by Government for the expeditions against the French islands. The failure in the crops of cotton in 1809-10 rendering the article exceeding scarce and dear, undoubtedly operated also against the usual extent of our exportation of this commodity.

24. THERE

24. THERE was an increase in the Importations from Pegue to the amount of S.R$ 37,282, compared with the consignments from that port in 1809-10, and consisted chiefly in the commodities on which there was a decrease in that year; viz. timber, wax, and sundries. PEGUE. £.St$ 4,660.

25. The Exports to Pegue increased in the year under report, in the sum of S.R$ 52,918, being upwards of 50 per cent. on the total exportation in 1809-10. 6,615.

26. The increase fell chiefly on piece goods, broad cloth, copper, tin, and sundries. Grain to the amount of S.R$ 5,150, was also consigned to Pegue, which the Reporter notices as an unusual circumstance. 644.

27. THE accidental arrival of S.R$ 71,971 of treasure in the year 1809-10, on a ship from the coast of Malabar, as explained in the Report for that year, causes a comparative decrease in the total Imports of 1810-11, no specie having this year been received; there is in fact therefore a decrease only of S.R$ 17,654 in the consignments from these islands, instead of the sum of S.R$ 89,625, as exhibited in the accompanying statement of the comparative value of Imports for the years 1809-10 and 1810-11. The deficiency is in coir, cordage, and cables, cowries, and sundries. In the importation of cocoa nuts there appears a considerable increase. MALDIVE ISLANDS. £.St$ 8,996. 2,207. 11,203.

28. THE Importations from this colony have increased, upon the amount of the last year, in merchandize S.R$ 18,395, exclusive of S.R$ 41,209 of treasure; they consisted chiefly in fish, oil, pewter ware, pepper, sadlery, sandal wood, tin, and a small amount in masts and spars. NEW SOUTH WALES. £.St$ 2,299. 5,151.

29. The consignments from this port decreased in the sum of S.R$ 42,373. The decrease fell principally on the exportation of piece goods, but the unusual large quantity of every article sent to New South Wales in 1809-10, rendered similar supplies from this port to be uncalled for. 5,297.

BRITISH ASIATIC COMMERCE.

30. THIS trade, which embraces all the ports under the British flag, not separately distinguished, increased, on the amount of the preceding year, in the sum of S.R$ 9,31,900. 116,488.

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	
	SR$.	SR$.	S.R$.	S.R$.
Coast of Sumatra - -	1,77,977	4,57,907	3,27,614	9,63,498
- - - Malabar - -	3,91,565	- - -	22,38,699	26,30,264
- - - Coromandel - -	8,57,993	1,42,470	11,23,456	21,23,919
Ceylon - - - -	62,623	- - -	17,756	80,379
Isle of France - - -	1,09,488	25,200	5,72,807	7,07,495
Java and Malacca - -	19,885	- - -	4,34,656	4,54,541
Amboyna - - - -	6,465	- - -	2,73,191	2,79,656
In 1810-11 - - -	16,25,996	6,25,577	49,88,179	72,39,752
1809-10 - - -	10,26,291	94,501	51,87,060	63,07,852
	5,99,705	5,31,076	1,98,881	9,31,900

31. THE following was the state of our trade on the coast of Sumatra, in the year under report, compared with 1809-10; viz. COAST OF SUMATRA.

YEAR.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.	
	S.R$.	S.R$.	S.R$.	S.R$.
1810-11 - - -	1,77,977	4,57,907	3,27,614	9,63,498
1809-10 - - -	- - -	50,400	4,03,464	4,53,864
	1,77,977	407,507	75,850	5,09,634

Shewing in the Importation of merchandize an increase S.R$ 1,77,977, and of treasure S.R$ 4,07,597. £.St$ 22,247. 50,938.

32.—The

32. The articles of increased Importation were as follows; viz.

Coffee	S.R^{s}. 42,742	
Pepper	1,23,709	
Spices	10,050	
Oilman's Stores	684	
Sundries	792	S.R^{s}.
		177,977

The Exportation this year to this coast differed little either in amount or description of merchandize from the year preceding. It was in opium, chiefly, that the defalcation, as exhibited in the foregoing statement, arose.

BOMBAY and Coast of MALABAR. £.St^{s} 24,574.

33. THE Importations from Bombay recovered themselves in the year under report, having exceeded the year 1809-10 (when they fell off so considerably) in the sum of S.R^{s} 1,90,594. Most of the chief articles which were omitted altogether in the consignments from Bombay and the Malabar coast in 1809-10, appear again in the present year; viz. beads, broad cloth, cowries, horses, lead white and red, spices, and vermilion.

87,692. 170,569.

34. The merchandize exported to Bombay and the coast of Malabar, compared with the year 1809-10, fell off to the amount of S.R^{s} 7,01,532, although the last mentioned year was also wanting in the sum of S.R^{s} 13,64,564, in a comparison with the amount exported in the year preceding, or 1808-9.

3,428.

35.—The deficit fell, as before, chiefly on piece goods, also on sugar, grain, gunnies, and on carriages and palankeens. There appears little variation in the exportation of indigo; that of silk increased to the amount of S.R^{s} 27,426.

FORT ST. GEORGE and Coast of COROMANDEL.

36.—OUR trade with this Presidency and coast was as follows; viz.

Imports	S.R^{s} 10,00,463	
Exports	11,23,456	Total
		21,23,919.

£.St^{s} 23,089. 61,351. 25,637.

The Imports, on a comparison with the preceding year, increased in the sum S.R^{s} 1,84,710, In the Exports there was a decrease of S.R^{s} 4,90,804, making a net decrease of S.R^{s} 2,05,094.

12,296.

37.—The increase on the Imports was chiefly in chanks, in piece goods and spices, and in treasure S.R^{s} 98,369. There was a falling off in the articles of broad cloth, copper, and copper nails, coir and coir cables, horses and tutenague.

Piece Goods - 6,566. Silk - - - 26,059. Grain - - - 18,841. Liquors - - 13,547. £.St^{s} 4,451.

38.—The defalcation in the Exports arose from the short consignments from this Presidency of piece goods S.R^{s} 52,526, silk S.R^{s} 2,08,475, grain S.R^{s} 1,50,726, and liquors S.R^{s} 1,08,379. In Madeira there was an increased exportation to the amount of S.R^{s} 35,605.

CEYLON. L.St^{s} 369. 26,419.

39.—THE amount of the Importations to Ceylon exceeded that of the preceding year S.R^{s} 2,955. while the Exports fell off in the considerable sum of S.R^{s} 2,11,349.

40.—The extent of the trade with this island was this year very inconsiderable. The

Imports amounted to	S.R^{s} 62,623	
the Exports	17,756	Total
		80,379

41. The Imports increased on the amount of the preceding year, in the small sum of S.R^{s} 2,955. whereas the Exports appear almost to have ceased, there being a deficiency of 92¼ per cent. on the amount exported in 1809-10. The only articles exported were,

Piece goods	S.R^{s} 5,207	
Sugar	600	
Grain	7,600	
Opium	1,635	
Gunnies	200	
Sundries	2,514	Total
		17,756

ISLE of FRANCE.

42.—THE commercial intercourse with the French Islands amounted

in Imports to	S.R^{s} 1,34,688	
in Exports to	5,72,807	
		7,07,495

£.St^{s} Piece Good 19,989. Opium - - 12,891.

The Imports consisted chiefly of coffee and spices; the Exports were, in piece goods S.R^{s} 1,59,914, opium S.R^{s} 1,03,125, canvass, grain, salt provisions, and other articles of consumption.

43.—Calcutta cannot expect much commercial intercourse with the Mauritius. The coasts of Malabar and Coromandel will naturally engross the little trade which may exist, and will not lose the advantages now laid open of an uninterrupted intercourse with the African coast and islands.

44.—The

44.—The destruction of the French power in the Indian seas, by the glorious capture of the Isles of France and Bourbon, is in itself of the utmost importance, and must ensure to the distinguished personage, under whose auspices the conquest was planned and executed, the gratitude of his country, and more particularly of the Indian commercial world.

45.—The immense losses sustained by the Honourable Company and by individual merchants, by the capture of their vessels by cruizers fitted out from the French islands, are now no longer to be dreaded, and the facility with which our intercourse with all our Indian ports is now conducted, of course must tend to increase the general trade of every part of our Indian possessions.

46. The following statement of the Calcutta Rates of Insurance, as they existed before and immediately after the fall of the Isle of France was known in Calcutta, needs no comment.

To Bussorah	7 and 8 per cent.	now 6 per cent.
Bombay	7 D°	5 D°
Madras	5 D°	3 D°.
Penang	5 D°	3 D°.
China	7 and 8 D°	5 D°.
Trading for 4 months	7 and 8 D°	4 & 5 D°.
D° 6 D°	10 D°	6 D°.
To London	7, 8 & 9 D°	7 D°.
Bencoolen	7 D°	4 D°.

JAVA and MALACCA.

47. S.R^{s} 19,885 was the extent of the Imports from Java and Malacca, and S.R^{s} 4,34,656 was the amount of the merchandize exported. Masts, spars, and timber, formed (within a trifling sum in sundries) the Imports. The Exports consisted of piece goods to the amount of S.R^{s} 1,08,887, and opium, S.R^{s} 2,64,300, foreign piece goods, wearing apparel, and various petty articles.

£.St^{g} 2,486.
54,332.
13,611.
33,038.

48. The Reporter anticipates a valuable and extensive intercourse with these valuable possessions in the coming year; although Bengal may not derive equal benefit with the other Presidencies from this important conquest.

AMBOYNA.

49. THE Imports from Amboyna amounted to S.R^{s} 6,465. The Exports to S.R^{s} 2,73,191.

£.St^{g} 808.
34,149.

50. The merchandize imported consisted of cordage and cables S.R^{s} 6,000, timber and planks S.R^{s} 465. The Exports consisted of piece goods S.R^{s} 1,25,437, opium S.R^{s} 99,475, Madeira wine S.R^{s} 11,060. Articles of common consumption, and necessaries, filled the amount, as above-mentioned.

£.St^{g} 750.
58.
15,680.
12,434.
1,383.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

51. The following chief Articles of Trade, increased this year on a comparison with the amount of the same articles imported in 1809-10; viz.

	Amount of increased Imports in 1810-11.		Amount of increased Imports in 1810-11.
Claret, Madeira, Lisbon, Port Wines	81,957	Iron	81,350
Beads	52,620	Indigo	88,941
Beetle nuts	1,03,001	Kaherbah	21,704
Coffee	1,31,167	Lead, Red and White	36,590
Chanks	93,762	Nankeens	1,12,123
Cocoa-nuts and Shells	48,931	Piece Goods	95,803
Cowries	24,645	Pepper	4,41,435
Cochineal	34,132	Spices	2,21,836
Fowling Pieces and Pistols	32,246	Sugar	42,427
Hoops and Rivets	47,345	Timber and Planks	48,358
		Tin	1,60,889
		Tutenague	1,17,870
		Tea	1,54,243

On the other hand, the Imports of the under-mentioned articles decreased during the same period; viz.

	S.R^{s}.		S.R^{s}.
Alum	49,256	Malt Liquors	29,165
Benjamin	34,279	Mother of Pearl	25,252
Buttons	23,089	Oilman's Stores	87,603
Coir and Coir Cables	1,29,352	Perfumery	19,665
Canvass and Vitry	19,570	Paints	19,687
China Ware	77,257	Quicksilver	25,790
Camphire	35,498	Stationery	50,135
Hosiery	21,124	Sugar Candy	41,191
Hard Ware	24,623	Sandal Wood	55,909
Horses	1,85,200	Tinsel	26,597
Kittisols	23,627	Strong Wines, Brandy, &c.	51,833

52.—Taking a comparative view of the state of our Exports from hence in this and in the last year, the subjoined Statement will exhibit the extent of the Increase or Decrease in each principal article of merchandize, viz.

	DECREASE.	INCREASE.
	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.
Piece Goods	—	19,77,861
Indigo	—	18,14,155
Sugar	1,88,886	—
Raw Silk	5,17,033	—
Grain	6,24,492	—
Opium	—	14,51,620
Cotton	24,32,515	—
Sundries	1,70,080	—
Imports re-exported	2,45,546	—
	41,78,552	52,43,636
Deduct Decrease		41,78,552
		10,65,084

Being the Net Increase in Exports in 1810-11.

53.—In the subjoined Abstract Statement the Imports and Exports of the External Private Trade, connected with this Presidency, are set to view, and in a separate column will be seen the Per Centage which each branch bore to the Grand Total.

	IMPORTS.	Per Centage.	EXPORTS.	Per Centage.
London	38,67,224	13 6/16	70,87,766	20 12/16
Copenhagen	13,464	1/16	—	—
Brazil	18,94,085	6 6/16	14,62,230	4 5/16
America	67,71,894	23 6/16	68,36,365	20
Isle of France	1,34,688	7/16	5,72,807	1 11/16
Cape of Good Hope	—	—	4,240	—
Manilla	29,60,942	10 4/16	12,70,541	3 11/16
Arabian and Persian Gulphs	9,40,010	3 4/16	21,90,208	6 6/16
Coast of Sumatra	6,35,884	2 3/16	3,27,614	15/16
Malabar	3,91,565	1 6/16	22,38,699	6 9/16
Coromandel	10,00,463	3 7/16	11,23,456	3 4/16
Ceylon	62,623	3/16	17,756	1/16
Amboyna	6,465	—	2,73,191	13/16
Java and Malaca	19,885	1/16	4,34,656	1 4/16
Penang and Eastward	32,64,297	11 4/16	25,34,351	7 7/16
China	65,83,956	22 12/16	73,72,295	21 9/16
New South Wales	87,771	3/16	2,76,289	13/16
Pegue	1,84,129	10/16	90,182	4/16
Maldive Islands	1,39,747	8/16	94,387	4/16
	2,89,68,092	100	3,42,07,033	100

54.—The Revenue which Government received from the Imports and Exports of External Private Trade, amounted in this year to, as follows, viz.

Government Duty on Exports	S.R^{s} 5,989
D^{o} on Imports	8,36,506
Port Clearance Fees	20
	8,42,515
Deduct Drawbacks allowed on exportation	28,457
	S.R^{s} 8,14,058

£.St^{g}. 101,757.

Inland Trade.

55.—The Inland Trade amounted in this year to the sum of S.R^{s} 3,30,45,874; yielding a clear revenue of S.R^{s} 1,35,199, as follows, viz. £St^{g} 4,130,734. 16,900.

INLAND TRADE.	Value.	Town Duty.	Government Duty.	TOTAL.
				S.R^{s}.
Imports - - -	265,37,467	1,18,434	2,43,928	3,62,362
Exports - - -	65,08,407	- - -	26,276	26,276
	330,45,874	1,18,434	2,70,204	3,88,638
Deduct Drawbacks allowed the Exporters - -				2,53,439
Net Amount of Revenue on the Inland Trade - -				1,35,199

56.—If to this amount be added the net Revenue yielded by the External Commerce, already stated at S.R^{s} 8,14,058, the total Revenue which Government received on the External and Internal Private Commerce of this Presidency, amounted, after deducting the amount of the several drawbacks allowed the exporters, to the sum of S.R^{s} 9,49,257; being S.R^{s} 2,64,343 short of the Revenue which the same Commerce yielded in the preceding year. 118,670. 33,043.

The Honourable Company's External Commerce.

57.—The extent of the Honourable Company's Commerce is given, in order to exhibit in one view the whole of the External Commerce of Bengal, both public and private; and to shew at the same time the Resources of the provinces subordinate to this Presidency.

58.—The Honourable Company's consignments of merchandize from England to Bengal, received between the 1st June 1810 and 31st May 1811, together with the value of salt imported from the coast and from Muscat, amounted to the considerable sum of S.R^{s} 22,75,069; to which should be added the imports of Private Trade during the same period, and the total amount of the imports public and private received into Calcutta, in the year 1810-11, gives a sum of S.R^{s} 3,12,43,161, or £.St^{g} 3,905,395, or as follows, viz. 2,84,384.

Honourable Company's Imports.

		S.R^{s}.
From Europe - -	Merchandize - - - - - -	15,09,177
	Marine Stores - - - - - -	41,696
		15,50,873
Salt, Coast of Coromandel - - - - - - -	709,245	
D^{o} Rack - - - - - - - - - -	12,047	
D^{o} D^{o} - Muscat - - - - - - - -	2,904	
	7,24,196	
	S.R^{s} 22,75,069	

Add Imports of Private Trade.

Merchandize - - - - - - - -	1,04,84,877	
Treasure - - - - - - - - -	1,84,83,215	
	2,89,68,092	
	S.R^{s} 3,12,43,161	

Or £.St^{g} 3,905,395. The above total is exclusive of military stores, as usual, and falls short by S.R^{s} 13,83,737 of the amount imported on the public account of Government, and private account of individuals, in the year 1809-10.

59. Let the Honourable Company's Exports from Bengal to London, St. Helena, the Cape of Good Hope, and various Indian ports be added in the same manner, and the total

value of the consignments of merchandize made from hence in the year 1810-11, will be S.R^{s} 3,92,73,182 or £.St^{g} 4,909,148, as follows, viz.

Honourable Company's Exports.

To London		S.R^{s} 47,30,281	
St. Helena		10,129	
			47,40,411
Cape of Good Hope			12,195
Indian Ports:			
Prince of Wales Island	76,154		
Fort Marlbro'	46,209		
Fort St. George	535		
Bombay	169,285		
Ceylon	2,904		
Amboyna	18,366		
			3,13,543
			50,66,149
Add Exports of Private Trade			3,42,07,033
Total		S.R^{s}	3,92,73,182

Of the above Total of Exports S.R^{s} 118,18,047, or £.St^{g} 14,77,256, in value of merchandize, was consigned to England in the following proportions:

Honourable Company's Exports	47,30,281
Exports of Private Trade	70,87,760

60. The total Amount of the Imports and Exports of the External Commerce carried on between Calcutta and the ports and places with which it had intercourse, in the year 1810-11, will be found to be accurately given in the following Abstract Statement.

	PRIVATE TRADE.			H. COMPANY's TRADE.			TOTAL.	
1810-1.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandize.	Treasure.	TOTAL.		
	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.	S.R^{s}.	£.St^{g}.
Imports - -	1,04,84,877	1,84,83,215	2,89,68,092	22,75,069	- -	22,75,069	3,12,43,161	3,905,395
Exports - -	3,42,07,033	- - -	3,42,07,033	50,66,153	- -	50,66,153	3,92,73,180	4,909,148
	4,46,91,910	1,84,83,215	6,31,75,125	73,41,222	- -	73,41,222	70,51,16,347	8,814,543

61. If to S.R^{s} 7,05,16,347 (the sum total of external commerce) the value of the Inland or Internal Trade be added, the Grand Total will amount to the considerable sum of S.R^{s} 10,35,62,221, or £.St^{g} 12,945,278: giving an excess of S.R^{s} 2,05,082, or £.St^{g} 25,636, beyond the capital engaged in the Internal and External Commerce of the year 1809-10.

(Signed) CHAs BAYLEY,
Rep^{r} Ext^{l} Commerce.

Fort William,
Office of Reporter on External Commerce,
1st May 1812.

PRIVATE TRADE.

Extracts from the REPORTS of the Reporter of EXTERNAL COMMERCE in *Bengal*; from the year 1795, to the latest Period for which the same can be made up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
30 *April* 1813.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS:

—1.—

A Return of the Number of WRITERS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

	Bengal.	*Fort St George.*	*Bombay.*	*P. W. Island.*
1802 - - - -	28	4	none.	none.
1803 - - - -	12	4	none.	none.
1804 - - - -	26	6	5	9
1805 - - - -	19	19	10	none.
1806 - - - -	9	9	8	1
1807 - - - -	20	10	4	none.
1808 - - - -	11	15	3	none.
1809 - - - -	24	8	7	2
1810 - - - -	15	7	3	1
1811 - - - -	17	8	4	none.
1812 - - - -	24	15	8	1

—2.—

A Return of the Number of CHAPLAINS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

	Bengal.	*Fort St George.*	*Bombay.*
1802 - - - -	none.	1	1
1803 - - - -	none.	none.	none.
1804 - - - -	1	1	none.
1805 - - - -	3	2	none.
1806 - - - -	none.	1	none.
1807 - - - -	1	2	none.
1808 - - - -	none.	1	none.
1809 - - - -	2	3	2
1810 - - - -	2	1	none.
1811 - - - -	none.	none.	none.
1812 - - - -	2	1	none.

East India House,
the 30th April 1813.

Examined,
J. MELVILL.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

—1.—

A Return of the Number of

WRITERS

Sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

—2.—

A Return of the Number of

CHAPLAINS

Sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the Number appointed to the different Presidencies in each Year.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
12 *May* 1813.

— 3. —

Return of the Number of CADETS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

	Bengal.	*Madras.*	*Bombay.*	TOTAL.
1803 - - - -	196	125	171	492
1804 - - - -	198	138	21	357
1805 - - - -	198	230	none.	428
1806 - - - -	110	211	19	340
1807 - - - -	140	113	28	281
1808 - - - -	152	55	56	263
1809 - - - -	59	36	19	114
1810 - - - -	81	74	39	194
1811 - - - -	44	42	27	113
1812 - - - -	18	28	7	53

— 4. —

Return of the Number of SURGEONS sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

	Bengal.	*Madras.*	*P. W. Island.*	*Bombay.*	TOTAL.
1803 - - - -	14	8	- - -	6	28
1804 - - - -	24	12	4	6	46
1805 - - - -	23	27	- - -	1	51
1806 - - - -	20	12	- - -	4	36
1807 - - - -	22	13	- - -	13	48
1808 - - - -	14	4	- - -	6	24
1809 - - - -	18	4	- - -	6	28
1810 - - - -	7	14	- - -	6	27
1811 - - - -	6	8	- - -	none.	14
1812 - - - -	15	9	- - -	4	28

East India House,
21st April 1813.

WILLIAM ABINGTON,
Clerk for passing Military Appointments.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.

—3.—

Return of the Number of

CADETS

Sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

—4.—

Return of the Number of

SURGEONS

Sent to *India* during the last Ten Years; specifying the number appointed to the different Presidencies in each year.

Ordered, *by* The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
12 *May* 1813.

No. 1.

An ACCOUNT of all GOODS, the Produce of the *East Indies* and *China*, IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, *Great Britain*, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Quantities of the principal Articles, and the aggregate Value thereof; and also, distinguishing the Produce of *India* from that of *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

PRODUCE OF INDIA.

Rate of Valuation.	7d per Lb.		2/10. per Lb.		1/6. per Lb.		6/6. per Lb.	
YEARS.	BORAX.		CAMPHIRE.		CASSIA LIGNEA.		CINNAMON.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1792 - -	37,099	5,354	1	23,400	54,967	135,651	3,897	628
1793 - -	154,583	5,811	22,941	37,362	62,565	66,334	3,053	560
1794 - -	234,623	54,486	87,594	31,041	154,752	61,851	6,283	491
1795 - -	320,048	90,816	66,142	71,380	53,771	83,532	19,829	1,731
1796 - -	140,175	116,279	40,536	59,158	11,571	44,373	179,426	35,891
1797 - -	62,571	80,005	66,478	22,120	33,245	37,331	1,179,902	23,983
1798 - -	56,156	16,815	1,242	46,278	114,466	32,153	416,814	288,742
1799 - -	16,759	6,880	38,685	5,410	117,211	104,076	495,034	383,978
1800 - -	133,048	21,598	115,380	65,738	258,871	245,271	404,704	580,037
1801 - -	197,599	121,297	6,156	37,960	329,136	175,921	280,760	438,492
1802 - -	284,486	186,521	149,817	30,836	279,367	293,584	27	570,935
1803 - -	316,651	250,242	175,935	57,687	272,068	184,275	304,570	495,627
1804 - -	204,631	95,287	165,383	120,842	261,928	149,997	2,916	219,781
1805 - -	153,844	11,749	117,091	51,567	492,479	206,208	348,622	295,787
1806 - -	10,186	35,286	77,689	69,439	104,135	139,729	518,911	287,044
1807 - -	37,840	12,585	257,353	113,197	104,903	149,762	294,038	353,733
1808 -	41,491	1,173	36,848	96,866	46,026	40,677	443,347	353,805
1809 - -	12,208	12,659	21,304	58,603	13,067	137,412	182,510	504,758
1810 - -	4,198	37,166	252,149	64,198	22,075	36,663	442,625	294,442
1811 - -	153,733	15,244	88,376	25,004	36,816	13,050	343,158	295,655
TOTAL -	2,571,839	1,177,253	1,787,100	1,088,086	2,823,419	2,337,850	5,870,426	5,426,100

PRODUCE OF INDIA—*continued.*

Rate of Valuation.	4*l.* per Lb.		£. 5. 5. per Cwt.		10*d* per Lb.		1/6. per Lb.	
YEARS.	CLOVES.		COFFEE.		COTTON WOOL.		GUM LAC.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1792 - -	12,045	1,198	4	5,776	7	- - -	32,096	99,957
1793 - -	14,810	954	4,457	5,684	825,222	7,530	69,425	43,153
1794 - -	12,168	1,638	3,376	769	308,371	2,173	111,888	69,490
1795 - -	776	5,919	32,487	2,946	268,666	99,300	95,746	108,182
1796 - -	10,015	5,545	25,844	3,816	736,919	- - -	1,088	70,512
1797 - -	450,308	10,090	9,022	11,562	1,353,791	11,601	39,682	43,275
1798 - -	404,598	121,934	22,069	27,412	1,969,685	1,448	55,234	21,664
1799 - -	53,499	157,573	17,886	25,161	7,057,239	5,965	154,011	69,018
1800 - -	244,463	355,050	43,792	41,966	6,806,609	544,452	390,198	110,411
1801 - -	186,097	293,075	32,657	30,805	4,321,389	174,733	392,367	297,309
1802 - -	23,468	300,566	19,375	26,182	2,929,786	610,753	528,251	321,115
1803 - -	300,226	214,092	9,050	26,324	3,275,772	165,438	392,807	229,892
1804 - -	269,607	234,327	62,932	69,540	1,295,251	202,241	326,124	335,968
1805 - -	69,850	96,344	43,845	6,363	582,889	120,547	314,666	251,343
1806 - -	13	64,789	13,230	8,617	2,640,798	39,700	42,094	214,354
1807 - -	73,334	75,081	7,679	7,748	3,639,300	7,072	104,886	66,166
1808 - -	70,358	67,009	19,664	9,175	5,806,206	32,133	41,335	51,032
1809 - -	15,716	122,106	24,697	23,634	10,938,823	270,254	78,096	38,376
1810 - -	604,887	204,436	7,701	1,302	23,622,840	912,568	580,335	212,558
1811 - -	166,583	176,527	24,682	2,273	6,024,558	3,352	814,047	297,902
TOTAL - -	3,171,821	2,597,353	424,455	332,055	84,314,121	3,211,260	4,564,376	2,942,077

Rate of Valuation.	9*d* per Lb.		15/. per Piece.		30/. per Piece.		17/6. per Piece.	
YEARS.	PEPPER.		PIECE GOODS.					
			CALICOES.		MUSLINS.		PROHIBITED.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
1792 - -	4,859,860	1,348,903	940,611	470,687	277,047	269,658	328,159	516,839
1793 - -	1,993,082	2,743,612	1,074,329	380,764	431,197	111,037	444,670	210,479
1794 - -	5,918,660	3,224,517	1,195,705	560,000	399,017	259,384	453,772	398,606
1795 - -	6,135,512	4,616,981	1,804,549	664,955	404,617	233,569	589,343	444,408
1796 - -	3,319,431	4,912,672	1,365,516	785,263	401,183	239,975	534,480	483,031
1797 - -	4,198,280	2,717,090	1,438,192	856,385	189,197	332,456	411,257	569,756
1798 - -	6,278,003	5,879,463	1,486,463	674,766	452,022	239,587	780,963	606,668
1799 - -	4,335,682	2,485,299	1,066,439	544,576	445,157	193,582	513,432	567,844
1800 - -	8,077,954	6,905,939	1,148,251	1,191,996	378,522	285,092	787,466	623,623
1801 - -	2,737,574	2,760,576	993,471	912,063	221,586	287,225	319,200	677,748
1802 - -	10,958,366	5,767,154	1,875,444	1,218,593	114,908	210,375	685,251	531,903
1803 - -	7,614,653	4,497,420	2,452,413	1,524,227	244,548	137,043	452,732	402,550
1804 - -	2,739,186	3,287,028	1,828,351	1,770,965	231,890	177,243	518,325	551,897
1805 - -	8,291,337	1,543,924	2,100,653	1,572,579	134,636	114,553	500,026	463,328
1806 - -	4,721,409	1,915,797	663,854	799,513	33,945	34,574	169,846	514,408
1807 - -	2,643,537	1,955,554	736,730	629,117	58,292	16,822	210,802	256,901
1808 - -	4,032,657	1,619,108	687,753	761,888	83,837	24,732	384,781	239,508
1809 - -	1,418,205	3,511,658	124,996	1,077,427	8,881	54,790	95,842	355,181
1810 - -	2,710,349	2,329,580	405,862	749,952	51,554	32,463	454,764	163,167
1811 - -	1,426,134	1,385,144	454,836	636,911	14,304	11,257	386,435	200,981
TOTAL -	95,060,871	63,817,419	23,843,818	17,782,627	4,576,340	3,365,457	9,021,641	8,778,137

Imported and Exported—*continued.*

PRODUCE OF INDIA—*continued.*

Rate of Valuation.	6*l.* per Lb.		25*l.* per Lb.		1/2. per Lb.		15*l.* per Lb.	
YEARS.	INDIGO.		MACE.		MOTHER of PEARL SHELLS.		NUTMEGS.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1792 - -	581,827	280,584	4,984	676	36,468	2,812	23,981	3,077
1793 - -	890,766	443,907	4,523	510	61,060	7,137	23,421	1,243
1794 - -	1,403,650	1,018,511	7,082	915	30,842	3,887	16,336	1,882
1795 - -	2,862,684	960,430	9,725	618	62,250	1,613	51,409	2,521
1796 - -	3,897,120	1,648,835	7,188	3,046	124,559	3,932	22,532	79,114
1797 - -	1,754,233	2,816,330	23,593	1,501	173,068	8,285	70,789	7,724
1798 - -	3,862,188	1,717,368	26,950	14,707	231,649	12,210	52,598	19,006
1799 - -	2,529,377	2,343,581	21,630	24,067	120,648	8,200	90,103	26,045
1800 - -	2,674,317	2,193,382	48,940	37,026	89,903	4,256	155,791	81,305
1801 - -	2,123,637	1,893,763	24,172	21,170	284,465	18,091	52,799	59,849
1802 - -	2,264,199	1,611,001	1,491	18,182	250,296	9,863	50,973	26,011
1803 - -	2,632,110	963,048	36,473	26,780	25,285	6,306	201,261	52,202
1804 - -	2,765,871	1,415,146	21,796	7,763	52,394	3,496	11,883	65,843
1805 - -	4,666,292	1,697,295	2,145	8,339	164,471	5,081	1,059	24,864
1806 - -	2,612,181	2,890,768	3,660	2,258	54,464	3,760	2,825	3,996
1807 - -	5,326,032	1,920,038	30,347	767	152,140	872	165,584	5,331
1808 - -	5,314,869	1,403,749	54,046	5,669	124,831	112	109,181	20,586
1809 - -	2,179,083	2,872,305	5,651	5,173	137,040	1,030	35,581	48,396
1810 - -	5,246,257	2,195,760	9,644	2,231	289,556	6,465	93,066	27,060
1811 - -	4,453,932	1,359,283	65,500	3,469	273,682	14,823	63,627	40,320
TOTAL - -	60,040,625	33,645,084	389,450	184,867	2,739,071	122,231	1,298,390	605,425

Rate of Valuation.	2*l.* per Lb.		20*l.* per Cwt.		4*d* per Lb.		65*l.* per Cwt.	
YEARS.	RHUBARB.		RICE.		SAGO.		SALTPETRE.	
	Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.		Quantity.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1792 - -	- - -	3,464	770	- - -	75,269	26,111	45,690	2,086
1793 - -	34,768	16,658	392	- - -	207,200	11,033	54,756	- - -
1794 - -	52,539	26,992	773	- - -	116,946	27,468	66,619	1,586
1795 - -	76,115	75,685	227	- - -	381,268	30,376	109,857	- - -
1796 - -	10,880	36,953	167,963	11,356	187,467	30,564	98,185	5,165
1797 - -	81,539	54,709	67	15,822	59,026	20,597	58,788	9,096
1798 - -	45,548	17,174	1,294	7,136	54,223	14,215	87,140	12,864
1799 - -	84,375	40,725	1,321	2,356	76,110	12,087	87,162	16,190
1800 - -	179,565	46,874	122	- - -	590,241	114,109	120,143	8,556
1801 - -	278,770	103,053	45,820	880	74,319	106,742	83,757	10,597
1802 - -	278,476	121,950	331,965	138,275	383,848	82,315	110,990	35,958
1803 - -	66,168	60,087	9,445	8,267	344,409	64,500	131,230	17,518
1804 - -	78,286	45,276	1,492	13,642	631,066	71,165	86,456	11,952
1805 - -	84,942	31,332	689	6,356	688,205	256,186	104,646	19,777
1806 - -	1,343	56,321	334	836	124,888	190,143	86,023	11,199
1807 - -	4,068	33,478	153	220	2,529	42,013	89,866	11,103
1808 - -	2,286	51,555	6,464	42	165,298	92,246	114,391	10,361
1809 - -	8,136	40,297	12,528	135	19,902	51,331	77,492	4,662
1810 - -	38,385	34,577	7,179	28	42,883	14,729	166,487	4,193
1811 - -	9,624	28,232	3,094	147	105,034	15,521	104,454	5,277
TOTAL -	1,416,613	925,392	532,092	205,498	4,330,221	1,274,351	1,884,032	197,540

(continued)

Account of East India and China Produce - - - -

PRODUCE OF INDIA—*continued.*

YEARS.	*Rate of Valuation.*	*20/. per Lb.*	*42/. per Cwt.*	*6d. per Lb.*	Miscellaneous Articles of INDIA PRODUCE.
		SILK of BENGAL.	SUGAR.	TURMERIC.	
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
		Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Cwts.	Lbs.	Lbs.	£.	£.
1792	- -	425,234	13,406	7,010	3,507	121,461	30,161	64,860	26,520
1793	- -	736,081	19,393	40,102	14,280	51,645	31,468	59,100	17,795
1794	- -	521,460	61,989	98,301	20,369	47,516	62,984	98,968	28,701
1795	- -	381,199	39,547	173,177	33,093	47,831	40,718	150,984	19,767
1796	- -	347,936	76,114	105,685	43,464	104,741	27,177	119,256	16,825
1797	- -	92,204	59,760	116,489	71,636	396,019	205,481	89,930	20,268
1798	- -	353,394	36,000	169,427	121,738	324,397	269,409	130,448	21,874
1799	- -	644,819	51,583	120,472	59,447	625,681	141,261	132,090	23,159
1800	- -	583,086	23,113	234,046	94,626	619,467	300,143	190,106	34,559
1801	- -	351,825	21,837	64,347	67,888	582,851	286,012	160,954	32,212
1802	- -	111,737	28,630	57,623	34,571	525,371	527,199	200,587	54,385
1803	- -	405,631	13,748	97,927	34,952	198,319	126,476	192,005	38,327
1804	- -	624,878	44,692	125,155	50,417	62,701	298,683	178,118	44,260
1805	- -	845,497	21,900	124,360	15,386	128,763	109,858	179,766	57,216
1806	- -	412,881	17,725	37,227	10,852	- - -	115,752	101,874	48,112
1807	- -	513,823	26,444	118,586	20,399	127,755	9,978	236,209	30,739
1808	- -	380,227	22,104	72,587	49,062	95,392	30,995	176,098	22,117
1809	- -	164,100	10,483	26,200	16,887	22,723	97,702	195,010	38,291
1810	- -	577,326	2,840	49,240	7,095	82,914	115,316	345,564	50,260
1811	- -	414,404	4,806	20,405	4,032	156,821	49,744	139,849	30,233
TOTAL	-	8,887,742	590,114	1,858,366	773,701	4,322,368	2,876,517	3,141,776	656,220

PRODUCE OF CHINA.

YEARS.	*Rate of Valuation.*	*3/3. per Lb.*	*28/. per Lb.*	*5/6. per Piece.*	Miscellaneous Articles of CHINA PRODUCE.
		TEA.	SILK, CHINA.	NANQUIN CLOTHS.	
		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Value.
		Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
		Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Pieces.	Pieces.	£.	£.
1792	- -	13,031,376	2,312,899	102,279	5,310	57,385	22,767	29,281	10,096
1793	- -	16,067,331	2,034,277	171,998	3,769	77,898	17,815	26,692	7,446
1794	- -	23,710,774	2,502,515	99,671	8,685	374,398	140,749	19,809	12,990
1795	- -	27,208,003	2,959,839	158,225	3,622	146,365	61,981	19,186	11,422
1796	- -	6,184,628	2,557,960	12,968	7,279	48,642	54,830	23,662	12,492
1797	- -	16,235,125	2,413,218	78,320	4,588	77,338	84,768	23,252	9,296
1798	- -	44,873,112	3,255,352	136,196	4,820	257,473	52,719	25,054	3,502
1799	- -	15,090,080	4,171,474	63,664	2,083	184,490	83,930	17,131	5,533
1800	- -	15,165,568	3,920,114	92,385	1,276	170,917	98,251	25,960	5,394
1801	- -	29,804,739	4,293,761	131,335	3,871	366,851	112,293	29,293	13,037
1802	- -	27,356,502	3,451,922	75,538	3,811	274,921	180,816	19,954	9,944
1803	- -	30,843,134	3,753,806	74,538	4,374	232,894	260,066	23,134	15,497
1804	- -	26,680,784	3,633,720	90,362	4,480	264,407	145,768	26,184	16,740
1805	- -	28,538,825	3,902,196	76,359	3,941	252,207	126,481	15,198	7,272
1806	- -	22,155,557	3,239,815	18,607	903	376,234	79,785	10,504	6,299
1807	- -	14,599,236	3,813,018	55,277	1,481	72,135	145,399	11,474	3,004
1808	- -	35,747,224	4,301,520	117,855	3,843	484,047	152,932	17,617	848
1809	- -	21,717,810	4,251,562	90,603	3,708	287,720	163,133	14,268	988
1810	- -	19,791,356	3,346,542	54,376	1,637	305,009	128,408	14,890	1,968
1811	- -	21,231,849	4,093,560	81,397	1,193	316,616	76,888	9,630	932
TOTAL	-	454,032,313	67,314,070	1,782,143	74,674	4,628,547	2,189,779	400,673	154,310

- - - - - - - - Imported and Exported—*continued.*

TOTAL VALUE
OF EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

YEARS.	TOTAL VALUE of INDIA GOODS.		TOTAL VALUE of CHINA GOODS.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - - - -	2,460,980	1,454,653	2,305,851	399,637
1793 - - - -	3,355,739	988,357	2,899,852	348,192
1794 - - - -	3,685,136	1,750,913	4,115,308	470,514
1795 - - - -	5,105,788	1,888,340	4,702,251	514,511
1796 - - - -	4,842,652	2,378,237	1,059,596	453,448
1797 - - - -	3,729,504	2,964,358	2,792,656	431,178
1798 - - - -	5,523,520	2,809,177	7,578,414	553,742
1799 - - - -	4,865,585	2,607,032	2,609,050	709,389
1800 - - - -	5,890,383	3,879,150	2,666,673	524,967
1801 - - - -	3,730,029	3,117,387	5,157,316	747,672
1802 - - - -	4,815,413	3,339,284	4,645,911	625,941
1803 - - - -	5,577,545	2,824,584	5,203,542	703,042
1804 - - - -	5,021,179	3,492,713	4,561,030	654,390
1805 - - - -	6,052,144	2,741,128	4,829,016	681,678
1806 - - - -	2,916,389	2,374,818	3,740,296	555,973
1807 - - - -	4,342,853	1,661,006	2,156,075	664,677
1808 - - - -	4,464,325	1,693,711	6,124,816	747,281
1809 - - - -	2,280,165	2,687,834	3,749,298	741,919
1810 - - - -	5,523,653	1,822,925	3,390,988	582,485
1811 - - - -	3,788,500	1,401,687	3,660,830	688,949
TOTAL -	87,971,482	47,876,294	77,948,769	11,799,585

Custom House, London,
11th May 1813.

William Irving,
Inspector Genl of Imports and Exports.

(East India Affairs.)

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT

Of all Goods, the Produce of the *East Indies* and *China*, IMPORTED into, and EXPORTED from, *Great Britain*, in each Year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Quantities of the principal Articles, and the aggregate Value thereof; and also, distinguishing the Produce of *India* from that of *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
12 *May* 1813.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the VALUE of all GOODS EXPORTED from *Great Britain* to the *East Indies* and *China*, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Value of the principal Articles; and also, distinguishing *India* from *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

YEARS.	Apothecary Ware.	Apparel.	Beer.	Books printed.	Brass Wro^t.	Cabinet and Upholstery Wares.	Chariots, Coaches, and Chaises.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	4,295	5,162	8,740	8,063	5,098	1,507	1,700
1793 - -	4,019	4,840	7,048	7,450	4,782	1,413	1,520
1794 - -	7,457	8,936	18,609	17,442	8,855	2,439	3,018
1795 - -	6,547	9,013	16,292	15,388	7,651	2,268	2,496
1796 - -	8,631	11,961	20,545	20,163	10,206	3,004	3,297
1797 - -	7,789	10,717	19,490	18,287	9,166	2,600	2,846
1798 - -	7,942	11,046	19,898	18,714	9,388	2,837	3,109
1799 - -	7,471	10,332	18,560	14,435	8,696	2,623	2,879
1800 - -	10,818	14,984	26,977	25,118	12,738	3,648	4,002
1801 - -	10,986	15,211	27,479	25,530	12,911	3,910	4,294
1802 - -	11,646	16,237	24,098	22,151	13,730	4,065	4,443
1803 - -	15,789	21,915	39,466	36,922	18,538	5,477	6,012
1804 - -	20,408	9,512	20,922	18,630	20,750	3,610	10,444
1805 - -	20,419	20,323	16,880	19,860	25,888	5,405	6,890
1806 - -	20,721	23,944	29,602	25,403	7,671	8,645	5,374
1807 - -	10,032	25,299	35,980	25,040	18,647	3,051	4,826
1808 - -	18,701	27,787	49,460	56,140	17,038	2,851	4,111
1809 - -	15,346	15,106	40,120	48,500	21,812	1,922	3,686
1810 - -	15,473	24,446	57,380	66,180	31,525	5,515	14,076
1811 - -	13,498	7,042	56,280	26,120	12,661	12,573	4,656

Accounts of Exports to - - - - - - - -

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO INDIA—*continued.*

YEARS.	Coals.	Cochineal.	Colours for Painters.	Copper wrought.	Cordage.	Cotton Manufactures.	Glass and Earthenware.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	1,362	8,474	6,250	136,175	11,812	165	26,584
1793 - -	1,540	16,448	5,642	96,454	13,002	156	38,628
1794 - -	489	31,212	10,006	221,273	24,108	717	40,194
1795 - -	1,486	10,037	9,049	206,766	20,942	112	34,279
1796 - -	2,421	36,390	11,999	277,962	27,900	2,501	43,172
1797 - -	2,140	17,118	10,850	236,632	25,217	4,436	39,260
1798 - -	1,469	- - -	11,083	215,493	25,744	7,317	22,036
1799 - -	2,140	41,205	10,406	154,746	23,598	19,575	34,729
1800 - -	4,971	19,121	15,032	93,712	34,933	21,200	58,536
1801 - -	3,866	29,439	15,418	238,829	35,471	16,191	67,717
1802 - -	5,188	67,909	16,284	345,732	38,395	27,876	50,516
1803 - -	3,523	2,420	21,987	367,737	50,943	5,936	46,530
1804 - -	2,233	16,522	17,476	128,588	75,847	31,943	50,335
1805 - -	5,493	1,937	22,551	198,060	44,448	48,525	65,730
1806 - -	3,560	7,910	30,190	45,082	89,856	46,549	71,740
1807 - -	2,893	13,095	21,228	314,878	109,366	69,841	45,502
1808 - -	5,509	22,050	16,342	268,557	9,416	118,408	62,001
1809 - -	1,639	20,854	29,528	252,826	62,138	74,695	53,128
1810 - -	3,391	24,696	20,035	232,342	15,903	114,649	102,066
1811 - -	2,776	21,081	18,936	240,636	32,744	107,306	118,172

YEARS.	Lead.	Leather Tanned and Wrought.	Linens.	Military Stores, not otherwise described.	Musical Instruments.	Ordnance, Brass and Iron.	Plate, Plated Ware, and Jewellery.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	11,038	17,446	64,343	16,173	2,682	15,202	5,166
1793 - -	44,761	16,450	34,106	14,963	2,520	13,133	4,850
1794 - -	14,665	33,742	20,579	14,325	4,648	15,837	8,942
1795 -	37,837	29,721	22,015	12,908	3,959	13,046	7,776
1796 -	66,265	39,496	25,085	16,090	5,329	17,047	9,614
1797 - -	57,464	35,888	28,626	13,827	4,910	14,634	9,372
1798 - -	30,251	36,560	39,022	24,730	4,982	26,206	9,486
1799 - -	55,036	30,241	48,654	24,444	4,617	25,866	8,927
1800 - -	65,043	45,608	65,782	38,826	6,696	41,078	12,874
1801 - -	78,458	50,460	43,908	25,360	6,892	26,884	13,120
1802 - -	10,110	50,596	47,753	33,892	7,232	36,674	13,947
1803 - -	60,203	72,415	36,594	35,436	10,616	37,520	18,848
1804 - -	28,602	51,039	25,535	21,516	6,877	22,757	18,418
1805 - -	23,572	68,534	27,800	34,737	4,297	17,114	19,950
1806 - -	53,526	100,227	57,939	52,406	11,635	56,674	14,512
1807 - -	93,950	86,774	68,385	64,030	14,450	69,629	16,796
1808 - -	54,166	105,829	35,129	51,850	10,423	36,475	24,190
1809 - -	33,780	31,917	20,895	66,289	7,946	30,735	18,229
1810 - -	54,826	77,984	9,355	19,441	10,039	47,470	20,450
1811 - -	70,310	45,028	25,438	15,785	12,135	57,895	21,968

INDIA and CHINA—*continued.*

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO INDIA—*continued.*

YEARS.	Guns and Pistols.	Haberdashery.	Hats.	Iron, Cast and Wrought.	Iron Bar.		Lace and Thread of Gold & Silver.
					British.	Foreign.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	30,353	15,032	9,169	34,660	- - -	27,849	3,100
1793 - -	26,422	13,786	8,576	36,796	945	32,878	2,894
1794 - -	31,695	29,205	15,845	89,471	- - -	6,369	5,540
1795 - -	26,034	30,222	13,837	86,039	- - -	14,495	4,659
1796 - -	34,106	38,511	18,177	103,849	- - -	52,387	6,197
1797 - -	29,252	30,362	16,512	91,235	9,450	46,265	5,685
1798 - -	52,457	30,928	16,183	93,208	2,982	21,966	5,677
1799 - -	48,652	26,043	15,800	81,275	20,007	36,853	5,238
1800 - -	82,195	38,990	20,844	116,422	17,431	29,376	7,794
1801 - -	53,757	42,701	23,296	128,567	8,610	30,102	7,900
1802 - -	71,444	40,406	22,693	105,653	50,904	65,250	8,326
1803 - -	75,093	60,410	33,413	184,473	16,769	30,004	11,210
1804 - -	45,577	58,785	35,246	219,767	31,985	32,144	7,971
1805 - -	74,693	54,600	37,811	239,047	24,437	35,934	2,696
1806 - -	74,568	55,300	28,031	215,003	14,516	50,325	5,206
1807 - -	103,974	30,050	24,461	184,864	6,259	39,954	13,015
1808 - -	111,099	87,800	54,056	160,984	35,276	40,001	19,334
1809 - -	40,406	73,642	34,406	139,463	48,713	31,317	15,478
1810 - -	108,837	97,539	38,585	196,398	60,140	32,606	15,788
1811 - -	118,898	43,740	22,523	177,002	84,026	5,995	10,845

YEARS.	Provisions.	Quicksilver.	Silk Manufactures.	Soap and Candles.	Spirits.		Stationery.
					British.	Foreign.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	13,438	143	12,171	814	1,310	2,928	14,340
1793 - -	14,603	372	14,830	763	1,230	5,252	11,496
1794 - -	31,615	28	5,598	1,310	2,406	6,129	24,600
1795 - -	30,264	190	11,788	1,170	1,986	7,662	25,511
1796 - -	28,410	134	18,510	1,575	2,532	20,620	28,528
1797 - -	21,220	126	8,058	1,386	2,401	5,864	26,856
1798 - -	21,615	140	9,353	1,419	2,302	6,703	26,344
1799 - -	20,220	315	22,823	1,394	2,201	12,990	20,671
1800 - -	29,640	417	14,780	1,989	3,254	19,144	35,821
1801 - -	29,747	413	16,728	2,042	3,244	20,152	36,310
1802 - -	30,958	12,866	8,355	2,124	3,456	16,703	32,656
1803 - -	42,855	14,792	9,969	2,916	4,616	14,113	52,116
1804 - -	49,505	18,336	13,859	1,985	3,327	20,660	36,706
1805 - -	38,105	40,483	15,468	3,308	4,058	26,695	34,860
1806 - -	67,215	109,238	35,663	4,045	7,002	29,505	52,684
1807 - -	58,634	30,151	28,202	6,435	4,855	20,487	51,627
1808 - -	59,455	9,186	58,735	3,766	4,810	15,499	71,963
1809 - -	33,303	2,667	37,687	1,179	2,730	9,444	52,818
1810 - -	48,900	240	32,459	1,185	4,753	16,040	60,631
1811 - -	42,082	604	21,805	1,210	5,912	13,022	53,665

(*continued.*)

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO INDIA—*continued.*

YEARS.	Steel Unwrought.	Sugar Refined.	Swords.	Tin Unwrought.	Tin Plates and Ware.	Wines..	Woollens.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - -	5,960	618	3,096	- - -	2,710	25,047	110,524
1793 - -	7,482	979	2,749	- - -	2,415	32,907	100,070
1794 - -	2,206	1,312	2,492	- - -	4,200	18,162	137,626
1795 - -	2,380	823	2,349	- - -	4,063	25,905	161,657
1796 - -	9,288	925	3,074	6,725	5,382	43,780	202,921
1797 - -	6,608	496	2,640	2,782	4,876	28,253	218,135
1798 - -	9,549	976	4,728	1,949	4,927	23,825	179,086
1799 - -	13,205	500	4,667	1,020	4,662	45,106	197,159
1800 - -	15,885	692	7,411	- - -	6,785	48,983	255,483
1801 - -	17,218	627	4,846	1,301	6,918	50,869	275,696
1802 - -	20,588	934	6,615	- - -	7,347	57,590	376,886
1803 - -	30,152	1,041	6,768	- - -	9,966	29,679	305,290
1804 - -	8,047	1,031	4,105	- - -	5,132	38,930	233,196
1805 - -	6,320	1,211	7,467	- - -	5,490	45,229	257,869
1806 - -	2,867	1,170	4,587	- - -	8,941	59,070	197,834
1807 - -	1,063	955	17,531	- - -	8,890	47,155	260,770
1808 - -	947	994	3,091	1,657	12,685	44,810	336,698
1809 - -	4,719	1,150	4,309	3,334	8,965	34,798	239,497
1810 - -	6,133	1,120	10,227	- - -	16,333	37,414	249,873
1811 - -	2,896	1,210	5,426	- - -	10,226	47,166	277,196

YEARS.	Miscellaneous Articles.	VALUE of EXPORTS to INDIA.		
		British Produce and Manufactures.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandize.	TOTAL.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792 - - -	102,364	631,616	142,447	774,063
1793 - - -	126,148	602,266	175,052	777,318
1794 - - -	213,077	1,005,522	130,857	1,136,379
1795 - - -	240,876	1,041,370	120,128	1,161,498
1796 - - -	205,734	1,290,693	199,750	1,490,443
1797 - - -	175,382	1,179,453	125,660	1,305,113
1798 - - -	202,516	1,175,715	70,431	1,246,146
1799 - - -	193,868	1,138,993	185,756	1,324,749
1800 - - -	232,735	1,428,651	179,117	1,607,768
1801 - - -	329,709	1,603,948	239,139	1,843,087
1802 - - -	268,611	1,739,856	319,983	2,059,839
1803 - - -	330,977	2,036,338	145,106	2,181,444
1804 - - -	209,639	1,492,016	185,881	1,677,897
1805 - - -	242,455	1,693,025	202,954	1,895,979
1806 - - -	202,021	1,669,565	318,392	1,987,957
1807 - - -	186,700	2,042,658	196,166	2,238,824
1808 - - -	347,402	2,283,597	192,390	2,475,987
1809 - - -	261,640	1,811,290	122,566	1,933,856
1810 - - -	175,186	2,038,253	138,781	2,177,034
1811 - - -	227,523	1,973,580	121,842	2,095,422

(*continued.*)

India and China—*continued.*

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO CHINA.

YEARS.	Copper.	Iron Bar.	Lead.	Tin Unwrought.	Woollens.	Miscellaneous Articles.	TOTAL VALUE of Exports to China.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1792			19,723	73,542	538,168	843	632,276
1793			16,857	68,383	650,304	13,474	749,018
1794			39,283	100,761	695,877	3,209	839,130
1795			8,336	96,853	646,929	3,011	755,129
1796			21,180	90,765	583,704	1,302	696,951
1797			15,345	83,772	447,064	1,872	548,053
1798			4,518	97,285	446,646	1,507	549,950
1799			6,155	65,631	787,184	1,593	860,563
1800			30,630	57,036	826,494	1,721	915,881
1801			71,850	57,004	881,257	9,344	1,019,455
1802			86,510	25,030	983,063	14,485	1,109,088
1803			36,098	32,699	1,139,184	2,747	1,210,728
1804			62,447	51,126	1,202,607	5,633	1,321,813
1805			36,430	69,219	1,050,424	1,789	1,157,862
1806			34,793	31,123	1,155,103	1,179	1,222,198
1807			78,762	91,747	1,142,120	1,364	1,313,993
1808			57,295	50,721	1,081,849	1,462	1,191,327
1809			39,348	29,067	971,360	2,364	1,042,139
1810	3,609	835	69,337	31,470	825,097	3,111	933,459
1811	1,601	3,495	56,783	2,490	896,137	3,209	963,715

Note.—No distinction of the Private Trade to *China* being kept in the Books of the Office, the aforegoing Account comprehends the Company's Trade only; but the Amount of Private Trade to *China*, which is not very considerable, is included under the Head of Exports to *India*.

Custom House, London,
11th May 1813.

William Irving,
Inspector Gen[l] of Imports and Exports.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the VALUE of all GOODS EXPORTED from *Great Britain* to the *East Indies* and *China*, in each Year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive;—Specifying the Value of the principal Articles; and also, distinguishing *India* from *China*, as far as the same can be ascertained.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 12 *May* 1813.

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of SHIPS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, employed in the Trade with the *East Indies* and *China*, in each year, from 1792 to 1811, both inclusive.

YEARS.	*Entered Inwards.*		*Cleared Outwards.*	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
1792	28	21,560	33	27,645
1793	31	25,900	48	39,529
1794	41	34,375	40	30,452
1795	64	46,299	47	34,719
1796	53	32,528	78	59,457
1797	54	35,397	54	43,170
1798	72	63,880	43	35,543
1799	55	40,056	49	43,952
1800	64	50,653	70	51,274
1801	61	51,660	65	52,306
1802	91	66,553	70	59,016
1803	74	59,295	56	50,482
1804	47	43,784	63	53,476
1805	60	54,400	51	42,650
1806	41	37,988	63	54,732
1807	49	38,229	43	40,619
1808	58	56,009	52	45,082
1809	42	38,814	43	42,015
1810	68	58,238	55	47,563
1811	48	40,339	58	51,817

Custom House,
London, 11th May 1813.

William Irving,
Inspector Gen[l] of Imports and Exports.

No. 3.

AN ACCOUNT

Of the Number of SHIPS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, employed in the Trade with the *East Indies* and *China*, in each year, from 1790 to 1811, both inclusive.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
12 *May* 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from *Charles Buller*, Esquire, to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company; dated the 19th May 1813:—Detailing the Conduct of the Bengal Government, with reference to the Temple of JAGGERNAUT.

To the Court of DIRECTORS of The Honourable *East India* Company.

Honourable Sirs,

CONSIDERING the very exaggerated and unfounded opinions which appear to be entertained in England in regard to the conduct of the Bengal Government at Jaghanath, and in respect to the atrocities said to be practised there; it has been suggested to me, as I was so long on the spot, and as I had so much to do in framing the existing regulations relative to the tax levied from the Pilgrims, that I should take an opportunity of giving such information as might place the matter in its proper point of view. The best mode, therefore, which presents itself to me of communicating the information I possess, is to address myself to your honourable Court.

The object I have in view is, to correct the erroneous opinions which seem to prevail in regard to the conduct of our Government, with reference to the Temple, and to remove the exaggerated ideas entertained in respect to the atrocities said to be practised there.

With respect to the first point, as far as I can recollect, it seems to be supposed that our Government at Bengal is busied in the controul and regulation of Hindoo worship, and that it is actively employed in the encouragement of idolatry, for the purpose of revenue. Your honourable Court must be fully aware how studiously the regulations have guarded against committing the Government in any way whatever, respecting questions which might arise relative to the interior concerns of the Temple. The clauses which refer to the power reserved by Government of removing the Patron of the Temple, and to the permission given to the head Ministerial Officers to remonstrate against any orders issued by the Patron, afford the only possible opportunity for Government to interfere in regard to the interior. But considering the vast power vested in the Patron, and the means which he has of extensive oppression and extortion, I considered those powers to be essentially necessary; and although I am perfectly sensible that they never will be exercised, except in an extreme case, yet the result of my subsequent experience at the Board of Revenue, has tended to shew, that it was prudent to adopt the clauses in question.

With regard to the encouragement of idolatry, most assuredly nothing of the kind occurs on the part of Government, unless indeed it be supposed, that the liberal wish to protect and secure its native subjects in the due exercise of their religious as well as civil liberties, be pronounced to be an encouragement of idolatry. If an anxious desire, on the part of Government, to remove all unlawful impediments and obstacles from out of the way of the Hindoos worshipping with ease and convenience to themselves, be construed into an encouragement of idolatry, in that case, I apprehend the Bengal Government must plead guilty to the charge.

With regard to the revenue, that seems to me to be a question which has been considerably misunderstood; for from the mode in which I have heard gentlemen express themselves with reference to that point, they appear to consider this revenue to be taken as a price for the permission of idolatry, and consequently they seem to think, that if the Government would consent to give up the revenue, the idolatry would of course cease; surely nothing can be more erroneous than the above opinion, for I suppose no one would venture to say, that the ruling power in Hindostan, whatever its religion may be, should interfere to prevent the Hindoos from having access to their own Temples. If then, you allow access to the temple at Jaghanath, such access must be subjected to restraint and regulation; and I know not a more powerful means of restraint and regulation than is afforded by the tax. I can speak from my own knowledge of the fact; that the imposition of the tax, so far from operating as an encouragement to persons to resort there, has had a direct contrary tendency; for during the time that access was allowed without the tax, the throng of

people at the place was so great, and such a considerable number of the poorer classes took that opportunity of visiting the Temple, that I was informed that several persons perished from actual want of subsistence. The scenes on the road, were, I am told, truly shocking; but since the tax has been continued, the numbers of the Pilgrims, particularly of the lower classes, have considerably diminished. I have passed several times backwards and forwards between Cattack and Jaghanath (and that too, just previous to the Ruth Jattrah, or festival of the Charist) without seeing many objects of wretchedness. I certainly have seen two or three poor wretched objects, exhausted by their long journey, and almost starving; but this is no very great matter of surprise, when it is recollected that the Pilgrims come from all parts of Hindostan, from upwards of 1,600 miles distance, and that a large proportion of these consist of the old and infirm, who come for the express purpose of laying their bones within the precincts of the city. It seems to me, that the question of revenue lies within a very small compass; if it be thought that it is inconsistent with our religion, to permit the Hindoos to resort to their Temples, the tax in that case is obviously improper; but if it be the duty of our Government to allow its native subjects to worship according to their own ideas, I should regret to see the tax abolished, as the abolition of it would render it difficult to restrain and regulate the numerous bodies of Pilgrims who resort to the place; and it would, in all probability, be the cause of the revival of those horrid scenes of distress which were before experienced, when the tax was discontinued, and of which the traces are still to be met with in the numerous human bones on the road. I have heard it observed, that the tax in question is something similar to a tax upon gambling houses, or other houses of ill fame: but surely there is a most essential difference between the two cases; the objection to the former, I understand to be this; that the taxation amounts virtually to a licence of that, which is, in its nature, immoral; but in this case, I do not understand there is any question whether the Government is to allow its subjects access to their own Temples; Government must admit the access, whether it takes a tax or not: under that circumstance therefore, I cannot see what possible objection there is to the continuance of an established tax of this nature, particularly when it is taken into consideration what large pensions in land and money are allowed by our Government in all parts of the country, for keeping up the religious institutions, both of the Hindoos and the Mussulman's.

In respect to the atrocities said to be practised at the place, they refer to the immolations under the wheels of the car on which the idol is carried. That such things occur, there can be no doubt; but certainly not to the extent, nor exactly from the same motive, as seems to be supposed by many in England. It would appear to be a prevailing opinion, that these immolations are of frequent occurrences; that they are a duty prescribed to the Hindoos by their religion; and, consequently, that such duty is often carried into performance. Whether it be a duty or not, I cannot positively say; but I believe it to be no part of their religion, and that, in point of fact, it is no more a duty prescribed to the Hindoos, than it was a duty prescribed to the Christian Asceticks to live in the austere and curious modes in which many of them formerly did, in the early ages of Christianity. Indeed, the infrequency of the act is the fullest proof, I conceive, that it is not an act of duty prescribed to any sect of Hindoos whatever. I was at Jaghanath during the whole of the Ruth Jattrah (in 1809 I think it was), and I heard but of one instance of an immolation under the wheels of the car. I should not suppose it possible that another instance could have happened during that festival, without my hearing of it. But supposing, instead of one, there were ten times the number, what would it amount to?—that out of a population of nearly two hundred millions, (for I suppose the whole of the Hindoo population, as far as Cabul, to be not much short of two hundred millions), there are to be found ten fanatics, fools, and madmen enough to commit such an act at Jaghanath.

There is another matter to be mentioned, but of which I was totally ignorant till very lately, when it was particularly pointed out to me, in order that I might say whether it were correct or otherwise. I allude to the circumstances of the indecency said to be exhibited on the car of the idol. On that point my attention was directed to a publication by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who speaks of a priest having pronounced certain obscene stanzas in the ears of the people, and of certain indecent gestures exhibited by a boy and priest on the car. With respect to the song, how the author came to know what the priest was repeating, he does not state. I do not mean to doubt the fact, but I do think, if the procession was any thing at all like that which

I saw,

I saw, there is no room to suppose that the author's ears, even if he did understand the language, could have been shocked by his actually hearing the songs! To give some idea of the thing to gentlemen in England, I would beg them to represent to themselves the car in progress between Charing Cross and Parliament Street, the whole of the way as crowded as possible with people, clapping their hands, talking, shouting and merry-making; and can it be conceived, that in such a noise a person could have his ears shocked by hearing what the priest was repeating, when, owing to the distance of the platform on which he stands, one could not by any endeavours get within ten yards of him; I am sure I could not hear any thing which was said; and during the whole of the time I was present, the noise was incessant, without intermission, and according to the nature of things I conceive it must be so, in a crowd of about one hundred thousand. Upon this point, however, if I can rely upon the information I have received, the songs in question are denominated by the natives cubbee, a species of song not very unlike that which is admitted into our own sacred writings. Ours I imagine are not at present read in any parts of our service; but whoever knows any thing of the Hindoos, must be aware that their veneration for antiquity will not allow them to depart from any thing which has once formed a part of their ceremonies. With respect to the indecent gestures said to have been exhibited on the car, all I can say is, that if such things are done, I never saw them, and what is more, I never heard of them till I came to England; to give you an irrefragable proof of what I have asserted relative to my ignorance, and to the ignorance of the other gentlemen on the spot, of any thing of the nature alledged ever happening, I need only mention that I believe there was not a single lady at the station who did not accompany her husband to see the procession. Had we had the slightest surmise of that which is asserted to be a fact, most unquestionably those ladies would not have been there. But I do most solemnly declare, that I never did hear the most distant hint of any thing indecent having been seen, or of anything in the slighest degree resembling indecency. With regard to the Temple, there certainly are indecent figures on it, but certainly not more than what we see every day in representations of ancient sculpture; indeed they are so badly done, that I do declare, that if they had not been pointed out to me, I should never have known that they were there.

It has been suggested, that I should say something more about the charge which has been made against our Government, for not interfering to put a stop to the immolations; if I had been asked before Mr. Graham gave his evidence before the House of Commons, I should have said, that I did not know that the Government had interfered at all. I never heard of it, and as it appears to me so utterly impossible for the Government to interfere with effect, I should have supposed they never had attempted it. I have said before, that I understand that is no part of a duty prescribed to any sect of Hindoos, to devote themselves under the wheels of the car. I believe, from every thing I have heard, that the Brahmins have no concern at all in encouraging the fanatic to destroy himself, and that in point of fact, they are as ignorant of any one's having the intention of devoting himself, as we are here. I never heard that there are any previous ablutions or purifications, which are usual when the Priests interfere on such momentous occasions. How then can the Government interfere? The man, I believe, does not communicate his intention, and I think it not at all unlikely that he himself does not intend it, till a little before he throws himself under the wheels; as for preventing it at the spot, it is utterly impossible. In such a crowd no one knows what his next neighbour is about. In short it appears to me, that people may with as much justice censure our Government at home, for not preventing suicide in the variety of ways in which we are informed it is practised, as they may the Government abroad, for not preventing the immolations in question.

I have the honour to be,
honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. BULLER.

London,
19th May 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from *Charles Buller*, Esq. to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company; dated the 19th May 1813:—Detailing the Conduct of the *Bengal* Government, with reference to the Temple of JAGGERNAUT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 24 *May* 1813.

An ACCOUNT

Of all EXPORTS from *India*, on account of The East India Company, to *Great Britain* or *China*, or elsewhere; from the year 1757 to 1793; as far as the same can be made out.

		London.	*Canton.*	*St. Helena.*	*Persia.*	*Mocha.*	*Batavia.*	TOTALS.	
		£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.
1757/8 -	Bengal	243,061	-	34	-	-	-	243,095	
	Madras	179,370	-	51	-	-	-	179,421	
	Bombay	93,889	2,201	146	36,807	92	-	133,135	
	Fort Marlbro'	8,701	-	-	-	-	-	8,701	
									564,352
1758/9 -	Bengal	370,458	-	596	-	-	-	371,054	
	Madras	59,291	432	159	-	-	-	59,882	
	Bombay	49,950	2,120	70	241	-	-	52,381	
	Fort Marlbro'	8,540	-	184	-	-	-	8,724	
									492,041
1759/60	Bengal	378,649	-	561	-	-	-	379,210	
	Madras	45,785	-	68	-	-	-	45,853	
	Bombay	31,068	14,933	60	55,937	-	-	101,998	
	Fort Marlbro'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									527,061
1760/1 -	Bengal	260,498	-	377	-	-	-	260,875	
	Madras	105,736	324	174	-	-	-	106,234	
	Bombay	87,662	8,357	583	9,340	-	-	105,942	
	Fort Marlbro'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									473,051
1761/2 -	Bengal	253,070	-	451	-	-	-	253,521	
	Madras	34,926	954	136	-	-	-	36,016	
	Bombay	38,551	5,434	141	37,095	-	-	81,221	
	Fort Marlbro'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									370,758
1762/3 -	Bengal	367,907	-	901	-	-	-	368,808	
	Madras	68,016	3,262	316	-	-	-	71,594	
	Bombay	74,031	5,157	162	50,986	-	-	130,336	
	Fort Marlbro'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
									570,738
1763/4 -	Bengal	334,100	5,394	419	-	-	-	339,913	
	Madras	114,291	13,546	660	-	-	-	128,497	
	Bombay	43,374	21,781	73	24,830	-	-	90,058	
	Fort Marlbro'	-	16,269	-	-	-	329	16,598	
									575,066
1764/5 -	Bengal	252,694	-	363	-	-	-	253,057	
	Madras	138,200	51,814	753	-	-	-	190,767	
	Bombay	85,173	17,775	220	37,989	-	-	141,157	
	Fort Marlbro'	6	29,231	-	-	-	-	29,237	
									614,218
1765/6 -	Bengal	391,732	-	331	-	-	-	392,063	
	Madras	151,235	28,350	607	-	-	-	180,192	
	Bombay	130,317	11,913	284	14,529	-	-	157,043	
	Fort Marlbro'	584	17,979	-	-	-	-	18,563	
									747,861
1766/7 -	Bengal	501,809	-	1,322	-	-	-	503,131	
	Madras	196,704	6,578	467	-	-	-	203,749	
	Bombay	60,793	6,173	229	2,726	-	-	69,921	
	Fort Marlbro'	-	20,710	-	-	-	-	20,710	
									797,511
1767/8 -	Bengal	585,189	-	2,465	-	-	-	587,654	
	Madras	154,895	265	468	-	-	-	155,628	
	Bombay	52,700	58,508	207	17,409	13,503	-	142,327	
	Fort Marlbro'	5,441	5,537	-	-	-	-	10,978	
									896,787
1768/9 -	Bengal	659,810	-	1,164	-	-	-	660,974	
	Madras	123,455	31,326	232	-	-	-	155,013	
	Bombay	103,950	-	363	6,370	-	-	110,683	
	Fort Marlbro'	7,950	-	-	-	-	-	7,950	
									934,620

		London.	Canton.	St. Helena.	Persia.	Mocha.	Batavia.	TOTALS.	
		£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.
1769/70	Bengal	564,550	- -	1,399	- -	- -	- -	565,949	
	Madras	78,678	32,033	237	- -	- -	- -	110,948	
	Bombay	91,427	43,086	260	- -	- -	- -	134,773	
	Fort Marlbro'	9,015	10,430	- -	- -	- -	490	19,935	
									831,605
1770/1	Bengal	804,776	- -	1,384	- -	- -	- -	806,160	
	Madras	149,074	64,897	374	- -	- -	- -	214,345	
	Bombay	96,370	7,211	815	30,213	- -	- -	134,609	
	Fort Marlbro'	10,752	30,948	- -	- -	- -	- -	41,700	
									1,196,814
1771/2	Bengal	769,657	- -	1,179	- -	- -	- -	770,836	
	Madras	242,036	16,789	801	- -	- -	- -	259,626	
	Bombay	80,556	3,934	292	18,866	- -	- -	103,648	
	Fort Marlbro'	- -	11,858	- -	- -	- -	- -	11,858	
									1,145,968
1772/3	Bengal	519,462	- -	1,233	- -	- -	- -	520,695	
	Madras	205,150	2,114	197	- -	- -	- -	207,461	
	Bombay	91,985	26,005	265	4,787	- -	- -	123,042	
	Fort Marlbro'	12,937	36,245	- -	- -	- -	- -	49,182	
									900,380
1773/4	Bengal	553,514	- -	883	- -	- -	- -	554,397	
	Madras	247,702	- -	796	- -	- -	- -	248,498	
	Bombay	63,103	10,944	247	6,775	- -	- -	81,069	
	Fort Marlbro'	24,541	- -	19,467	- -	- -	- -	44,008	
									927,972
1774/5	Bengal	829,144	- -	1,039	- -	- -	- -	830,183	
	Madras	161,698	666	812	- -	- -	- -	163,176	
	Bombay	51,219	2,663	179	5,557	- -	- -	59,618	
	Fort Marlbro'	28,600	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,600	
									1,081,577
1775/6	Bengal	646,074	- -	882	- -	- -	- -	646,956	
	Madras	268,484	- -	529	- -	- -	- -	269,013	
	Bombay	28,894	12,755	51	6,520	- -	- -	48,220	
	Fort Marlbro'	19,468	9,120	- -	- -	- -	- -	28,588	
									992,777
1776/7	Bengal	917,350	- -	1,096	- -	- -	- -	918,446	
	Madras	279,257	6,106	379	- -	- -	- -	285,742	
	Bombay	77,272	11,356	193	26,823	- -	- -	115,644	
	Fort Marlbro'	13,738	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	13,738	
									1,333,570
1777/8	Bengal	939,005	- -	1,061	- -	- -	- -	940,066	
	Madras	329,485	9,870	705	- -	- -	- -	340,060	
	Bombay	88,314	10,521	357	15,551	- -	- -	114,743	
	Fort Marlbro'	17,769	10,198	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,967	
									1,422,836
1778/9	Bengal	1,142,988	- -	1,481	- -	- -	- -	1,144,469	
	Madras	306,011	- -	975	- -	- -	- -	306,986	
	Bombay	49,578	- -	253	- -	- -	- -	49,831	
	Fort Marlbro'	17,193	- -	149	- -	- -	- -	17,342	
									1,518,628
1779/80	Bengal	477,542	- -	1,127	- -	- -	- -	478,669	
	Madras	163,698	277	850	- -	- -	- -	164,825	
	Bombay	79,822	- -	159	- -	- -	- -	79,981	
	Fort Marlbro'	12,739	- -	149	- -	- -	- -	12,888	
									736,363
1780/1	Bengal	943,334	- -	1,377	- -	- -	- -	944,711	
	Madras	65,987	172	119	- -	- -	- -	66,278	
	Bombay	47,145	8,143	159	- -	- -	- -	55,447	
	Fort Marlbro'	20,228	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	20,228	
									1,086,664
1781/2	Bengal	302,947	133,546	2,230	- -	- -	- -	438,723	
	Madras	64,952	- -	690	- -	- -	- -	65,642	
	Bombay	- -	7,494	- -	- -	- -	- -	7,494	
	Fort Marlbro'	- -	17,709	- -	- -	- -	- -	17,709	
									529,568
1782/3	Bengal	1,404,672	1,138	2,020	- -	- -	- -	1,407,830	
	Madras	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—	
	Bombay	73,611	- -	632	- -	- -	- -	74,243	
	Fort Marlbro'	26,082	46,275	203	- -	- -	- -	72,560	
									1,554,633

		London.	*Canton.*	*St Helena.*	*Persia.*	*Mocha.*	*Bushire.*	*Bussora.*	*Batavia*	TOTALS.	
		£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.	£.Stg.
1783/4	Bengal	1,604,439	- -	4,842	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,609,281	
	Madras	55,782	1,618	381	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	57,781	
	Bombay	64,756	4,752	1,014	- -	20	- -	- -	- -	70,542	
	Fort Marlbro'	978	9,951	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,176	12,105	
											1,749,709
1784/5	Bengal	1,030,141	9,375	2,082	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,041,598	
	Madras	84,306	105	890	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	85,301	
	Bombay	75,305	4,552	772	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	80,629	
	Fort Marlbro'	33,341	- -	286	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,627	
											1,241,155
1785/6	Bengal	671,086	2,049	1,034	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	674,169	
	Madras	35,959	- -	1,373	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	37,332	
	Bombay	37,139	- -	167	- -	- -	3,743	- -	- -	41,049	
	Fort Marlbro'	23,061	8,540	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,601	
											784,151
1786/7	Bengal	815,234	43,796	503	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	859,533	
	Madras	39,487	- -	814	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	40,301	
	Bombay	62,033	35,075	22	- -	- -	3,382	3,821	- -	104,333	
	Fort Marlbro'	15,146	16,294	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	31,440	
											1,035,607
1787/8	Bengal	720,652	4,872	1,983	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	727,507	
	Madras	83,793	- -	1,062	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	84,855	
	Bombay	8,369	23,512	225	- -	- -	- -	11,958	- -	44,064	
	Fort Marlbro'	27,303	- -	16	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	27,319	
											883,745
1788/9	Bengal	826,691	- -	1,568	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	828,259	
	Madras	127,202	17,302	298	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	144,802	
	Bombay	40,734	10,894	221	- -	- -	4,486	4,035	- -	60,370	
	Fort Marlbro'	10,705	9,260	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	19,965	
											1,053,396
1789/90	Bengal	785,729	- -	1,317	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	787,046	
	Madras	110,219	- -	518	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	110,737	
	Bombay	98,630	14,437	142	- -	225	5,360	6,487	- -	125,281	
	Fort Marlbro'	11,645	18,093	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	29,738	
											1,052,802
1790/1	Bengal	991,160	- -	1,833	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	992,993	
	Madras	126,900	- -	328	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	127,228	
	Bombay	82,760	20,004	149	- -	- -	3,062	2,794	- -	108,761	
	Fort Marlbro'	- -	18,277	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	437	18,714	
											1,247,696
1791/2	Bengal	676,353	- -	2,097	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	678,450	
	Madras	154,997	- -	503	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	155,500	
	Bombay	71,235	- -	195	- -	- -	781	2,939	- -	75,150	
	Fort Marlbro'	15,686	18,100	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	33,786	
											942,886
1792/3	Bengal	1,137,070	- -	1,025	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1,138,095	
	Madras	306,634	- -	701	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	307,335	
	Bombay	93,697	22,804	- -	- -	- -	- -	6,623	- -	123,124	
	Fort Marlbro'	29,117	9,145	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38,262	
											1,606,816
TOTAL - £.		32,548,612	1,293,633	93,843	609,351	13,840	20,814	38,657	2,432		
GRAND TOTAL - - £.											34,621,182

(Errors excepted.)

East India House,
24th May 1813.

Wm WRIGHT,
Auditor of India Accounts.

(East India.)

AN ACCOUNT

Of all EXPORTS from *India*, on account of The East India Company, to *Great Britain* or *China*, or elsewhere; from the year 1757 to 1793; as far as the same can be made out.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
24 *May* 1813.

A Return of all the SHIPS and VESSELS built in *Asia*, which have been admitted to Registry in *Great Britain*, from 1 January 1794 to the 5th April 1813; with the Name, and Tonnage, of each Ship and Vessel; and distinguishing the Countries and Places where Built, and when admitted to *British* Registry.

SHIPS NAMES.	WHERE BUILT.	DATE OF REGISTRY.	TONNAGE.
Marquis Cornwallis -	Calcutta - - -	Septr 23, - 1794	654
Sparrow - - - - -	Bombay - - -	Feby 15, - 1796	147
Britannia - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	June 20, - — -	500
Charlotte - - - -	Bengal - - -	July 18, - — -	269
Nonsuch - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	Augt 8, - — -	483
Harriet - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 11, - — -	373
Abercromby - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 26, - — -	615
Berwick - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 29, - — -	420
Eliza Ann - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 31, - — -	459
Warren Hastings - -	D^{o} - - - -	Septr 7, - — -	450
Surat Castle - - - -	Bombay - - -	— 28, - — -	1,139
Royal Charlotte - - -	D^{o} - - - -	Octr 4, - — -	677
Anna - - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	Septr 27, - — -	684
Carron - - - - -	Bombay - - -	Novr 23, - — -	1,072
Anna - - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 24, - — -	899
Lady Shore - - - -	Calcutta - - -	Jany 19, - 1797	482
Cecilia - - - - -	Bombay - - -	Feby 17, - — -	478
Bangalore - - - -	Calcutta - - -	— — - — -	291
Gabriel - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 25, - — -	867
Varuna - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	May 11, - — -	548
Cornwallis - - - -	Bombay - - -	— 12, - — -	716
Caledonia - - - -	Calcutta - - -	— 16, - — -	808
Minerva - - - - -	Bombay - - -	April 14, - 1798	558
Exeter - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	July 23, - — -	503
Highland Chief - - -	D^{o} - - - -	Augt 14, - 1799	462 $\frac{6}{94}$
Calcutta - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 29, - — -	768 $\frac{8}{94}$
Shaw Ardasher - - -	Bombay - - -	— 31, - — -	860 $\frac{8}{94}$
Scaleby Castle - - -	D^{o} - - - -	Octr 11, - — -	1,237 $\frac{7}{94}$
Armenia - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	Novr 16, - — -	518 $\frac{3}{94}$
Cuvera - - - - -	D^{o} - - - -	— 27, - — -	935 $\frac{2}{94}$

SHIPS NAMES.	WHERE BUILT.	DATE OF REGISTRY.	TONNAGE.
Wellesley	Calcutta	Jany 3, 1800	802 $\frac{54}{94}$
Bellona	D^{o}	— 10, — —	577 $\frac{52}{94}$
Seringapatam	Bombay	April 16, — —	357 $\frac{32}{94}$
Sarah	D^{o}	— 24, — —	935 $\frac{4}{94}$
Cartier	D^{o}	Novr 11, — —	391 $\frac{42}{94}$
Duke of Bronti	Calcutta	— 17, — —	165 $\frac{48}{94}$
Admiral Rainier	D^{o}	Jany 5, 1801	886 $\frac{88}{94}$
Porcher	D^{o}	— 21, — —	772 $\frac{72}{94}$
Juliana	D^{o}	Decr 14, — —	502 $\frac{79}{94}$
Aurora	D^{o}	Feby 4, 1802	560 $\frac{85}{94}$
Lucy and Maria	D^{o}	— 26, — —	753 $\frac{60}{94}$
Countess of Sutherland	D^{o}	April 7, — —	1,509 $\frac{11}{94}$
Marian	D^{o}	— 17, — —	350 $\frac{8}{94}$
Hope	D^{o}	May 3, — —	562 $\frac{36}{94}$
Union	D^{o}	— 21, — —	748 $\frac{38}{94}$
Arian	D^{o}	July 2, — —	344 $\frac{57}{94}$
Clyde	D^{o}	Augt 5, — —	600
Medway	Fort William	Septr 24, — —	192 $\frac{5}{94}$
Althea	Calcutta	Novr 25, — —	810 $\frac{5}{94}$
Ruby	D^{o}	Jany 26, 1804	271 $\frac{43}{94}$
Mangles	D^{o}	May 16, — —	574 $\frac{58}{94}$
Sir William Pulteney	D^{o}	Novr 28, — —	609 $\frac{53}{94}$
Star	D^{o}	Septr 11, 1805	119 $\frac{68}{94}$
Matilda	D^{o}	Jany 2, 1806	762 $\frac{50}{94}$
Hope	D^{o}	Mar. 15, — —	301 $\frac{64}{94}$
Margaret	D^{o}	Augt 6, — —	275 $\frac{9}{94}$
Fortitude	D^{o}	April 20, 1808	477 $\frac{40}{94}$
Lord Castlereagh	Bombay	Mar. 22, 1810	808 $\frac{75}{94}$
General Wellesley	Calcutta	May 3, — —	430 $\frac{80}{94}$
Cambridge	D^{o}	— 30, — —	768 $\frac{60}{94}$
Fort William	D^{o}	June 9, — —	1,236 $\frac{26}{94}$
Providence	D^{o}	July 9, — —	649 $\frac{84}{94}$
Larkins	D^{o}	Augt 15, 1811	676 $\frac{65}{94}$
William	Bombay	Septr 25, — —	421 $\frac{26}{94}$
Fairlie	Calcutta	Novr 27, — —	755 $\frac{61}{94}$

SHIPS NAMES.	WHERE BUILT.	DATE OF REGISTRY.	TONNAGE.
Emma - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	Feby 20, - 1812	463 $\frac{57}{94}$
Thomas Grenville - -	Bombay - - -	March 5, - — -	923 $\frac{54}{94}$
Woodbridge - - - -	Calcutta - - -	— 28, - — -	479 $\frac{57}{94}$
Ganges - - - - -	D° - - - -	June 27 - — -	400 $\frac{11}{94}$
Caroline - - - - -	D° - - - -	July - 3, - — -	442 $\frac{78}{94}$
Moffat - - - - -	D° - - - -	— 16, - — -	750 $\frac{81}{94}$
Charles Grant - - -	Bombay - - -	Novr 11, - — -	1,252 $\frac{2}{94}$
David Scott - - - -	D° - - - -	Feby 12, - 1813	773 $\frac{33}{94}$
Barrosa - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	— — - — -	729 $\frac{74}{94}$
James Sibbald - - -	Bombay - - -	— 17, - — -	667 $\frac{56}{94}$
Baring - - - - -	Calcutta - - -	— 24, - — -	753 $\frac{6}{94}$

T. E. Willoughby,
Reg^{r} Genl.

Custom House, London,
Office of the Register General of Shipping,
11 May 1813.

(East Indies.)

A Return of all SHIPS and VESSELS built in *Asia*, which have been admitted to Registry in *Great Britain*, from 1 January 1794 to the 5th April 1813; with the Name, and Tonnage, of each Ship and Vessel; and distinguishing the Countries and Places where Built, and when admitted to *British* Registry.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
1 *June* 1813.

(East Indies.)

A Return of the Number of PRIZE Ships and Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have been admitted to Registry, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and in His Majesty's Colonies, Settlements, and Plantations; from 1 January 1793, to the latest Period to which the same can be made up.

	PRIZES had been admitted to REGISTRY.	TONNAGE.
On the 30th September 1792	609	93,994
— — — 1793	661	97,969
— — — 1794	917	122,222
— — — 1795	1,059	142,363
— — — 1796	1,208	164,032
— — — 1797	1,315	182,056
— — — 1798	1,669	223,536
— — — 1799	2,046	269,401
— — — 1800	2,256	298,573
— — — 1801	2,779	369,563
— — — 1802	2,827	358,577
— — — 1803	2,286	307,370
— — — 1804	2,533	337,443
— — — 1805	2,520	339,763
— — — 1806	2,564	342,248
— — — 1807	2,764	377,519
— — — 1808	3,222	448,758
— — — 1809	3,547	493,327
— — — 1810	3,903	534,346
— — — 1811	4,023	536,240
— — — 1812	3,899	513,044

Note.—The above Account shews the number of Prize Vessels which had been admitted to Registry, that were in existence and actually belonging to the British Empire, on the 30th September in each Year; to which date these Accounts are annually made up.

T. E. Willoughby,
Regr Genl.

Custom House, London,
Office of the Register General of Shipping,
May 11, 1813.

(East Indies.)

A Return of the Number of PRIZE SHIPS and VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have been admitted to Registry, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and in His Majesty's Colonies, Settlements, and Plantations; from 1 January 1793, to the latest Period to which the same can be made up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
1 *June* 1813.

(East Indies.)

A Return of the Number of PRIZE SHIPS and VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have been admitted to Registry, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and in His Majesty's Colonies, Settlements, and Plantations; from 1 January 1793, to the latest Period to which the same can be made up.

	PRIZES had been admitted to REGISTRY.	TONNAGE.
On the 30th September 1792 - - -	609	93,994
— — — 1793 - - -	661	97,969
— — — 1794 - - -	917	122,222
— — — 1795 - - -	1,059	142,363
— — — 1796 - - -	1,208	164,032
— — — 1797 - - -	1,315	182,056
— — — 1798 - - -	1,669	223,536
— — — 1799 - - -	2,046	269,401
— — — 1800 - - -	2,256	298,573
— — — 1801 - - -	2,779	369,563
— — — 1802 - - -	2,827	358,577
— — — 1803 - - -	2,286	307,370
— — — 1804 - - -	2,533	337,443
— — — 1805 - - -	2,520	339,763
— — — 1806 - - -	2,564	342,248
— — — 1807 - - -	2,764	377,519
— — — 1808 - - -	3,222	448,758
— — — 1809 - - -	3,547	493,327
— — — 1810 - - -	3,903	534,346
— — — 1811 - - -	4,023	536,240
— — — 1812 - - -	3,899	513,044

NOTE.—The above Account shews the number of Prize Vessels which had been admitted to Registry, that were in existence and actually belonging to the British Empire, on the 30th September in each Year; to which date these Accounts are annually made up.

T. E. Willoughby,
Regr Genl.

Custom House, London,
Office of the Register General of Shipping.
May 11, 1813.

(East Indies.)

A Return of the Number of PRIZE SHIPS and VESSELS, with the Amount of their Tonnage, which have been admitted to Registry, in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and in His Majesty's Colonies, Settlements, and Plantations; from 1 January 1793, to the latest Period to which the same can be made up.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
1 *June* 1813.

A Return of all SHIPS (not *East Indiamen*) launched in the *Thames*, for the Merchants Service, in each Year, from 1770 to the latest Period to which the same can be made up;—with the Name, and Tonnage, of each Ship, and also of any that may be now Building, or under orders to be Built, in the said River.

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
IN THE YEAR 1786:	
Fly	31
Thames	14
Ranger	380
Turner	371
Sugar Cane	362
Alexander	396
Spooner	311
Lady Penryhn	322
Gabriel Stewart	119
Augustus Cæsar	456
Madras	85
Bengal	86
Bencoolen	85
Phœbe	73
Hermit	42
Prince of Wales	318
William and Elizabeth	375
Marianne	155
New Adventure	227
Flora	43
Little Lucy	23
Success	53
Venus	36
Friends Increase	55
Friends	60
William	61
Success	68
Neptune's Increase	62
Industry	17
Two Brothers	49
Friends	52
Adventure	10
Julia and Emma	56
Augustine	49
34 SHIPS	4,902

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1787:	
Tartar	160
Fortitude	44
Sophia	113
Jane	42
Hambragher	158
Aurora	291
Swift	100
Lively	21
Harriot	378
Hibernia	153
Sebastiana	351
Withywood	375
Minerva	186
Betsey	81
Peggy and Jean	27
Sarah and Ann	319
Gosport and Havre Packet	106
Justinian	379
John and Jane	46
Charming Sally	64
Thames	10
William and Ann	15
Preston	24
Dolphin	70
Friends	33
Turbot	32
Joseph and Mary	52
Sally	62
Hume	53
Blew	46
Susannah	50
Hannah	52
Ceres	86
William	64
Henry and Mary	17
Rocket	28

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1787 *continued.*	
Clayton	4
Robert and Mary	7
Cleverly	43
Success	24
Prospect in View	13
Good Intent	58
Ceres	51
43 SHIPS	4,288
YEAR 1788.	
Princess Royal	30
Dick	387
Fort William	87
Neptune	41
Nymph	101
Three Sisters	333
Edmund and George	343
Simon Taylor	449
Mercury	152
Lady Jane Halliday	359
Venus	295
Lord Middleton	160
Peggy	5
Betsey	48
Stirling	101
Betsey	65
Mary	14
Ellyard	43
Experiment	11
Industry	54
Sisters	18
Trinity	102
John and Jane	18
Mars	34
Rainbow	16
Neptune	24
Kitty	3
Fanny	4
William and Mary	55
Success	54
Mary	56
Admiral Hood	22
John and Ann	49
Robert	57
Belvedere	11
Eagle	5
Barwell	14

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1788 *continued.*	
Perriwinkle	8
Royal George	54
Rodney	50
Endeavour	33
Martha	58
Gibbs	53
Friendship	3
Industry	52
Charles	61
46 SHIPS	3,992
YEAR 1789:	
Fly	21
Fox	23
Martha	177
La Rosa	12
Rashleigh	220
Dispatch	20
Caroline	260
Experiment	143
Prince George	308
Amity Hall	316
West Indian	354
Reward	323
Fly	3
Prince of Orange	20
Tilburina	20
Phœnix	12
Phœnix	31
Venus	56
Larkin	65
Clopton	75
Venus	4
Endeavour	11
George and Elizabeth	15
Liberty	17
Ceres	46
Crowley	184
Susannah	51
Jonathan	52
Albion Mill	81
Duke of Clarence	16
Daphne	26
Flora	39
Severn	53
North Fleet	58

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1789 *continued.*	
Thomas	53
John	60
Sylph	6
37 SHIPS	3,231
YEAR 1790:	
Integrity	229
Fairy	34
Queen Charlotte	157
London	243
Nimble	105
Fly	29
Crescent	238
Hillsborough	52
Palmer	52
Ceres	246
Blenheim	364
Harvey	280
Townsend	274
Ceres	369
Juno	36
Foster Barham	342
Friendship	305
Queen	255
Phœnix	573
Mary	46
Alfred	47
Young Elizabeth	34
Cumberland	16
Atalanta	28
Anna	45
Endeavour	63
Talbot	79
Eclipse	16
Speedwell	49
Lark	28
Thomas and Ann	52
Rose in June	58
Little Margaret	7
Cobham	33
Prudence	20
Downshire	52
Royal Charlotte	18
Sea Horse	8
Atalanta	5
Fairy	24
Maria Ann	34

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1790 *continued.*	
Mary	80
Good Intent	53
Elizabeth	58
Sally	5
Friends Goodwill	7
Betsey	41
Three Sisters	48
Joseph	37
49 SHIPS	5,274
YEAR 1791:	
Jupiter	463
Satellite	40
James and William	58
Cleaveland	44
Sally	34
London Packet	189
Westmoreland	173
Star	64
Juno	41
Fame	183
Zephyr	286
Prince Lee Boo	57
Elizabeth	416
Wasp	36
Catherine Green	346
Comet	300
Elizabeth Anderson	257
Adjutant	36
Brunswick	525
Lady Harewood	313
Expedition	28
Friendship	66
Erveretta	342
Indian Trader	342
Beggars Bennison	31
Samuel	53
Teicksey	3
Dart	63
Lubentia	5
Westmoreland	52
Mayflower	91
Elizabeth and William	48
Polly	6
Rambler	2
Princess of Wales	4
Talbot	10

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1791 *continued.*	
Minerva	14
Russell	86
Princess Augusta	41
Princess Royal	23
Buoy Yacht	84
Lloyd	34
Hope	59
Manship	24
Burgess	100
Baring	100
Mary Ann	55
Benjamin and Ann	60
Brunswick	8
Hawke	4
William and Mary	43
Anna	51
Richmond	46
Sion Hill	91
Providence	43
55 SHIPS	5,973
YEAR 1792.	
Nancy	254
Hunter	250
Arab	133
Nancy	19
Elizabeth Jane	227
Constantine	284
Matthew	306
Harriot	354
Duckenfield	516
Jamaica	408
Simon Taylor	500
Charlotte	29
Fanny	293
Minerva	257
Marlborough	39
Bushy Park	371
Flora	73
Express	78
Queen	160
Elizabeth	371
Princess Royal Packet	176
Princess Augusta D°	176
Ranger	2
Sisters	64
Sea Gull	6

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1792 *continued.*	
Mermaid	5
Novelty	8
James	11
King of Prussia	18
James and Philadelphia	37
William and Elizabeth	34
Brothers	33
Busy	5
Sisters	52
Phœnix	38
Thomas	43
Maria	59
Kent	43
Endeavour	59
Neptune	63
Nymph	4
Dispatch	53
Hope	40
Anjengo	44
Friday	47
Recovery	8
Bell	48
Juno	40
48 SHIPS	6,138
YEAR 1793:	
Princess of Wales	342
Elizabeth	55
Beaver	287
Martha	369
Gordon	354
Thetis	306
Friendship	339
Julius	306
Tulloch Castle	444
Freemantle	404
Alligator	341
Boddington	296
Generous Planters	379
Ealing Grove	375
Prosperous	6
New Betsey	67
Nymph	10
Crescent	35
King George	37
Trial	5
Bonny Kate	50

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1793 *continued.*	
Sarah and Elizabeth	60
Mary	73
Good Intent	76
Thames	186
Diligence	48
Augustine	53
Mentor	5
Princess Royal	40
Hindostan	60
Ganges	60
Arabella	9
Endeavour	59
John and Hannah	49
34 SHIPS	5,578
YEAR 1794:	
Elizabeth	150
Harriet	151
Duff	267
Experiment	223
Planter	354
William and Henry	228
Thames	379
Britannia	384
John and Elizabeth	47
Northumberland	10
Morgan Rattler	11
Duke of York	33
Benjamin and Avie	70
St. George	7
Mayflower	108
Teaser	137
Nancy	63
Sophia	18
Hannah	50
Mary	55
Prosperity	154
Mary Ann	41
Phœnix	58
23 SHIPS	2,998
YEAR 1795:	
Industry	41
Sophia	49
Hope	172
Countess Leicester	185
Princess Elizabeth	185

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1795 *continued.*	
Prince Ernest	185
Sea Gull	6
Richmond	59
Oak	114
Sophia	112
Goodwin Light	179
Columbus	6
Rachael	37
Industry	108
Eliza	89
Hebe	3
Industry	38
Ceres	51
Daniel	42
Sir Francis	45
20 SHIPS	1,706
YEAR 1796:	
Owners Increase	25
Calcutta	51
Ann	48
Paragon	9
Five Sisters	60
Surat	51
Sisters	41
Active	62
Liberty	5
Sally	8
Charles James	50
Arabella and Sophia	13
William and Mary	51
Rival	5
Thomas and Mary	3
Coromandel	102
Canton	102
Charlotte	66
Blessing	65
Woodford	58
Liberty's Increase	37
Mines Royal	44
Hope	18
Endeavour	21
Willing Maid	11
Martha	428
Ranger	98
27 SHIPS	1,536

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1797:	
Camilla	48
Fame	88
Saint Vincent	350
Valley Field	19
Acute	172
Speculator	183
Sparkler	189
Nancy	169
John	175
Ranger	54
Good Intent	10
Neptune	62
Catherine	17
Richard and Ann	48
Providence	6
Ranger	204
Sun	21
Owners Delight	7
Jane and Betsey	46
John and William	70
Trial	7
New Blossom	36
New Princess Royal	33
Prince of Wales	24
Earl Spencer	40
Betsey	6
Aurora	7
William	11
Trout	12
Mary	168
Hannah	50
Prosperous	49
Mentor	170
George and Jane	40
Experiment	175
Thomas	46
36 SHIPS	2,812
YEAR 1798:	
Hebe	5
Mary	52
Favorite	50
Bessey Duncan	62
Etingdon	404
Brothers	36
Industry	61
Royal Oak	99

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1798 *continued.*	
William and Elizabeth	49
Dolphin	9
Traveller	4
Sally	9
Glow Worm	55
Good Intent	49
Supply	143
Antelope	47
George	21
Anna	21
Success	99
John and Sarah	47
Wallington	61
Phœnix	52
Two Brothers	55
Two Sisters	55
Swallow	5
John	30
Mayflower	48
Echo	68
Richard	38
Hodson	49
Catherine	48
Industry	46
Nonsuch	50
Good Intent	51
34 SHIPS	1,978
YEAR 1799:	
Eliza	111
Delight	122
Surette	78
Augustus Cæsar	412
Whim	110
Caerwent	270
Hanover	447
Earl of Mornington	253
Sir Godfrey Webster	541
Willerby	457
Camden	430
Jason	407
John and Martha	55
Bird	23
Richard and Ann	52
Fairy	3
Lucy	69
Union	56

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1799 *continued.*	
Swift	6
Cupid	47
Ann and Sarah	7
Daphne	4
Penelope	4
Whim	4
Nymph	14
Richard	44
Hope	13
Ratcliff Volunteers	10
Brothers	51
Fraser	52
Samuel and Sarah	39
Atalanta	7
Sally	9
Richard	53
Success	35
William Pitt	58
Owners Delight	50
Fowler	36
Frederick	52
John and Martha	44
Swift	42
Duke of Northumberland	50
Mary	29
Elizabath	44
44 SHIPS	4,700
YEAR 1800.	
Cumberland	269
Comet	553
Thames	372
Nesbitt	252
Cæsar	606
Alert	33
London	405
Greenwich	338
Sir Edward Hamilton	496
Kirby	364
Lady Hobart	196
Good Intent	40
Watford	51
Greyhound	7
Jonathan	43
Ditchburn	54
Good Intent	51
Susan	71

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1800 *continued.*	
Francis	50
Aurora	52
Neptune	8
Argo	49
Crown	69
Swan	6
Neptune	53
Charles	61
Hiram	45
Hercules	56
Lord Kenyon	48
Minerva	48
Canterbury	8
Eliza	5
Resentment	7
Rose in June	41
Ditchburn	54
Sea Horse	50
William and Sophia	17
Charlton	52
Charlotte	17
Ann	58
Four Friends	44
Industry	39
Sarah Elizabeth Bolt	54
Rebecca	25
Royal Charlotte	40
John and Francis	45
Experiment	7
Grasshopper	20
48 SHIPS	5,329
YEAR 1801:	
Lively	146
Perseverance	414
Inglis	130
Irmelinda	255
Hope	68
Perseverance	65
Success	43
Flora	327
Resolution	42
British Fair	61
Thomas	46
Mermaid	50
John and Mary	50
Saint Ann	44

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1801 *continued.*	
Unity	56
Lord Nelson	35
King George	39
Belvedere	8
Elizabeth	49
Robert	38
Nile	37
Argo	9
Allington	7
Sally and Robert	43
Produce	9
Brothers and Sisters	50
Providence	3
Vixen	8
Tryal	52
Comet	68
William and Mary	51
Hope	29
Sir Sidney Smith	16
Dolphin	10
Mary	48
Altonatia	55
Clarkson	63
Argo	9
Prudence	49
Alfred	43
Duke of Bedford	50
Friends Goodwill	19
Nelson	52
Woburn Abbey	83
Endeavour	41
Lark	86
46 SHIPS	2,960
YEAR 1802:	
Edward Foote	163
Bensley	139
Pacific	327
William	234
Simon and Bella	329
Saint Ann's Packet	18
Kitty	150
Simon and Bella	329
Minerva	19
Industry	15
Duke of Kent	26
Read	56

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1802 *continued.*	
Jannet	46
Liberty	46
Kent	39
Experiment	19
Darenth	39
Belissima	17
Olive Branch	13
Duke of Bedford	39
Bremeyer	55
Elizabeth	68
Martha	31
Ann and Sarah	47
Priscilla	60
Lord Nelson	49
Hope	50
Sarah Bolt	51
Sophia	52
Thomas and Jane	52
Thomas	46
Active	49
Mary	48
Heart of Oak	47
Delight	58
Mary	50
Four Brothers	44
Admiral Tyrell	49
Speedwell	36
39 SHIPS	2,999
YEAR 1803:	
Jason	45
John and Susannah	52
Diligence	199
Dispatch	48
Grenada	37
George Hibbert	328
Hobbs	55
Speedwell	55
Glory	49
Hannah	59
Mary	30
Thomas and Jane	46
Bell	13
Sarah	45
Two Sisters	42
Foundry	33
Antelope	15

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1803 *continued.*	
Lefort	57
Joseph	40
Trojan	50
Harriot	44
Atalanta	58
Sir Francis Burdett	37
Glory	15
Three Brothers	5
Brothers	23
Maria	53
Friendship	56
Nautilus	45
Jane	49
William and Ann	31
Nancy	44
Elizabeth	16
Neptune	8
John and Benjamin	31
Sarah	57
Hopewell	54
Joseph	52
Matilda	50
Thomas	24
William Henry	43
Penelope	45
Friends	48
Apollo	51
Ann	25
45 SHIPS	2,172
YEAR 1804:	
Ida	470
Jane	88
Singleton	41
Industry	45
London	49
Endeavour	18
Lapwing	45
Little Mary	11
Betsey	8
Baynard Castle	34
Brutus	7
Good Intent	23
Leader	43
Cresswell	64
Crawford Packet	26
Diamond	51

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1804 *continued.*	
Thomas	44
Perseverance	49
Endeavour	52
Mary Ann	50
Shrimp	9
William	46
Nancy	4
Ashley	54
Good Intent	40
Success	17
26 SHIPS	1,388
YEAR 1805:	
Collingwood	256
Dutchess	50
Lyon	53
William and Ann	57
Heart of Oak	8
Henry	46
James and Edward	51
Elizabeth and Sophia	51
Prosperous	49
Providence	17
John and William	55
Rachel	37
John	42
Elizabeth Mary Ann	27
Sidney	13
William	48
John and Mary	49
Hannah	46
Content	7
Never mind it	12
Grant	134
Smith	134
Pole	33
Robert and Henry	53
True Briton	49
William and Ann	24
26 SHIPS	1,401
YEAR 1806:	
Antipode	58
Prince George	436
Mary	22
Edward	42

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1806 *continued.*	
Cotton	33
Thomas and Lucy	66
Betsey	21
Mary Ann	34
Cumberland	22
Admiral Nelson	51
Vulcan	35
Deception	34
Fame	67
Flying Fish	17
Catherine	71
Elizabeth and Ann	63
Emma	52
Self Defence	50
Mary	7
Peace and Plenty	43
Maria	54
Jane	46
22 SHIPS	1,324
YEAR 1807:	
Success	76
Swift	59
Eleanor	18
Antelope	16
Emma	10
Britannia	38
Agenoria	50
Emma	44
Ebenezer	58
Thomas and John	16
John	39
Susan	57
Rose	60
Tommy	40
Charlotte	30
Margaret	26
Experiment	64
Acorn	48
John	30
Perseverance	48
William and Hannah	52
Union	47
Brotherly Love	58
Ann	5
24 SHIPS	989

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1808:	
Susannah	51
Griffin	167
Royal Charlotte	50
King George	36
Fowey	37
Purfleet	52
Anne	7
Calcraft	68
Emma	12
Liberty	57
Little Betsey	17
Mary	50
Swift	62
Sisters	46
Ann	49
Lamb	57
Hope	46
Susan	3
18 SHIPS	867
YEAR 1809:	
Duckenfield	13
Good Heart	49
Lucinda	156
Mary	62
William Bowers	39
Elizabeth	53
Atalanta	38
Selby	61
Old Friend	120
Jane	43
Catherine	14
Nelson	22
Lydia	46
Robert	49
Hannah	43
15 SHIPS	808
YEAR 1810:	
West Indian	372
Fanny	431
George the Third	399
Clio	101
Somersetshire	447
Guildford	521
Cæsar	626

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1810 *continued.*	
Royal Charlotte	392
Gleaner	62
Coldstream	704
Sarah	53
Jubilee	40
Betsey	17
Royal Oak	58
Hempstead	43
Pitt	45
Jubilee	45
Flora	72
Charlotte	19
Ebenezer	47
Village Maid	48
Robert and Martha	56
Eliza	15
Bradshaw	51
Perseverance	20
Maria	44
Harriot	45
John	47
Victory	15
Mary Eleanor	37
30 SHIPS	4,877
YEAR 1811:	
Lavinia	21
Colonist	450
Morley	483
Etheldred	420
John	473
John and James	15
Hebe	56
William and Elizabeth	48
Betsey	17
Jane and Elizabeth	55
Good Intent	52
Elliston	6

SHIPS NAMES.	TONS.
YEAR 1811 *continued.*	
Halcyon	67
Bombay	61
Jane Bower	87
Good Intent	44
Better Luck Still	84
William	43
Brothers	32
Endeavour	58
Martha	50
William	64
Emily	42
William and Mary	27
24 SHIPS	2,755
YEAR 1812:	
London	440
William and Mary	63
John	64
Industry	51
Brilliant	18
Sidmouth	65
Owners Delight	58
Favourite	48
Mary	55
Mercury	8
Albion	35
Unique	23
Caledonia	74
Prudence	28
Victory	51
Prince Regent	49
Moor Park	33
Sophia	56
Ann	61
19 SHIPS	1,280

N.B. The Registry Act took place in the year 1786, and is the earliest period from which this Account can be made up.

The Register General of Shipping has no accurate means of distinguishing the particular vessels built to be employed in the trade to India; he has however omitted to insert, in the foregoing Account, all those, which from their tonnage and the best information he has been able to collect, it is presumed were intended for that service.—No Account can be given from this Office of any vessels that may be now building, or are under orders to be built.

T. E. Willoughby,
Regr Genl.

Custom-House, London,
Office of the Register General of Shipping,
11th May 1813.

(East Indies.)

A Return of all SHIPS (not *East Indiamen*) launched in the *Thames*, for the Merchant's Service, in each year, from 1770 to the latest Period to which the same can be made up;—with the Name, and Tonnage, of each Ship, and also of any that may be now Building, or under orders to be Built, in the said River.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*
1 *June* 1813.

(East Indies.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 4 May 1813;—*for*

An Account of all COTTON GOODS, Printed and Plain, respectively, and the Value thereof, EXPORTED from *Great Britain* to Ports *Eastward* of The *Cape of Good Hope*;—for twenty years, ending the 5th January 1813; distinguishing each Year, and the Ports to which they have been consigned.

YEARS. Ending 5 January	PRINTED COTTONS Entitled to Bounty.		PRINTED and PLAIN COTTONS Not entitled to Bounty, And Cotton Manufactures of all other Sorts.		Total Value of COTTON GOODS Exported to Ports *Eastward* of The *Cape of Good Hope.*
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Yards.	£.		£.	£.
— 1794 - -	1,304	149		7	156
— 1795 - -	3,189	365		352	717
— 1796 - -	504	58		54	112
— 1797 - -	8,251	944		1,557	2,501
— 1798 - -	15,006	1,719		2,717	4,436
— 1799 - -	35,139	2,026		5,291	7,317
— 1800 - -	25,229	2,890		16,685	19,575
— 1801 - -	24,234	2,777		18,423	21,200
— 1802 - -	41,077	4,706		11,485	16,191
— 1803 - -	44,565	5,106		22,770	27,876
— 1804 - -	23,783	2,724		3,212	5,936
— 1805 - -	90,342	10,352		21,591	31,943
— 1806 - -	145,392	16,652		31,873	48,525
— 1807 - -	149,902	17,176		29,373	46,549
— 1808 - -	204,522	23,434		46,407	69,841
— 1809 - -	444,300	50,909		67,499	118,408
— 1810 - -	182,932	20,960		53,735	74,695
— 1811 - -	164,954	18,901		95,748	114,649
— 1812 - -	269,451	30,874		76,432	107,306
— 1813 - -	282,392	32,357		76,467	108,824

Cotton Goods, not entitled to Bounty, being entered at a declared Value, the Inspector General has no means of stating the Quantities thereof exported.

NOTE.—No distinction can be made of the particular Ports of India; the Exports to that Country being classed in the Official Books under the general Head of "India."

Custom-House, London, 27th May 1813.

William Irving,
Inspector General of Imports and Exports

(East Indies.)

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated 4th May 1803;—*for*

An Account of all COTTON GOODS, Printed and Plain, respectively, and the Value thereof, EXPORTED from *Great Britain* to Ports *Eastward* of the *Cape of Good Hope*;—for Twenty Years, ending 5th January 1813; distinguishing each Year, and the Ports to which they have been consigned.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
1 *June* 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Claudius Buchanan*, of 25th May 1813; to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company;—relative to Mr. *Buller's* Statements, concerning the Idol JAGGERNAUT.

To the Court of DIRECTORS of The Honourable *East India* Company.

Honourable Sirs,

I WAS yesterday favoured with a Copy of a Letter, addressed by Mr. Charles Buller to your Honourable Court, dated the 19th instant; which has been ordered to be laid on the Table of the House of Commons, relating to the Worship of the Idol Jaggernaut; and I now beg leave to submit some remarks on that document. The reference which the writer makes to me by name, and to my publications on this subject, will apologize for my doing myself the honour of addressing your honourable Court.

Par. 1.—Mr. Buller fully confirms, in essential points, the general statements made by me, concerning the part which the Bengal Government has taken in the superintendence of Jaggernaut, and in deriving revenue from the worship of the idol; but he defends the policy. With that I have nothing to do. He admits also, that self-immolation under the wheels of the car is practised, but thinks the instances are rare. I am of opinion that they are rare also; rare, I mean, when compared with the number of females immolated on the funeral pile. He heard of one immolation while he was at Juggernaut; and I have stated that I saw two.

2.—The only part of his letter that I need to notice is, that which relates to the indecency of the exhibition at Juggernaut. "On that point," he says, "my attention "was directed to a publication by the Rev. Dr. Claudius Buchanan, who speaks of a "priest having pronounced certain obscene stanzas in the ears of the people, and of "certain indecent gestures exhibited by a boy and a priest on the car." On this passage Mr. Buller observes, "I do not mean to doubt the fact." "With respect to "the indecent gestures said to have been exhibited on the car, all I can say is, that "if such things are done, I never saw them." In the foregoing quotations I state what I saw in 1806, and Mr. Buller states what he did not see in 1809.

3.—On my witnessing the atrocities at Juggernaut in 1806, I wrote letters from the spot to a member of the Supreme Government, and to the senior chaplain in Bengal, containing portions of my journal, as now given to the public; and expressing a hope, that the Bengal Government would use its influence in suppressing the sanguinary and indecent exhibitions. These letters were afterwards fairly copied and put into the hands of many. Men's minds were shocked by the recital, and Government was blamed. It is possible that Mr. Buller may not have heard of these letters, although they were certainly in the hands of his intimate friends; and in that case no blame is imputable to him, for not having alluded to them. Previously to this, one of the members of the Supreme Government (Mr. Udny) had protested against any interference at all with the idol Juggernaut; and the Marquis Wellesley had declined giving his sanction to the law for the superintendence and controul of the Temple. The question now was, whether, under existing circumstances, the enormity of these scenes might not be, in some degree, qualified. What instructions Government might have given to the superintendant of the Temple on this head, I do not know, as I soon after left the country. If they gave none, this is directly contrary to the evidence of Mr. Graham (himself a member of the Supreme Government) before the Committee of the House of Commons. If the Government did issue some instructions on the subject, then that fact alone may account for the difference of the scenes which were exhibited to me in 1806, and to Mr. Buller in 1809.

4.—I shall now however, assume, for the sake of argument, that the Bengal Government did not send instructions to the Superintendant of Juggernaut, to endeavour to qualify the enormity of the public exhibitions, and shall proceed to review the opposing statements of Mr. Buller and myself, even under that supposition. I shall simply state, in the first place, that what I saw in 1806, was seen, in part at least, by others; I appeal to Henry Hunter, Esquire, Superintendant of the Temple in 1806, and to Captain Paton and Lieutenant Woodcock, military officers in the Company's service, then on duty at Juggernaut, whether they have not, at any time, witnessed the priest, who for the time directed the car of the idol, standing with his long wand in his hand, behind the wooden horses, projecting this wand significantly, and with most unseemly action, using at the same time other indecent gestures, and accompanying these gestures with songs and extempore speeches, addressed to a multitude composed of both sexes *.

5.—Mr. Buller wonders how I should know that the speeches of the Priest were indecent, as he thinks it probable, I did not understand the vernacular tongue of the province of Orissa. In reply to this, I have to observe, that I had two translations of the language; one from the indecent gestures of the Priest, whose attitudes too plainly interpreted his words; and another from my servants around me, who could translate every word he uttered.

6.—The writer has argued in two different places of his letter, as if I said, "my *ears* "were shocked by hearing the songs;" I have used no such words, nor any thing like them. My words are these, "I felt a consciousness of doing wrong in *witness-* "*ing* this disgusting exhibition; and was somewhat appalled by the magnitude and "horror of the *spectacle*."

7.—The writer marvels in the next place, that I should have heard any thing distinctly, on account of the noise of the people "clapping their hands, talking, shouting "and merry-making;" in a crowd of about one hundred thousand, "particularly," when owing "to the distance of the platform on which the Priest stands, one could not "by any endeavours, get within ten yards of him." Mr. Buller would leave it to be inferred here, that I was not within "ten yards of the Priest;" whereas I state in the printed account, that "I went on in the procession *close* by the tower;" and, in the letters circulated at Calcutta, it was stated, that I was so close to the tower as, "to "receive a garland of flowers from the hand of the Priest." The fact was, I could touch the car with my hand during almost the whole time.

8.—Mr. Buller observes again, that the "noise of the people was incessant, and "without intermission, so that he could not hear any thing that was said;" doubtless, he could not hear what was said by the Priest, if he stood at a distance. It is proper to explain here, that on these occasions, Europeans in India usually look on at a distance, on account of the press of the people. At Juggernaut, in 1806, the English gentlemen usually sat in the cutchery, or public office, to see the procession pass. I sat there for a while on different days, but I could hear or see nothing distinctly, except at the moment of passing, and I joined the procession. Mr. Buller mentions, that some ladies were with him; it is therefore probable, that Mr. Buller sat all the while with the ladies in the cutchery, and that they did not follow the idol for two or three hours, to see what was transacting among the people at their celebration of the famed Rutt Iattra.

9.—Mr. Buller thinks, that the noise of the people about the car, is "incessant, "without intermission;" but if he had joined the car, he would have found that this is not the case. When the Priest pronounces his stanzas, which he does generally while the car stands still, there is a solemn silence among the people who are near it, and they listen with keen attention; at the conclusion they respond with a sensual yell of approbation, and then urge the car along. Many such yells, I am sure Mr. Buller must have heard, although he might not have known what it was that produced them. To suppose that the Priest should, on any public occasion, address the people, and not be listened to, is hardly consistent. Mr. Buller's acknowleged ignorance of this notorious circumstance; viz. that there is a frequent intermission of the noise of the people about the car, and a gaping attention to devour the words of the Priest, entirely convinces me, that he must be wholly ignorant of many important particulars of the native scenes at Juggernaut.

I do

* I might refer also to Captain Comyn (or Cummin), a visitor, and to other gentlemen who might have visited Juggernaut about that period, some of whom may possibly be now in England.

10.—I do not impute it as a fault to Mr. Buller, that he has come away so imperfectly informed respecting the scenes of Juggernaut, nor do I much wonder at it. In the eight years during which, I believe, we resided together in Calcutta, I never met with Mr. Buller once, that I can remember, in the district of the natives, attending a Sahamuron*, or witnessing their processions or religious rites. I never heard that he had any taste for investigating the existing customs of the people, or any solicitude to understand the character of their superstition; whether for the purpose of extending Christianity or of palliating idolatry. And I dare say, he will candidly confess, that while he held his high station at Juggernaut, he never dreamed of putting his person to inconvenience or danger, by prosecuting researches of this kind; and that, instead of visiting frequently, with such intent, the noisome precincts of the polluted town and Temple, he preferred the salubrious gales at his residence on the pleasant shores of the neighbouring sea. I do not, I say, impute it as a fault to Mr. Buller, that he has not a taste for such enquiries; but, I wonder exceedingly, that, under such circumstances, he should, in an official letter to your Honourable Court, intended to be laid on the Table of the House of Commons, have urged (at least with gravity) two objections so frivolous as the following; First, that possibly, I did not understand the dialect of Orissa; and second, that probably if I did understand it, I was at too great a distance from the speaker, to hear what was said; on these two inuendos, rests the whole argument of Mr. Buller on the point in question, addressed to your Honourable Court.

11.—Mr. Buller observes, that nothing improper in the exhibition could have been apprehended when he was at Jaggernaut, otherwise the gentlemen would not have asked the ladies to witness the procession. This is specious, but it amounts to little when the circumstances are explained. Mr. Hunter, in 1806 (long before Mr. Buller's arrival at Jaggernaut) would doubtless discountenance any indecency as much as he could, and would request the officiating priest to suppress it, at least in the presence of Europeans. I certainly had some conversation with Mr. Hunter on the subject. There was no lady at Jaggernaut when I was there. On occasion of the the first lady coming to the place, we may believe that some endeavour would be made, by the interference of the Company's officers, to prevent any thing improper from being practised, while the idol passed the cutchery. If the director of the car was aware that any particular practice would give offence to the superintendant of the Temple, (whose local influence we may suppose is very great), he would without doubt, in deference to his rank and authority, suppress it in his presence, or while passing the cutchery. But this decides nothing as to the character of the Hindoo festival of the Rutt Jattra. Had Mr. Buller accompanied the car in a private character for a few days, he would have returned to England with very different impressions of the orgies of Jaggernaut†.

12.—It will now be proper to advert to the stanzas of the officiating priest, while directing the car. Mr. Buller admits that "the songs in question, if he may rely "on the information he received, are denominated Cubbee." He was rightly informed. They are licentious songs, recounting the amours of their gods, and are replete with obscenity. Mr. Buller apologises for the use of the Cubbee, in these words;—"But whoever knows any thing of the Hindoos, must be aware that their "veneration for antiquity will not allow them to depart from any thing which has "once formed a part of their ceremonies." This is truly said. If left to themselves, without instruction or regard, the Hindoo people will never depart from their ancient superstitions, however sanguinary or obscene.

13.—As to Mr. Buller's attempt to justify the recital of the Cubbee in the public festivals of the Hindoos, by intimating that it is "a species of song not very unlike "that which is admitted into our own sacred writings," I will not suffer myself to make any comment upon it, in a letter addressed to your Honourable Court. Mr. Buller adds, "Our's" (i.e. our Cubbee) "I imagine are not at present read in "any parts of our service."

14.—The observations and arguments of Mr. Buller, in his letter, go to countenance an opinion, that there is no obscenity in the Hindoo worship; that its ancient character has suddenly disappeared; or, at least, if it exist in the derivative streams, that

* Burning of women.

† I use the old orthography in writing this word. English organs cannot pronounce *Jag, h, nat, h.*.

that it is not to be found at the fountain head. He says, that he not only never saw, but that he never heard of any such thing. Mr. Buller knows well, that if he did not chuse to make inquiry, the natives would never let him hear any thing to their disadvantage. But I must beg leave most respectfully to assure your Honourable Court, that Mr. Buller is entirely mistaken in his estimate of the character of the Hindoo worship. The two characteristics of the worship of Brahma are impurity and blood: the emblems of the former vice are engraved in durable sculpture every where on the walls of the Temple. Why are they thus engraved? Because they constitute the very essence of Brahminical superstition. No labour of language, no qualification of expression, can ever do away this most notorious fact. I would add, that there is not a single authentic historian of the Hindoo manners and religion, from Tavernier down to this time, who has ventured to dissemble it.

15.—Having said thus much on subjects which Mr. Buller controverts, I think it fit now to notice a subject which he does not controvert; namely, the horrible effects of the concourse of Pilgrims at Juggernaut. Mr. Buller considers, "that the "Pilgrims come from all parts of Hindostan, from upwards of 1600 miles distance; "and that a large proportion of these consist of the old and infirm, who come for "the express purpose of laying their bones within the precincts of the city." He further argues, that even if there were ten immolations at a single festival, it would not be surprising, considering the extent of the population; "for I suppose" he adds, "the whole of the Hindoo population, as far as Cabul, to be not much short "of two hundred millions."

16.—Mr. Buller would maintain the proposition, "that the imposition of the tax "diminishes the number of Pilgrims." But the events of this last year render this proposition very questionable. I would observe, in the meantime, that Mr. Buller would place the policy of the tax on a new ground, namely, "the diminution of the "number of Pilgrims, and the consequent prevention of famine and death." Unfortunately for this argument, it is a well known fact, that while the Temple was under the native dominion; when the tax, on admission, was higher than it is now; and when a discipline was preserved among the people, which we would not think it right to exert, the concourse of Pilgrims was yet immense; in peaceable times incredibly great, and the consequent evils in the necessary proportion. Mr. Buller describes the state of Jaggernaut about 1805, in the following words; "During the time that access was "allowed to the Temple without the tax, the throng of people at the place was so "great, and such a considerable number of the poorer classes took that opportunity "of visiting the Temple, that I was informed that several persons perished from "actual want of subsistence. The scenes in the road were, I am told, truly shocking*. "But since the tax has been continued, the numbers of the Pilgrims, particularly "of the lower classes, have considerably diminished." "I should regret to see the "tax abolished, as the abolition of it would render it difficult to restrain and regulate "the numerous bodies of Pilgrims who resort to the place; and it would, in all "probability, be the cause of the revival of those horrid scenes of distress which "were before experienced, when the tax was discontinued, and of which the traces "are still to be met with in the numerous human bones on the road."

17.— Your Honourable Court will be concerned to hear that the accounts lately received, represent the state of Jaggernaut as being more shocking than ever. The "revival of those horrid scenes," which Mr. Buller only anticipated from the abolition of the tax, has taken place during its continuance. In the periodical accounts recently published, which have been transmitted by the Baptist Mission in India, there is a communication from the Correspondents of the Society in Orissa, Messrs. Peter, Smith, and Green. Mr. Peter had been stationed for some time as Missionary at Balasore, from whence he proceeded to preach at Buddruck, Gajpoora, and Cuttack, in his way towards Jaggernaut. He states, that the anxiety of the Pilgrims to hear him explain the Christian Faith, (for he is a native born, of dark complexion, and speaks the language like themselves,) was unaccountably great; that their avidity to receive Copies of the Holy Scriptures was extreme; and that it was altogether beyond his ability to supply the demand; he adds that the English Colonel and his Officers have been present on those occasions. Messrs. Smith and Green write from Cuttack, that the worship of the idol Jaggernaut had been more numerously attended than

* These scenes took place just previously to Dr. Buchanan's visit to Juggernaut, which was in 1806.

than usual. " You would have been astonished," say they, " to see the vast number " of Pilgrims crossing the river at Cuttack. As far as the eye could reach, we could " not see the end of the ranks: it put us in mind of an army going to battle."—" You " can easily conceive what a multitude of men, women, and children, must have been " assembled at the Temple, for one hundred and fifty, or thereabouts, to have been " killed in the crowd. They trod one upon another in approaching the Temple gate. " Ten Sepoys per company from all the battalions, from Barrackpore to this station, " had permission to visit the Temple. A famine was produced in the country, and " great numbers of the Pilgrims died of hunger and thirst. We talked to some of " them, but it was of no use; they said, whether we survive or not, we will see the " Temple of Jaggernaut before our death. Numbers killed themselves by falling " under the wheels of the idol's car. They laid themselves flat on their backs, for the " very purpose of being crushed to death by it*." The number of the Pilgrims here said to have been killed in the crowd, may perhaps be over-stated, as the writers probably received the report of the natives. But if two-thirds of the number were deducted, the horrible circumstances of the case remain the same.

18.—I shall add the testimony of Dr. Carey, on the subject of the consumption of human lives at Jaggernaut at this time. I need not add that Dr. Carey is a man of unquestionable integrity; that he has been long held in estimation by the most respectable characters in Bengal, and possesses very superior opportunities of knowing what is passing in India generally. In a letter lately received, he thus expresses himself: " Idolatory destroys more than the sword, yet in a way which is " scarcely perceived. The numbers who die in their long pilgrimages, either through " want or fatigue, or from dysenteries and fevers, caught by lying out and want of " accommodation, is incredible. I only mention one idol, the famous Jaggernaut, " in Orissa, to which twelve or thirteen pilgrimages are made every year. It is calcu- " lated that the number who go thither is, on some occasions, 600,000 persons, and " scarcely ever less than 100,000. I suppose, at the lowest calculation, that, in the " year, 1,200,000 persons attend. Now if only one in ten died, the mortality caused " by this one idol would be 120,000 in a year; but some are of opinion, that not " many more than one in ten survive, and return home again. Besides these, I " calculate that 10,000 women annually burn with the bodies of their deceased " husbands, and the multitudes destroyed in other methods would swell the catalogue " to an extent almost exceeding credibility†."

With regard to the number of women who burn themselves annually in India, there are two circumstances which render it probable, that it is at least as great as Dr. Carey computes it. The first is, that Mr. Buller, who was long Secretary to the Board of Revenue in India, has calculated that the population, extending as far as Cabul, is not much short of " two hundred millions." The other circumstance is, that a Report has arrived, printed in Bengal, at the press of the Missionaries, (and your Honourable Court knows the attention of your Bengal Government to every thing that is printed there,) stating that " seventy females had burned themselves in the months " of May and June last, between Cossimbazar (about 200 miles above Calcutta) " and the mouth of the Hooghly River, leaving 184 orphans." The name and age of every woman are given, and also the places where the burning took place, and where the orphans live. These unhappy witnesses can satisfy those persons who may doubt the truth of the printed account.

19.—There is a disposition prevalent at present to disparage the testimony of the Christian Missionaries. It is supposed by their adversaries that, if they can in any way impeach the credit of a promoter of Christianity, they gain somewhat in the present question. But the cause of Christianity will prevail: it will be found that the profession of Christianity, and a desire to promote it, are generally accompanied by the love of truth. The respectability of the Christian Missionary will encrease in this nation, while the character and testimony of the supporters of Brahma will sink and be diminished. It is true, an ardent zeal for the diffusion of the blessings of religion will, in some cases, particularly in the view of impious scenes, excite indignation, and may produce too high a colouring in statement, (which is exceedingly reprehensible,) and narrators may make mistakes in description. But still, the substance

* Period. Accounts of Baptist Mission, N° XXIII.

† Period. Accounts of Baptist Mission, N° XXIII.

substance of the fact (which they think it necessary to communicate to their country, in defence of the honour of Christianity) will remain. In like manner a writer, animated by a zeal of a contrary character, may be able, by the power of high embellishment, by noticing indifferent circumstances and entirely suppressing others, to represent the idol Jaggernaut as being merely one of "the gay and elegant deities of "Greece and Rome;" but the substance of the fact, as stated by others, will remain the same: it will still continue true that Jaggernaut is a fountain of vice and misery to millions of mankind; that the sanguinary and obscene character of the worship is in the highest degree revolting, and that it will be a most happy event when our Christian nation shall dissolve its connection with the polluted place.

20.—The annual waste of human life, from the causes that have been mentioned, in the territories under the dominion of the Honourable the East India Company, is a subject of appalling contemplation. Every friend of humanity must be often putting the question, Is this scene to continue for ever? Can there be no melioration of human existence in India? Are there no means of mitigating the anguish of reflection in England, when we consider that the desolations of Jaggernaut exist under our Government? Yes, we answer, there are means. We have seen with what avidity the Holy Scriptures are received by the Pilgrims. These Pilgrims come from every part of India; some from Cabul, a distance of 1,600 miles, and some from Samarchand. They are the representatives of a population, amounting, as we have seen, to "two hundred millions." They are of every caste, and many of them of no caste at all. The Bible is, by the inscrutable providence of God, at hand; it has been translated into the languages of India. Would it not then be worthy of the East India Company, to order ten thousand copies to be distributed annually at Jaggernaut, in any manner that prudence would justify, and experience direct, as a sacred return for the revenue we derive from it, if it should be thought right that that revenue should still be continued? The Scriptures would thus be carried to the extremities of India and the East. Is it possible that the shadow of an objection should arise against such a measure, innoxious, as it is humane and heavenly in its tendency? Are we afraid that "the wretches who come to lay their bones within the "precincts of Jaggernaut," would mutiny and take away our dominion? Would not the consequence be, rather, that "the blessing of him that was ready to perish," would rest upon you?

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. BUCHANAN.

Kirby Hall, Borobridge,
25th May 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of

A LETTER from the Rev. Dr. *Claudius Buchanan*, of 25th May 1813; to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company; — relative to Mr. *Buller's* Statements, concerning the Idol JAGGERNAUT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
3 *June* 1813.

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the Affairs of The EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 3 *June* 1813.

1. *Resolved,*

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that all the privileges, authorities, and immunities, granted to the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and all rules, regulations and clauses affecting the same, shall continue and be in force for a time to be limited; except as far as the same may hereinafter be modified and repealed.

2. *Resolved,* That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the existing Restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China, shall be continued, and that the exclusive trade in Tea shall be preserved to the said Company for a time to be limited.

3. *Resolved,* That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding Resolution, it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to export any goods, wares or merchandize, which can now, or may hereafter be legally exported from any port in the United Kingdom to any port within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, as hereinafter provided; and that all ships navigated according to Law, proceeding from any port within the limits of the Company's Charter, and being provided with regular manifests from the last port of clearance, shall respectively be permitted to import any goods, wares or merchandize, the product and manufacture of any countries within the said limits, into any ports in the United Kingdom which may be provided with warehouses, together with wet docks or basins, or such other securities as shall, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, be fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such goods, wares and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon, and shall have been so declared by the Orders of His Majesty in Council in Great Britain, or by the Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in Ireland: Provided always, that copies of all such Orders in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next ensuing.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel of less than 350 Tons, registered measurement, shall be permitted to clear out from any port in the United Kingdom, for any port or place within the limits aforesaid, or be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom, from any place within those limits.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel shall proceed to any place within the limits of the Company's Charter, without a licence to be granted for that purpose; and that no ship or vessel clearing out from any port within the United Kingdom, shall proceed to any port or place within the limits of the Company's Charter,

and under the government of the said Company, except to one of their principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island; and that every ship so proceeding, shall be furnished with a licence for that purpose from the Court of Directors.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel from proceeding to any place within the limits aforesaid, under the especial authority of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; but that all applications for licences to proceed to any place, not being one of the principal settlements of the said Company, shall be made to the Court of Directors, who shall, within fourteen days from the date thereof, transmit the same to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with any representation which the said Court may think proper to make, upon the subject of such application; and that the said Court, if directed so to do, by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall issue their licence or licences accordingly.

Provided also, That no ship shall be permitted to clear out from any port of the United Kingdom for India, unless attested lists in duplicate shall have been delivered to the principal Officer of the Customs at the port of clearance, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on board of the said ship, and all arms laden therein; and that all persons proceeding upon such ships shall, upon their arrival in India, be subject to all the existing regulations of the local governments, and to all other rules and regulations that may hereafter be established, with regard to the European subjects of His Majesty, resident in India.

Provided also, That upon any application made to the Court of Directors, by or on behalf of any person desirous of proceeding to India, the Court of Directors (unless they shall think fit to grant a licence for that purpose) shall transmit every such application, within the term of one month from the delivery thereof, to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; who, if they shall see no objection thereto, may, and they are hereby authorized to direct that such person or persons should, at the special charge of him or them, be permitted to proceed to India; and that any such person or persons so desiring to proceed, shall be furnished with a certificate by the Court of Directors, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the said Commissioners, signifying that such person or persons have so proceeded with the cognizance and under the sanction of the said Court of Directors; and that all such certificates shall be considered by the Governments in India as entitling such persons, while they shall properly conduct themselves, to countenance and protection in their several pursuits; subject to all such provisions and restrictions as now are in force, or may hereafter be judged necessary with regard to persons residing in India; provided always, that the said Court shall be at liberty to offer such representations to the said Commissioners, respecting persons so applying for permission to reside in India, as they may at any time think proper.

Provided also, That no such ship which shall have proceeded as aforesaid, shall be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom, without a regular manifest, duly certified, according to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

Provided also, That no article manufactured of silk, hair, or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, shall be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the Port of London, and deposited in the warehouses of the said United Company; and that all such articles shall by them be exposed to public sale by auction, in order to ascertain the duties payable thereupon; and in all other ports, as well as the Port of London, such articles, when entered and taken out for exportation, shall be charged according to their value, under the regulations legally applicable in other cases to duties payable *ad valorem*.

Provided also, That on the return of every ship from India, lists of her Crew, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on board the said ship, and all arms laden therein, shall be delivered to an officer of the Customs at the first port at which she shall arrive, and shall be by him transmitted to the Court of Directors, according to and subject to such provisions as may be made, with a view to the discovery of any British subject who may have gone to or remained in India contrary to law.

Resolved,

4. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That as long as the Government of India shall be administered under the authority of the said Company, according to the provisions, limitations and regulations hereafter to be enacted, the rents, revenues, and profits arising from the territorial acquisitions in India, shall, after defraying the expenses of collecting the same, with the several charges and stipulated payments to which the revenues are subject, be applied and disposed of, according to the following order of preference:—

In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native, artillery and marine, on the establishments in India, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores. Secondly, in the payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may hereafter be incurred by the said Company in India. Thirdly, in defraying the civil and commercial establishments at the several settlements there. Fourthly, that the whole or any part of any surplus that may remain of the above described rents, revenues, and profits, after providing for the several appropriations, and defraying the several charges before mentioned, shall be applied to the provision of the Company's investment in India, in remittances to China for the provision of investments there, or towards the liquidation of debts in India, or such other purposes as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

Provided always, That the appropriation aforesaid shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice or affect the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in and over the said territorial acquisitions; nor to preclude the said United Company from the enjoyment of, or claim to any rights of property they now have, or to which they may hereafter be entitled, within the territories aforesaid.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the receipts into the Company's treasury in England, from the proceeds of the sales of their goods, and from the profits arising from private and privileged trade, or in any other manner, shall be applied and disposed of as follows:—First, in payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted by the Company, as the same shall become due. Secondly, for the current payment of debts (the principal of the bond debt in England always excepted) as well as interest, and the commercial charges and expenses of the said Company. Thirdly, in payment of a dividend of ten pounds per cent. on the present, or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company; also in the payment of a further dividend of ten shillings per cent. upon such capital stock, after the separate fund upon which the same was originally charged by the 124th clause of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, shall have been exhausted; the said payments respectively to be made half-yearly. Fourthly, in the reduction of the principal of the debt in India, or of the bond debt at home, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That when the principal of the debt, bearing interest in India, shall have been reduced to the sum of ten millions of pounds sterling, calculated at the exchange of 2*s.* the Bengal current rupee; 8*s.* the Madras pagoda; and 2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay rupee; and the bonded debt in England shall have been reduced to the sum of three millions of pounds sterling; then and thereafter the surplus proceeds which shall be found to arise from the revenues of India, and the profits upon the trade, after providing for the payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy repayment of the capital of any public funds or securities which have been, or may be created for the use of the said Company, the charges of which have been, or may be directed to be borne by the said Company, in virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament; and that any further surplus that may arise shall be set apart, and from time to time paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without any interest to be paid to the Company, in respect or for the use thereof; but nevertheless to be considered and declared as an effectual security to the said Company, for the capital stock of the said Company, and for the dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum, in respect thereof, not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of pounds sterling; and that

of

of the excess of such payments, if any, beyond the said amount of twelve millions, one sixth part shall, from time to time, be reserved and retained by the said Company for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five-sixths shall be deemed and declared the property of the Public, and at the disposal of Parliament.

Provided also, That if the Company's debts in India, after the same shall have been reduced to £. 10,000,000. sterling, shall be again increased beyond that amount, or if their bond debt in England, after the same shall have been reduced to £. 3,000,000. shall be again increased beyond that sum, then, and so often as either of these cases shall happen, the surplus proceeds shall be appropriated to the reduction of such new debts respectively, until the debts in India shall be again reduced to £. 10,000,000. sterling, and the bond debt in England to £. 3,000,000. sterling.

7. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the said Company shall direct and order their books of account, at their several Presidencies and Settlements in India, at their Factory in China, at the Island of St. Helena, or elsewhere, and also in England, to be so kept and arranged, as that the same shall contain and exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts and assets, appertaining to, or connected with, the territorial, political, and commercial branches of their affairs; and that the same shall be made up in such manner that the said books shall contain and exhibit the accounts of the territorial and political departments, separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the commercial branch of their affairs; and that the arrangement of accounts, so to be made, shall be submitted to the approbation and sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

8. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that ships built within the British territories in the East Indies, and employed in the commerce between India and the United Kingdom, should, during the present war, and for Eighteen months after the conclusion thereof, be permitted to import any goods, wares or merchandize, the produce or manufacture of any countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter; except as aforesaid; or to export any goods, wares or merchandize, from the United Kingdom to the British Settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the places within the said limits, in the same manner as ships British built, and duly registered as such; and that after the expiration of the period above mentioned, the said India-built ships should be liable to such other provisions as Parliament may from time to time enact, for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation; and that effectual provision should be made, at the charge of the owners and commanders of such ships, for the maintenance, while in the United Kingdom, of the Asiatic sailors employed in the navigation, and for the return of such sailors to their native country.

9. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient to make provision for further limiting the granting of gratuities and pensions to officers, civil and military, or increasing the same, or creating any new establishments at home, in such manner as may effectually protect the funds of the said Company.

10. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That all vacancies happening in the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, or of Governor of either of the Company's Presidencies or Settlements of Fort St. George, or Bombay, or of Governor of the Forts and Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, or of any provincial Commander in Chief of the Forces there, shall continue to be filled up and supplied by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, subject, nevertheless, to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

11. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the number of His Majesty's troops in India to be in future maintained by the said Company, be limited; and that any augmentation of force exceeding the number so to be limited, shall, unless employed at the express requisition of the said Company, be at the public charge.

12. *Resolved*,

12. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British territories in the East Indies, should be placed under the superintendence of a Bishop and three Archdeacons; and that adequate provision should be made, from the territorial revenues of India, for their maintenance.

13. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is the duty of this Country, to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that such measures ought to be adopted, as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement. That in the furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities shall be afforded by law, to persons desirous of going to and remaining in India for the purpose of accomplishing those benevolent designs.

Provided always, That the authority of the local Governments respecting the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country, be preserved; and that the principles of the British Government, on which the natives of India have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained.

14. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the statutes and regulations framed, or to be framed by the Court of Directors, for the good government of the College established by the East India Company, in the County of Hertford, and of the Military Seminary of the said Company, in the County of Kent, as well as the establishment of offices connected therewith, or the appointment of persons to fill such offices, be subject to the controul and regulation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the power and authority of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall be construed to extend to the issuing or sending orders or instructions to the Court of Directors, for the purpose of their being transmitted to India, respecting the rules and regulations and establishments of the respective Colleges at Calcutta and Fort St. George, or any other Seminaries which may be hereafter established under the authority of the local Governments.

Provided always, That no Writer shall be appointed into the Service of the said Company, at any of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, who shall not have received a Course of Instruction at the said College of Hertford.

---

3 June 1813.

(East Indies.)

RESOLUTIONS reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the Affairs of The EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*,
3 *June* 1813.

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the Affairs of The East India Company.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed*, 3 *June* 1813.

1. *Resolved*,

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that all the privileges, authorities, and immunities, granted to the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, by virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force, and all rules, regulations and clauses affecting the same, shall continue and be in force for a time to be limited; except as far as the same may hereinafter be modified and repealed.

2. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the existing Restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China, shall be continued, and that the exclusive trade in Tea shall be preserved to the said Company for a time to be limited.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That, subject to the provisions contained in the preceding Resolution, it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's subjects to export any goods, wares or merchandize, which can now, or may hereafter be legally exported from any port in the United Kingdom to any port within the limits of the Charter of the said Company, as hereinafter provided; and that all ships navigated according to Law, proceeding from any port within the limits of the Company's Charter, and being provided with regular manifests from the last port of clearance, shall respectively be permitted to import any goods, wares or merchandize, the product and manufacture of any countries within the said limits, into any ports in the United Kingdom which may be provided with warehouses, together with wet docks or basins, or such other securities as shall, in the judgment of the Commissioners of the Treasury in Great Britain and Ireland respectively, be fit and proper for the deposit and safe custody of all such goods, wares and merchandize, as well as for the collection of all duties payable thereon, and shall have been so declared by the Orders of His Majesty in Council in Great Britain, or by the Order of the Lord Lieutenant in Council in Ireland: Provided always, that copies of all such Orders in Council shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the Session next ensuing.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel of less than 350 Tons, registered measurement, shall be permitted to clear out from any port in the United Kingdom, for any port or place within the limits aforesaid, or be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom, from any place within those limits.

Provided also, That no ship or vessel shall proceed to any place within the limits of the Company's Charter, without a licence to be granted for that purpose; and that no ship or vessel clearing out from any port within the United Kingdom, shall proceed to any port or place within the limits of the Company's Charter,

and under the government of the said Company, except to one of their principal settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, Bombay, and Prince of Wales's Island; and that every ship so proceeding, shall be furnished with a licence for that purpose from the Court of Directors.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any ship or vessel from proceeding to any place within the limits aforesaid, under the especial authority of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; but that all applications for licences to proceed to any place, not being one of the principal settlements of the said Company, shall be made to the Court of Directors, who shall, within fourteen days from the date thereof, transmit the same to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with any representation which the said Court may think proper to make, upon the subject of such application; and that the said Court, if directed so to do, by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, shall issue their licence or licences accordingly.

Provided also, That no ship shall be permitted to clear out from any port of the United Kingdom for India, unless attested lists in duplicate shall have been delivered to the principal Officer of the Customs at the port of clearance, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on board of the said ship, and all arms laden therein; and that all persons proceeding upon such ships shall, upon their arrival in India, be subject to all the existing regulations of the local governments, and to all other rules and regulations that may hereafter be established, with regard to the European subjects of His Majesty, resident in India.

Provided also, That upon any application made to the Court of Directors, by or on behalf of any person desirous of proceeding to India, the Court of Directors (unless they shall think fit to grant a licence for that purpose) shall transmit every such application, within the term of one month from the delivery thereof, to the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; who, if they shall see no objection thereto, may, and they are hereby authorized to direct that such person or persons should, at the special charge of him or them, be permitted to proceed to India; and that any such person or persons so desiring to proceed, shall be furnished with a certificate by the Court of Directors, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the said Commissioners, signifying that such person or persons have so proceeded with the cognizance and under the sanction of the said Court of Directors; and that all such certificates shall be considered by the Governments in India as entitling such persons, while they shall properly conduct themselves, to countenance and protection in their several pursuits; subject to all such provisions and restrictions as now are in force, or may hereafter be judged necessary with regard to persons residing in India; provided always, that the said Court shall be at liberty to offer such representations to the said Commissioners, respecting persons so applying for permission to reside in India, as they may at any time think proper.

Provided also, That no such ship which shall have proceeded as aforesaid, shall be admitted to entry in any port of the United Kingdom, without a regular manifest, duly certified, according to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

Provided also, That no article manufactured of silk, hair, or cotton wool, or any mixture thereof, shall be entered or taken out of any warehouse, except for exportation, unless the same shall have been brought into the Port of London, and deposited in the warehouses of the said United Company; and that all such articles shall by them be exposed to public sale by auction, in order to ascertain the duties payable thereupon; and in all other ports, as well as the Port of London, such articles, when entered and taken out for exportation, shall be charged according to their value, under the regulations legally applicable in other cases to duties payable *ad valorem*.

Provided also, That on the return of every ship from India, lists of her Crew, specifying the number and description of all persons embarked on board the said ship, and all arms laden therein, shall be delivered to an officer of the Customs at the first port at which she shall arrive, and shall be by him transmitted to the Court of Directors, according to and subject to such provisions as may be made, with a view to the discovery of any British subject who may have gone to or remained in India contrary to law.

4. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That as long as the Government of India shall be administered under the authority of the said Company, according to the provisions, limitations and regulations hereafter to be enacted, the rents, revenues, and profits arising from the territorial acquisitions in India, shall, after defraying the expenses of collecting the same, with the several charges and stipulated payments to which the revenues are subject, be applied and disposed of, according to the following order of preference:—

In the first place, in defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as Native, artillery and marine, on the establishments in India, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores. Secondly, in the payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may hereafter be incurred by the said Company in India. Thirdly, in defraying the civil and commercial establishments at the several settlements there. Fourthly, that the whole or any part of any surplus that may remain of the above described rents, revenues, and profits, after providing for the several appropriations, and defraying the several charges before mentioned, shall be applied to the provision of the Company's investment in India, in remittances to China for the provision of investments there, or towards the liquidation of debts in India, or such other purposes as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

Provided always, That the appropriation aforesaid shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to prejudice or affect the undoubted Sovereignty of the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in and over the said territorial acquisitions; nor to preclude the said United Company from the enjoyment of, or claim to any rights of property they now have, or to which they may hereafter be entitled, within the territories aforesaid.

5. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the receipts into the Company's treasury in England, from the proceeds of the sales of their goods, and from the profits arising from private and privileged trade, or in any other manner, shall be applied and disposed of as follows:—First, in payment of Bills of Exchange already accepted by the Company, as the same shall become due. Secondly, for the current payment of debts (the principal of the bond debt in England always excepted) as well as interest, and the commercial charges and expenses of the said Company. Thirdly, in payment of a dividend of ten pounds per cent. on the present, or any future amount of the capital stock of the said Company; also in the payment of a further dividend of ten shillings per cent. upon such capital stock, after the separate fund upon which the same was originally charged by the 124th clause of the 33d Geo. III. cap. 52, shall have been exhausted; the said payments respectively to be made half-yearly. Fourthly, in the reduction of the principal of the debt in India, or of the bond debt at home, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, shall from time to time direct.

6. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That when the principal of the debt, bearing interest in India, shall have been reduced to the sum of ten millions of pounds sterling, calculated at the exchange of 2*s.* the Bengal current rupee; 8*s.* the Madras pagoda; and 2*s.* 3*d.* the Bombay rupee; and the bonded debt in England shall have been reduced to the sum of three millions of pounds sterling; then and thereafter the surplus proceeds which shall be found to arise from the revenues of India, and the profits upon the trade, after providing for the payments aforesaid, shall be applied to the more speedy repayment of the capital of any public funds or securities which have been, or may be created for the use of the said Company, the charges of which have been, or may be directed to be borne by the said Company, in virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament; and that any further surplus that may arise shall be set apart, and from time to time paid into the receipt of His Majesty's Exchequer, to be applied as Parliament shall direct, without any interest to be paid to the Company, in respect or for the use thereof; but nevertheless to be considered and declared as an effectual security to the said Company, for the capital stock of the said Company, and for the dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum, in respect thereof, not exceeding the sum of twelve millions of pounds sterling; and that

of

of the excess of such payments, if any, beyond the said amount of twelve millions, one sixth part shall, from time to time, be reserved and retained by the said Company for their own use and benefit, and the remaining five-sixths shall be deemed and declared the property of the Public, and at the disposal of Parliament.

Provided also, That if the Company's debts in India, after the same shall have been reduced to £. 10,000,000. sterling, shall be again increased beyond that amount, or if their bond debt in England, after the same shall have been reduced to £. 3,000,000. shall be again increased beyond that sum, then, and so often as either of these cases shall happen, the surplus proceeds shall be appropriated to the reduction of such new debts respectively, until the debts in India shall be again reduced to £. 10,000,000. sterling, and the bond debt in England to £. 3,000,000. sterling.

7. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the said Company shall direct and order their books of account, at their several Presidencies and Settlements in India, at their Factory in China, at the Island of St. Helena, or elsewhere, and also in England, to be so kept and arranged, as that the same shall contain and exhibit the receipts, disbursements, debts and assets, appertaining to, or connected with, the territorial, political, and commercial branches of their affairs; and that the same shall be made up in such manner that the said books shall contain and exhibit the accounts of the territorial and political departments, separately and distinctly from such as appertain to, or are connected with, the commercial branch of their affairs; and that the arrangement of accounts, so to be made, shall be submitted to the approbation and sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

8. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that ships built within the British territories in the East Indies, and employed in the commerce between India and the United Kingdom, should, during the present war, and for Eighteen months after the conclusion thereof, be permitted to import any goods, wares or merchandize, the produce or manufacture of any countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter; except as aforesaid; or to export any goods, wares or merchandize, from the United Kingdom to the British Settlements in the East Indies, or to any of the places within the said limits, in the same manner as ships British built, and duly registered as such; and that after the expiration of the period above mentioned, the said India-built ships should be liable to such other provisions as Parliament may from time to time enact, for the further increase and encouragement of shipping and navigation; and that effectual provision should be made, at the charge of the owners and commanders of such ships, for the maintenance, while in the United Kingdom, of the Asiatic sailors employed in the navigation, and for the return of such sailors to their native country.

9. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient to make provision for further limiting the granting of gratuities and pensions to officers, civil and military, or increasing the same, or creating any new establishments at home, in such manner as may effectually protect the funds of the said Company.

10. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That all vacancies happening in the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, or of Governor of either of the Company's Presidencies or Settlements of Fort St. George, or Bombay, or of Governor of the Forts and Garrisons of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay, or of Commander in Chief of all the Forces in India, or of any provincial Commander in Chief of the Forces there, shall continue to be filled up and supplied by the Court of Directors of the said United Company, subject, nevertheless, to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified in writing under His Royal Sign Manual, countersigned by the President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

11. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That the number of His Majesty's troops in India to be in future maintained by the said Company, be limited; and that any augmentation of force exceeding the number so to be limited, shall, unless employed at the express requisition of the said Company, be at the public charge.

12. *Resolved*,

12. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British territories in the East Indies, should be placed under the superintendence of a Bishop and three Archdeacons; and that adequate provision should be made, from the territorial revenues of India, for their maintenance.

13. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is the duty of this Country, to promote the interest and happiness of the native inhabitants of the British dominions in India, and that such measures ought to be adopted, as may tend to the introduction among them of useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement. That in the furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities shall be afforded by law, to persons desirous of going to and remaining in India for the purpose of accomplishing those benevolent designs.

Provided always, That the authority of the local Governments respecting the intercourse of Europeans with the interior of the country, be preserved; and that the principles of the British Government, on which the natives of India have hitherto relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained.

14. *Resolved*, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That it is expedient that the statutes and regulations framed, or to be framed by the Court of Directors, for the good government of the College established by the East India Company, in the County of Hertford, and of the Military Seminary of the said Company, in the County of Kent, as well as the establishment of offices connected therewith, or the appointment of persons to fill such offices, be subject to the controul and regulation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India; and that the power and authority of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India shall be construed to extend to the issuing or sending orders or instructions to the Court of Directors, for the purpose of their being transmitted to India, respecting the rules and regulations and establishments of the respective Colleges at Calcutta and Fort St. George, or any other Seminaries which may be hereafter established under the authority of the local Governments.

Provided always, That no Writer shall be appointed into the Service of the said Company, at any of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, who shall not have received a Course of Instruction at the said College of Hertford.

---

3 June 1813.

(East Indies.)

RESOLUTIONS reported from the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider of the Affairs of The EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
3 *June* 1813.

(East Indies.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copy of a MINUTE of the Governor General, relative to the *College of Fort William*, dated the 18th August 1800;—together with, Copies of the REGULATION for the Establishment of that College, dated the 10th of July 1800; and of the Statutes of the College of *Fort William*.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
12 *June* 1813.

The GOVERNOR GENERAL'S NOTES, &c. - - - - - page 3—18

REGULATION for Foundation of a College at Fort William - - - - 18

STATUTES of The College - - - - - - - - - - 22

EXTRACT from the GOVERNOR GENERAL'S NOTES for an Official Dispatch, to be hereafter forwarded to the Court of Directors, with respect to the Foundation of a COLLEGE at *Fort William.*

1st.

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

THE British possessions in India now constitute one of the most extensive and populous empires in the world. The immediate administration of the government of the various provinces and nations composing this empire, is principally confided to the European civil servants of the East India Company. Those provinces (namely Bengal, Behar, Orissa and Benares, the Company's Jaghire in the Carnatic, the Northern Circars, the Baramahal, and other districts ceded by the peace of Seringapatam in 1792) which are under the more immediate and direct administration of the European civil servants of the Company, are acknowledged to form the most opulent and flourishing parts of India, in which property, life, civil order, and religious liberty, are now secure; and the people enjoy a larger portion of the benefits of good government than in any other country in this quarter of the globe. The duty and policy of the British government in India, therefore, require that the system of confiding the immediate exercise of every branch and department of the government to Europeans, educated in its own service, and subject to its own direct controul, should be diffused as widely as possible, as well with a view to the stability of our own interests, as to the happiness and welfare of our native subjects. This principle formed the basis of the wise and benevolent system introduced by Lord Cornwallis, for the improvement of the internal government of the provinces immediately subject to the presidency of Bengal.

2. In proportion to the extension of this beneficial system, the duties of the European civil servants of the East India Company are become of greater magnitude and importance. The denominations of writer, factor and merchant, by which the several classes of the civil service are still distinguished, are now utterly inapplicable to the nature and extent of the duties discharged, and of the occupations pursued, by the civil servants of the Company.

3. To dispense justice to millions of people of various languages, manners, usages and religions; to administer a vast and complicated system of revenue throughout districts equal in extent to some of the most considerable kingdoms in Europe; to maintain civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions of the world; these are now the duties of the larger proportion of the civil servants of the Company. The senior merchants, composing the five courts of Circuit and Appeal under the presidency of Bengal, exercise in each of those courts a jurisdiction of greater local extent, applicable to a larger population, and occupied in the determination of causes infinitely more intricate and numerous than that of any of the regularly constituted courts of justice in any part of Europe. The senior or junior merchants, employed in the several magistracies and zillah courts, the writers or factors filling the stations of registers and assistants to the several courts and magistrates, exercise, in different degrees, functions of a nature either purely judicial, or intimately connected with the administration of the police, and with the maintenance of the peace and good order of their respective districts. Commercial and mercantile knowledge is not only unnecessary throughout every branch of the judicial department, but those civil servants who are invested with the powers of magistracy, or attached to the judicial department in any ministerial capacity, although bearing the denomination of merchants, factors or writers, are bound by law and by the solemn obligations of an oath, to abstain from every commercial and mercantile pursuit; the mercantile title which they bear, not only affords no description of their duty, but is entirely at variance with it.

Governor General's Notes, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

4. The pleadings in the several courts, and all important judicial transactions, are conducted in the native languages; the law which the Company's judges are bound to administer throughout the country, is not the law of England, but that law to which the natives had long been accustomed under their former sovereigns, tempered and mitigated by the voluminous regulations of the Governor General in Council, as well as by the general spirit of the British constitution. These observations are sufficient to prove, that no more arduous or complicated duties of magistracy exist in the world, no qualifications more various or more comprehensive can be imagined, than those which are required from every British subject who enters the seat of judgment within the limits of the Company's empire in India.

5. To the administration of the revenue, many of the preceding observations will apply with equal force; the merchants, factors, and writers, employed in this department, also are bound by law to abjure the mercantile denomination appropriated to their respective classes in the Company's service; nor is it possible for a collector of the revenue, or for any civil servant employed under him, to discharge this duty with common justice either to the state or to the people, unless he shall be conversant in the language, manners, and usages of the country, and in the general principles of the law as administered in the several courts of justice. In addition to the ordinary judicial and executive functions of the judges, magistrates, and collectors, the judges and magistrates occasionally act in the capacity of governors of their respective districts, employing the military and exercising other extensive powers. The judges, magistrates, and collectors, are also respectively required by law to propose from time to time to the Governor General in Council such amendments of the existing laws, or such new laws as may appear to them to be necessary for the welfare and good government of their respective districts. In this view, the civil servants employed in the departments of judicature and revenue, constitute a species of subordinate legislative council to the Governor General in Council, and also a channel of communication by which the government ought to be enabled at all times to ascertain the wants and wishes of the people. The remarks applied to these two main branches of the civil service, namely, those of judicature and revenue, are at least equally forcible in their application to those branches which may be described under the general terms of the Political and Financial Departments; comprehending the officers of chief secretary, the various stations in the secretary's office, in the treasury, and in the office of accountant general, together with all the public officers employed in conducting the current business at the seat of government: To these must be added the diplomatic branch, including the several residencies at the courts of our dependent and tributary princes, or of other native powers of India.

6. It is certainly desirable, that all these stations should be filled by the civil servants of the Company; it is equally evident, that qualifications are required in each of these stations, either wholly foreign to commercial habits, or far exceeding the limits of a commercial education.

7. Even that department of this empire which is denominated exclusively commercial, requires knowledge and habits different in a considerable degree from those which form the mercantile character in Europe; nor can the Company's investment ever be conducted with the greatest possible advantage and honour to themselves, or with adequate justice to their subjects, unless their commercial agents shall possess many of the qualifications of statesmen, enumerated in the preceding observations. The manufacturers, and other industrious classes, whose productive labour in the course of the investment, bears so great a proportion to the total population of the Company's dominions, that the general happiness and prosperity of the country must essentially depend on the conduct of the commercial servants employed in providing the investment; their conduct cannot be answerable to such a charge, unless they shall be conversant in the native languages, and in the customs and manners of the people, as well as in the laws by which the country is governed. The peace, order, and welfare of whole provinces may be materially affected by the malversations or even by the ignorance and errors of a commercial resident, whose management touches the dearest and most valuable interests, and enters into the domestic concerns of numerous bodies of people, active and acute from habitual industry, and jealous of any act of power injurious to their properties or contrary to their prejudices and customs.

8. The

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

8. The civil servants of the English East India Company therefore can no longer be considered as the agents of a commercial concern, they are in fact the ministers and officers of a powerful sovereign; they must now be viewed in that capacity, with reference not to their nominal but to their real occupations; they are required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations, and under peculiar circumstances which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and aggravate the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world, with no other characteristic differences than the obstacles opposed by an unfavourable climate, a foreign language, the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants. Their studies, the disciplines of their education, their habits of life, their manners and morals, should therefore be so ordered and regulated as to establish a just conformity between their personal consideration and the dignity and importance of their public stations; and a sufficient correspondence between their qualifications and their duties. Their education should be founded in a general knowledge of those branches of literature and science, which form the basis of the education of persons destined to similar occupations in Europe; to this foundation should be added an intimate acquaintance with the history, languages, customs and manners of the people of India; with the Mahomedan and Hindoo codes of law and religion; and with the political and commercial interests and relations of Great Britain in Asia. They should be regularly instructed in the principles and system which constitute the foundation of that wise code of regulations and laws, enacted by the Governor General in Council, for the purpose of recurring to the people of this empire for the benefit of the ancient and accustomed laws of the country, administered in the spirit of the British constitution. They should be well informed of the true and sound principles of the British constitution, and sufficiently grounded in the general principles of ethics, civil jurisprudence, the law of nations and general history, in order that they may be enabled to discriminate the characteristic differences of the several codes of law administered within the British empire in India; and practically to combine the spirit of each in the dispensation of justice, and in the maintenance of order and good government. Finally, their early habits should be so formed, as to establish in their minds such solid foundations of industry, prudence, integrity and religion, as should effectually guard them against those temptations and corruptions, with which the nature of this climate, and the peculiar depravity of the people of India, will surround and assail them in every station, especially upon their first arrival in India. The early discipline of the service should be calculated to counteract the defects of the climate, and the vices of the people, and to form a natural barrier against habitual indolence, dissipation and licentious indulgence; the spirit of emulation, in honourable and useful pursuits, should be kindled and kept alive by the continual prospect of distinction and reward, of profit and honour: nor should any precaution be relaxed in India, which is deemed necessary in England, to furnish a sufficient supply of men qualified to fill the high offices of the state with credit to themselves, and with advantage to the public. Without such a constant succession of men in the several branches and departments of this government, the wisdom and benevolence of the law must prove vain and inefficient. Whatever course and system of discipline and study may be deemed requisite in England to secure an abundant and pure source for the efficient supply of the public service, the peculiar nature of our establishments in the East (so far from admitting any relaxation of those wise and salutary rules and restraints) demands that they should be enforced with a degree of additional vigilance and care, proportioned to the aggravated difficulties of the civil service, and to the numerous hazards surrounding the entrance of public life in India.

2d.

9. It is unnecessary to enter into any examination of facts to prove, that no system of education, study, or discipline, now exists either in Europe or in India, founded on the principles, or directed to the objects described in the preceding pages: But it may be useful in this place to review the course through which the junior civil servants of the East India Company now enter upon the important duties of their respective stations, to consider to what degree they now possess or can attain any means of qualifying themselves sufficiently for those stations, and to examine whether the great body of the civil servants of the East India Company at any of the

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

residencies can now be deemed competent to discharge their arduous and comprehensive trusts in a manner correspondent to the interests and honour of the British name in India, or to the prosperity and happiness of our native subjects.

10. The age at which the writers usually arrive in India, is from 16 to 18. Their parents or friends in England, from a variety of considerations, are naturally desirous not only to accelerate the appointment at home, but to dispatch the young man to India at the earliest possible period. Some of these young men have been educated with an express view to the civil service in India, on principles utterly erroneous, and inapplicable to its actual condition; conformably to this error, they have received a limited education, confined principally to commercial knowledge, and in no degree extended to those liberal studies which constitute the basis of education at public schools in England: even this limited course of study is interrupted at the early period of 15 or 17 years.

11. It would be superfluous to enter into any argument to demonstrate the absolute insufficiency of this class of young men to execute the duties of any station whatever in the civil service of the Company, beyond the menial, laborious, unwholesome, and unprofitable duty of a mere copying clerk. Those who have received the benefits of a better education, have the misfortune to find the course of their studies prematurely interrupted at the critical period when its utility is first felt, and before they have been enabled to secure the fruits of early application.

12. Both descriptions of young men, those whose education has been originally erroneous and defective, and those the early promise of whose studies has been unseasonably broken, once arrived in India, are equally precluded from the means, either of commencing a new and judicious course of study adopted to their own situation, or of prosecuting that course which had been unseasonably interrupted. Not only no encouragement is offered by the present constitution and practice of the civil service to any such pursuits, but difficulties and obstacles are presented by both, which render it nearly impossible for any young man, whatever may be his disposition, to pursue any systematic plan of study, either with a view to remedy the defects, or to improve the advantages, of his former education.

13. On the arrival of the writers in India, they are either stationed in the interior of the country, or employed in some office at the presidency.

14. If stationed in the interior of the country, they are placed in situations which require a knowledge of the language and customs of the natives; or of the regulations and laws, or of the general principles of jurisprudence, or of the details of the established system of revenue, or of the nature of the Company's investment, or of many of these branches of information combined. In all these branches of knowledge, the young writers are totally uninformed; they are consequently unequal to their prescribed duties. In some cases, their superior in office, experiencing no benefit from their services, leaves them unemployed. In this state, many devote their time to those luxuries and enjoyments which their situation enables them to command, without making any effort to qualify themselves for the important stations to which they are destined. They remain sunk in indolence, until, from their station in the service, they succeed to offices of high public trust.

15. Positive incapacity is the necessary result of these pernicious habits of inaction; the principles of public integrity are endangered, and the successful administration of the whole government exposed to hazard. This has been the unhappy course of many who have conceived an early disgust, in provincial stations, against business to which they have found themselves unequal, and who have been abandoned to the effects of despondency and sloth.

16. Even the young men whose dispositions are the most promising, if stationed in the interior of the country at an early period after their arrival in India, labour under great disadvantages. They also find themselves unequal to such duties as require an acquaintance with the languages, or with the branches of knowledge already described. If intensely employed in the subordinate details of office, they are absolutely precluded from reviving any former acquirements, or from establishing those foundations of useful knowledge, indispensably necessary to enable them hereafter to execute the duties of important stations with ability and credit; harassed with the ungrateful task of transcribing papers and accounts, or with other equally fatiguing and fruitless labours of a copying clerk or index maker, their pursuits of useful knowledge

cannot

cannot be systematic, if attempted in any degree; their studies must be desultory and irregular; and their attention to any definite pursuit is still more distracted by the uncertainty of the nature of those employments to which they may hereafter be nominated. No course of study having been pointed out by public institution; no selection prescribed by authority, of the branches of knowledge appropriated to each department and class of the service; diligence is lost for want of a guide; and the most industrious are discouraged by the apprehension, that their studies may prove fruitless, and may frustrate instead of promoting their advancement in the public service.

17. When their rank in the service has entitled them to succeed to offices of importance, the current duties of those offices necessarily engross their whole attention. It is then too late to revert to any systematic plan of study, with a view to acquire those qualifications, of which, in the ordinary discharge of their official functions, they feel the hourly want. If at this late season, they should make an effort to acquire knowledge, it must be sought by the interruption of their current business, to the detriment of the public interests, and to the inconvenience or injury of the individuals subject to their authority.

18. With respect to the young men attached to offices at the presidency, their duty consists chiefly in transcribing papers. This duty, if pursued with the utmost diligence and assiduity, affords little knowledge of public affairs, is often prejudicial to health, and would be better performed by any native or Portuguese writer. They obtain no distinct knowledge of the public records, because they pursue no regular course of reading, examining, or comparing the documents which compose those records. They have indeed scarcely time to understand and digest those papers which they are employed to transcribe; their acquaintance even with the current affairs of the government must be limited and partial, and must rather tend to confuse than to instruct their minds. At the expiration of the period during which they usually remain in these situations at the presidency, their knowledge of public business is necessarily superficial and incorrect; having had little intercourse with the natives, these young men are in general extremely deficient in the knowledge of the language of the country. In the mean while their close and laborious application to the hourly business of transcribing papers, has been an insuperable obstacle to their advancement in any other branch of knowledge; and at the close of two or three years, they have lost the fruits of their European studies, without having gained any useful knowledge of Asiatic literature or business. Those whose dispositions lead them to idleness and dissipation, find greater temptations to indulgence and extravagance at the presidency than in the provinces; many instances occur, in which they fall into irretrievable courses of gaming and vice, and totally destroy their health and fortunes. Some succeed in the ordinary progress of the service, to employments, in which their incapacity or misconduct becomes conspicuous to the natives, disgraceful to themselves, and injurious to the state.

19. All these descriptions of young men, upon their first arrival in India, are now exposed to a disadvantage the most perilous which can be encountered at an early period of life. Once landed in India, their studies, manners, morals, expenses or conduct, are no longer subject to any degree of regulation or discretion; no system is established for their guidance, improvement, or restraint; no authority has been constituted with either the duty or power of enforcing any such system; and they are abandoned at the age of sixteen or eighteen, with affluent incomes, to pursue their own inclinations, without the superintendence or controul of parent, guardian, or master, often without a friend to advise or admonish, or even to instruct them in the ordinary details and modes of an Indian life.

20. The practice of consigning the young writers to the care of friends resident in India, affords no adequate remedy to this evil: those friends are often incompetent to the arduous and delicate task imposed upon them; and it frequently happens, that they may be so far removed from the spot at which the young man may be stationed by the government, that years may elapse before he may have been able even to see the persons appointed by his European friends, to superintend his introduction into India.

21. In early periods of our establishment, when the annual incomes of the civil servants were of more fluctuating nature, and derived from sources more vague and indefinite, the tables of the senior servants were usually open to those recently arrived from Europe; and the young writers upon their first landing in India, were frequently admitted and domiciliated in the families established at the presidency, or in the provinces.

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

22. The objections to this loose and irregular system were numerous, and obvious; without entering upon that topic, it is sufficient to observe, that the definite and regular sources of profit established in the civil service, by Lord Cornwallis, have occasioned a material alteration in the economy of every private family among the civil servants.

23. Incomes being limited and ascertained, and no other source of emolument now existing beyond the annual savings from the regulated salaries, the tables of the civil servants can no longer be open to receive the numerous body of writers annually arriving from Europe; still less can these young men be generally admitted to reside habitually in families, of which the annual expenses are now necessarily restrained within certain and regular boundaries.

24. Many of the young men, on their first arrival, are therefore compelled to support the expense of a table; the result of this necessity is obvious, and forms one leading cause of expense and dissipation.

25. Under all these early disadvantages, without rule or system to direct their studies; without any prescribed object of useful pursuit connected with future reward, emolument, or distinction; without any guide to regulate or authority to controul their conduct, or to form, improve, or preserve their morals; it is highly creditable to the individual characters of the civil servants of the East India Company, that so many instances have occurred in various branches and departments of the civil service at all the presidencies, of persons who have discharged their public duties with considerable respect and honour.

26. It has been justly observed, that all the merits of the civil servants are to be ascribed to their own characters, talents and exertions, while their defects must be imputed to the constitution and practice of the service, which have not been accommodated to the progressive changes of our situation in India, and have not kept pace with the growth of this empire, or with the increasing extent and importance of the functions and duties of the civil servants.

27. The study and acquisition of the languages have, however, been extended in Bengal and the general knowledge and qualifications of the civil servants have been improved. The proportion of the civil servants in Bengal, who have made a considerable progress towards the attainment of the qualifications requisite in their several stations, appears great, and even astonishing, when viewed with relation to the early disadvantages, embarrassments, and defects of the civil service. But this proportion will appear very different when compared with the exigencies of the state, with the magnitude of these provinces, and with the total number of the civil servants which must supply the succession to the great offices of the government. It must be admitted that the great body of the civil servants in Bengal, is not at present sufficiently qualified to discharge the duties of the several arduous stations in the administration of this empire; and that it is peculiarly deficient in the judicial, fiscal, financial, and political branches of the government.

28. The state of the civil services of Madras and Bombay, is still more defective than that of Bengal; various causes have concurred to aggravate in an extreme degree, at both those presidencies, all the defects existing in the civil service of Bengal; while many circumstances peculiar to those presidencies, have favoured the growth of evils at present unknown in this. The condition of the writers, on their first arrival at either of the subordinate presidencies, is still more destitute, and more exposed to hazard than at Calcutta.

29. The study or acquisition of the languages, and of other necessary attainments, has not been extended in the civil service at Madras or Bombay, to any considerable degree; to this remark, eminent and meritorious individual exceptions exist in the civil service at both subordinate presidencies, but those exceptions are not sufficiently numerous to constitute a general rule. But whatever may be the actual condition of the civil service in its superior classes at any of the presidencies, if the arduous duties of that service have been justly defined in the preceding pages, if the qualifications requisite for their discharge have been truly described, if the neglected and exposed condition of the early stages of the service has not been exaggerated; it must be admitted, that those stages of the service require additional safeguards, and a more effectual protection. The extraordinary exertions of individual diligence, the partial success of singular talents, or of peculiar prudence and virtue, constitute no rational foundation

foundation of a public institution which should rest on general and certain principles. If the actual state of the higher classes of the civil service were such as to justify a confidence in the general competency of the civil servants to meet the exigencies of their duty, the necessity of correcting the evil stated in the preceding pages, would still remain, unless the facts alleged could be disproved. It would still be a duty incumbent on the government, to remove any obstacles tending to embarrass or retard the progress of their servants in attaining the qualifications necessary for their respective stations. The government is not released from this duty by the extraordinary or even general exertion of those servants to surmount the early difficulties of the first stages of the service. If the good government of this empire be the primary duty of its sovereign, it must ever be a leading branch of that duty, to facilitate to the public officers and ministers the means of qualifying themselves for their respective functions. The efficiency of the service cannot wisely or conscientiously be left to depend on the success of individual or of accidental merit, struggling against the defects of established institutions. A due administration of our affairs can alone be secured by the constant effect of public institutions, operating, in a regular and uninterrupted course, upon the various characters, talents, and acquirements of individuals. The nature of our establishments should furnish fixed and systematic encouragement to animate, to facilitate, to reward the progress of industry and virtue; and fixed and systematic discipline, to repress and correct the excesses of contrary dispositions.

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

30. From these remarks may be deduced the indispensable necessity of providing some effectual and speedy remedy for the improvement of the education of the young men destined to the civil service in India; the nature of that remedy will afford matter of serious discussion.

31. It may however be useful, previous to that discussion, to advert to a general topic of argument, which may possibly be adduced to disprove the necessity of any new institution for the improvement of the civil service of the East India Company. It may be contended, that this service, through a long period of years, and in the course of various changes and chances, has always furnished men equal to the exigency of the occasion; that servants of the Company have never been wanting to conduct to a happy issue the numerous revolutions which have taken place in the affairs of the Company in India; and that these eminent personages have ultimately raised the British empire in India on the most solid foundations of glory, wealth and power. Why therefore should we apprehend, that the source hitherto so fruitful, and furnishing so abundant a stream of virtue and talents, will fail in the present age, and prove insufficient to the actual demands of our interests in this quarter of the globe? The answer to this topic of argument is obvious: extraordinary combinations of human affairs, wars, revolutions, and all those unusual events which form the marked features and prominent characters of the history of mankind, naturally bring to light talents and exertions adapted to such emergencies. That the civil or military service of the East India Company has supplied persons calculated to meet all the wonderful revolutions of affairs in India, is a circumstance not to be attributed to the original or peculiar constitution of either service at any period of time; that constitution has undergone repeated alterations, at the suggestion and under the direction of the great characters which it has produced, and it has still been found answerable to every new crisis of an extraordinary nature. But it must never be forgotten, that the successive efforts of those eminent personages, and the final result of various revolutions and wars, have imposed upon the East India Company the arduous and sacred trust of governing an extensive and populous empire. It is true that this empire must be maintained in some of its relations, by the same spirit of enterprize and boldness which acquired it. But duty, policy and honour require, that it should not be administered as a temporary and precarious acquisition; as an empire conquered by prosperous adventure, and extended by fortunate accident, of which the tenure is as uncertain as the original conquest and successive extension were extraordinary: it must be considered as a sacred trust, and a permanent possession. In this view, its internal government demands a constant, steady, and regular supply of qualifications, in no degree similar to those which distinguished the early periods of our establishment in India, and laid the foundations of our empire. The stability of that empire, whose magnitude is the accumulated result of former enterprize, activity and revolution, must be secured by the durable principles of internal order; by a pure, upright, and uniform administration of justice; by a prudent and temperate system of revenue; by the encouragement and protection of

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

industry, agriculture, manufacture and commerce; by a careful and judicious management of every branch of financial resource; and by the maintenance of a just, firm, and moderate policy towards the native powers of India. To maintain and uphold such a system in all its parts, we shall require a succession of able magistrates, wise and honest judges, and skilful statesmen, properly qualified to conduct the ordinary movements of the great machine of government.

32. The military establishments of this empire form no part of the subject of the present inquiry. It may be sufficient to observe in this place, that their extent, and the spirit in which they require to be governed, must correspond with the magnitude of the empire, and with the general character of our civil policy. In the civil service we must now seek, not the instruments by which kingdoms are overthrown, revolutions governed, or wars conducted, but an inexhaustible supply of useful knowledge, cultivated talents, and well ordered and disciplined morals; these are the necessary instruments of a wise and well regulated government. These are the genuine and unfailing means of cultivating and improving the arts of peace; of diffusing affluence and happiness, willing obedience and grateful attachment over every region and district of this vast empire; and of dispensing to every class and description of our subjects the permanent benefits of secure property, protected life, undisturbed order and inviolate religion. It is not the nature of these inestimable blessings to spring from a turbid source, or to flow in a contracted and irregular channel.

33. The early education of the civil servants of the East India Company, is the source from which will ultimately be derived the happiness or misery of our native subjects; and the stability of our government will bear a due proportion to its wisdom, liberality, and justice.

3d.

34. From the preceding discussion it appears, that the actual state of the Company's civil service in India is far removed from perfection or efficiency, and that the cause of this defect is to be found principally, if not exclusively, in the defective education of the junior civil servants, and in the insufficient discipline of the early stages of the service. The facts which have been reviewed in the course of this discussion, furnish the main principles on which an improved system of education and discipline may be founded, with a view to secure the important ends of such an institution.

35. The defects of the present condition of the civil service may be comprised under the following heads:

First, An erroneous system of education in Europe, confined to commercial and mercantile studies.

Secondly, The premature interruption of a course of study judiciously commenced in Europe.

Thirdly, The exposed and destitute condition of young men on their first arrival in India, and the want of a systematic guidance and established authority to regulate and controul their moral and religious conduct in the early stages of the service.

Fourthly, The want of a similar system and authority to prescribe and enforce a regular course of study, under which the young men, upon their arrival in India, might be enabled to correct the errors or to pursue and confirm the advantages of their European education, and to attain a knowledge of the languages, laws, usages and customs of India; together with such other branches of knowledge as are requisite to qualify them for their several stations.

Fifthly, The want of such regulations as shall establish a necessary and inviolable connection between promotion in the civil service, and the possession of those qualifications requisite for the due discharge of the several civil stations.

36. It is obvious, that an education exclusively European or Indian, would not afford an adequate remedy for such of these defects as relate to the morals and studies of the East India Company's servants, and would not qualify them for the discharge of duties of a mixed and complicated nature, involving the combined principles

principles of Asiatic and European policy and government. Their education must therefore be of a mixed nature, its foundation must be judiciously laid in England, and the superstruction systematically completed in India.

37. An important question may arise, with respect to the proportion of time to be employed in that part of the education of the junior civil servants which should be appropriated to England, and accomplished previously to their departure for India. It may be contended, that many of the enumerated evils may be precluded by not allowing the writers to proceed to India until they shall have reached a more advanced age than that at which they now usually embark; and by requiring them to undergo examinations in England, for the purpose of ascertaining their proficiency in the branches of knowledge necessary to the discharge of their duties in India.

38. To this arrangement, various objections of a private but most important nature will arise in the mind of every parent, who may have destined his children for India. To attain any considerable progress in the course of education and study described in this paper, must necessarily require the detention of the student in Europe to the age of 20 or 22 years; many parents could not defray the expense of such an education in England, even if the other means of prosecuting it now existed or could hereafter be provided at any school or college at home.

39. Other objections of a private nature might be stated against this plan; but those which are founded on public considerations, appear to be absolutely insurmountable. It is a fundamental principle of policy in the British establishments in the East Indies, that the views of the servants of the Company should terminate in the prospect of returning to England, there to enjoy the emoluments arising from a due course of active and honourable service in India.

40. Were the civil servants, instead of leaving England at the age of sixteen or seventeen, to be detained until the age of twenty, or two-and-twenty, a great proportion of them must abandon all hope of returning with a moderate competence to their native country.

41. Remaining in England to this advanced age, many would form habits and connexions at home, not to be relinquished at that period of life, without great reluctance, and few would accommodate themselves with readiness and facility to the habits, regulations, and discipline of the service of India.

42. While these causes would render the civil servants untractable instruments in the hands of the government of India; the regular progress through the service would also be retarded. Twenty-five years may be taken as the period within which a civil servant may regularly acquire, with proper habits of economy, an independent fortune in India. Upon this calculation, before the most successful could hope to be in a situation to return to England, they would have attained an age, when many of the powerful affections and inducements, which now attract the servants of the Company to return to their native country, would be greatly weakened if not entirely extinguished.

43. At that age, many from necessity, and many probably from choice, would establish themselves permanently in India. It is unnecessary to detail the evil consequences which would result to the British interests in India, were such an habit to become general in the civil service.

44. Detention in England to the age of 20 or 22 years, would certainly afford the writers an opportunity of advancing their knowledge in the necessary branches of European study, but within *that* period of time, even in *those* branches, it could scarcely be completed; especially in the important sciences of general ethics and jurisprudence, (for how few understandings are equal to such a course of study previously to the age of 20*) and it would be entirely defective in the essential point of connecting the principles of those sciences with the laws of India, and with the manners and usages of its inhabitants. No establishments formed in England would give a correct practical knowledge of the languages, laws, and customs of India, of the peculiar habits and genius of the people, of their mode of transacting business, and of the characteristic features of their vices or virtues. These most essential acquirements would therefore

* Sir Wm Jones was not intelligible to the natives of India (when he arrived at Calcutta) in any of the Oriental Languages.

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

therefore remain to be attained after the arrival of the Student in India, at an age when the study of languages is attended with additional difficulties, when any prescribed course of study, when any systematic discipline or regular restraint becomes irksome, if not intolerable. As the East India Company's servants would arrive in India at a period of life too far advanced to admit of subjection to any system of public discipline or controul, they must necessarily be left to the dictates of their own discretion, with regard to whatever part of their knowledge had been left incomplete in Europe.

45. The wants and expenses of individuals arriving in India at the age of twenty, or twenty-two years, would greatly exceed the scale of the public allowances to the junior servants: at this age no restraint could be applied in India to their moral conduct, for the purpose of protecting them against the peculiar depravities incident to the climate, and to the character of the natives.

46. From the early age at which the writers are now usually sent to India, opportunity is afforded to the government on the spot of obtaining a knowledge of the characters of individuals, before they become eligible to stations of trust and importance. Of this advantage the government would be in a great degree deprived, if the East India Company's servants were all detained in England until the age of twenty, or twenty-two; this inconvenience would prove nearly an insurmountable impediment to the important and necessary rule of selecting for public office, those best qualified to discharge its duties with propriety and effect.

47. The junior civil servants must therefore continue to embark for India at the age of fifteen or sixteen, that they may be tractable instruments in the hands of the government of the country; that their morals and habits may be formed with proper safeguards against the peculiar nature of the views and characteristic dangers of Indian society; that they may be enabled to pass through the service before the vigour of life has ceased, and to return with a competent fortune to Europe, while the affections and attachments which bind them to their native country, continue to operate with full force: and lastly, that they may possess regular, reasonable, and certain means of obtaining the peculiar qualifications necessary for their stations.

48. Under all these circumstances, the most deliberate and assiduous examination of all the important questions considered in this paper, determined the Governor General to found a Collegiate Institution at Fort William, by the annexed regulation.

See the Regulation annexed (No. 1.)

49. This regulation comprises all the fundamental principles of the institution. The detailed statutes for the internal discipline and good government of the College, will be framed gradually as circumstances may require.

50. A common table and apartments are to be provided in the College, for all the civil servants who may be attached to the establishment.

51. The benefits of the establishment are extended to the junior civil servants of Fort St. George and Bombay, who will be directed to proceed to Fort William, as soon as the accommodations requisite for their reception shall have been provided.

52. This arrangement appeared, in every respect, preferable to the establishment of Colleges at both or either of those presidencies. Independent of the considerations of expense, and other objections and impediments to the foundation of such institutions at Fort St. George and Bombay, it is of essential importance that the education of all the civil servants of the Company should be uniform, and should be conducted under the immediate superintendence of that authority, which is primarily responsible for the government of the whole of the British possessions in India, and which must be consequently most competent to judge of the nature and principles of the education which may be most expedient for the public interests. It may be expected, that the operation of this part of the new institution will ultimately extinguish all local jealousies and prejudices among the several presidencies; the political, moral, and religious principles of all the British establishments in India, will then be derived directly from one common source. The civil service of Bengal is unquestionably further advanced in every useful acquisition, and in every respect more regular and correct, than that of either of the subordinate presidencies: no more speedy or efficacious mode can be devised of diffusing throughout India the laudable spirit of the service of Bengal, and of extending the benefit of improvements, which, under the new institution, may be expected to make a rapid progress at the seat of government,

government, than by rendering Fort William the centre of the education and discipline of the junior civil servants in India.

53. Provision is made for admitting to the benefits of the institution civil servants of a longer standing than three years, (on their making application for that purpose) under such regulations as may be deemed advisable. The institution may prove highly beneficial to many servants of this description, as many of them will be received on the establishment, as its funds and other considerations may admit.

54. Provision is also made for extending the benefits of the institution to as many of the junior military servants, as it may be found practicable to admit, from all the Presidencies; essential benefits will result to the British armies in India, from the annual introduction of a number of young men well versed in the languages, with which every officer, but particularly those belonging to the native corps, ought to be acquainted. It is also of most essential importance to the army in India, that it should be composed of officers attached, by regular instruction and disciplined habits, to the principles of morality, good order, and subordination.

55. Further regulations are in the contemplation of the Governor General for the education of the cadets destined for the army in India, which will be connected intimately with the present foundation.

56. It cannot be denied, that during the convulsions with which the doctrines of the French revolution have agitated the continent of Europe, erroneous principles of the same dangerous tendency had reached the minds of some individuals in the civil and military service of the Company in India, and the state as well of political as of religious opinions, had been in some degree unsettled. The progress of this mischief would at all times be aided by the defective and irregular education of the writers and cadets. An institution tending to fix and establish sound and correct principles of religion and government in their minds at an early period of life, is the best security which can be provided for the stability of the British power in India. The letter of the Court of Directors, under date the 25th of May 1798, has been constantly present to the Governor General's mind; it is satisfactory to know, after the fullest consideration, that many apprehensions stated in that letter, appear to have been conceived with more force than is required by the actual state of any of the settlements in India.

57. But among other important advantages of the new institution, it will provide the most effectual and permanent remedy against the evils (as far as they existed) which it was the object of the orders of the Honourable Court, of the 25th of May 1798, to correct.

58. The situation of the junior servants, on their early arrival in India, has been fully described in that paper; under the new institution, they will be immediately received by the provost, a clergyman of the Church of England; they will be provided with apartments in the College, and with a common table; consequently they will be removed from the danger of profusion, extravagance and excess. Every part of their private conduct, their expenses, their connexions, their manners and morals, will be subject to the notice of the provost, and principal officers of the College, and (through the collegiate authorities) to the government itself.

59. While attached to the institution, the junior servants will have the most ample means afforded to them of completing the European branch of their education, or of correcting its defects; of acquiring whatever local knowledge may be necessary for that department of the service, in which (after mature reflection on their own inclinations and talents) they may determine to engage; of forming their manners, and of fixing their principles on the solid foundations of virtue and religion.

60. The acquirements, abilities, and moral character of every civil servant, may be ascertained before he can be eligible to a public station, and every selection of persons for high and important offices may be made, under a moral certainty that the public expectation cannot be disappointed.

61. The 24th clause of the Regulation will afford the foundation of a law, which may at all times secure the civil service against the effects of the possible partiality or ignorance of any government.

62. It is intended, that the allowance of every civil servant of less than three years standing, being a Student in the College, should be brought to one standard of 300 rupees per month, without any allowance for a moonshy.

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

63. As a table and apartments will be provided for the Students, this allowance will place them in a better situation than any writer of the same standing now enjoys. With these advantages, under the controul of the official authorities of the College, and with the benefit of their advice and admonition, aided by statutes for the prevention of extravagance and debt, it may be hoped, that many young men will adopt early habits of economy, and will lay the foundations of honest independence at a much earlier period than is now practicable. This advantage will be considerable in every view, in none more, than as it will tend to contract the period of each servant's residence in India, to give a nearer prospect of return to England, and to keep that desirable object more constantly in view.

64. The discipline of the College will be as moderate as can be consistent with the ends of the institution. It will impose no harsh or humiliating restraint, and will be formed on principles, combining the discipline of the Universities in England with that of the Royal Military Academies of France and of other European monarchies.

65. It may be expected that the great majority of young men, on their arrival in India, will eagerly embrace the opportunities afforded to them by this institution, of laying the foundations of private character, of public reputation, and of early independence. It cannot be supposed, that many will be so insensible to their own honour and interests, and so destitute of every liberal feeling and sentiment, as not to prefer the proposed course of studies in the College, to the menial labour now imposed upon them of transcribing papers in an office, where, in the nature of their duty, they are levelled with the native and Portuguese clerks, although infinitely inferior in its execution.

66. Those young men, who may not at the first view discover all the advantages to be derived from the institution, will soon improve by the example and communications of others. If any individuals should continue insensible to the calls of public duty, and of private reputation (and it is of importance that persons of this description should be known before an opportunity has been afforded to them of injuring the public interests by their vices and defects) the public good will demand, that they should be punished by neglect, and exclusion from employment; considering the liberal manner in which the servants of the Company are rewarded for their services, the public may justly insist on submission to whatever regulations may be prescribed by this institution.

67. The incitements to exertion being as powerful, as the consequences of contrary habits will be ruinous, instances of gross neglect or contumacy will rarely occur. In this respect the institution possesses peculiar advantages; and it will become a powerful instrument in the hands of the government in India, who will be enabled thereby to bring the general character of the servants of the Company to such a standard of perfection as the public interests require. To every other inducement, which any Collegiate institution in the world can supply for the encouragement of diligence, will be added the immediate view of official promotion, increase of fortune, and distinction in the public service.

68. If it be asked, whether it be proper that the whole time of the junior servants for the first three years of their residence in India, should be devoted to study in the College, and that the Company should lose the benefit of their services during that period, while the junior servants receive a salary?

69. It may be inquired on the other hand, what is now the occupation of the civil servants for the first three years after their arrival in India? what benefit the Company now derive from the services of the junior servants during that period? and what, in general, are now the characters and qualifications of those servants at the expiration of that period?

To all these questions sufficient answers have been given in the preceding pages.

Further details respecting the nature of the institution, will be forwarded officially to the Court of Directors, at an early period.

70. The reasons which induced the Governor General to found the College, without any previous reference to England, were these; his conviction of the great immediate benefit to be derived from the early commencement even of the partial operation of the plan.

71. His

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

71. His experience of the great advantages which had been already derived by many of the young men, from their attendance on Mr. Gilchrist*, in consequence of the first experiment made on a contracted scale, with a view to a more extended institution.

72. His anxiety of imparting to the very promising young men, arrived from Europe within these last three years, a share of the advantages described in this paper; and his solicitude to superintend the foundation of the institution, and to accelerate and witness its first effects.

* See the Report annexed, (No. 2.)

73. This institution will be best appreciated by every affectionate parent, in the hour of separation from his child, destined to the public service in India; let any parent (especially if he has himself passed through the Company's service in India) declare, whether the prospect of this institution has aggravated or mitigated the solicitude of that painful hour, whether it has raised additional doubts and fears, or inspired a more lively hope of the honourable and prosperous service, of the early and fortunate return, of his child.

74. With regard to the funds for defraying the expense of the institution, the Governor General does not intend, without the sanction of the Honourable Court of Directors, to subject the Company to any expense on account of the institution, beyond that which has already received their sanction, independently of the institution.

75. The Honourable Court have authorized this government to purchase the Writers buildings, if they can be obtained on advantageous terms. These buildings cannot be obtained on such terms, nor can they be advantageously converted to the final purposes of the institution. A sum equal to the just value of the buildings, or to the rent now paid for them, will be applied towards the purchase of a proper spot of ground, and to the buildings requisite for the College.

76. The ground proposed to be employed, is situated in the Garden Reach, where three or four of the present gardens will be laid together, a new road formed, and a large space of ground cleared and drained. This arrangement will improve the general health of the neighbourhood of Calcutta, as well as afford ample room for every accommodation required for the use of the College or for the health of the Students.

77. The expense of the institution will be provided for by a small contribution from all the civil servants in India, to be deducted from their salaries. This resource will probably be sufficient for all present purposes, with the addition of the fund now applied to the moonshy's allowance, and of the profits to be derived from a new arrangement of the government printing press.

78. The Governor General has not deemed it proper, in the first instance, to subject the Company to any additional expense on account of the institution; the Honourable Court of Directors will however reflect, that this institution is calculated to extend the blessings of good government to the many millions of people whom Providence has subjected to our dominion; to perpetuate the immense advantages now derived by the Company, from their possessions in India; and to establish the British empire in India on the solid foundations of ability, integrity, virtue and religion. The approved liberality of the Honourable Court will therefore certainly be manifested towards this institution, to an extent commensurate with its importance.

79. It would produce a most salutary impression in India, if the Court, immediately on receiving the regulation, were to order the Governor General in Council to endow the College with an annual rent charge on the revenues of Bengal; and to issue a similar order to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, with respect to the revenues at Mysore, leaving the amount of the endowment on each fund to the Governor General in Council.

80. All those who feel any concern in the support of the British interests in India, and especially those whose fortunes have been acquired in the service of the Company, or whose connexions may now or hereafter look to this service for advancement, will undoubtedly contribute to the support of the institution; under the auspices of the Court, it is hoped that a large sum might be raised by subscription in Europe. The Governor General considered the College at Fort William to be the most becoming public monument which the East India Company could raise to commemorate the

Governor General's NOTES, (Aug. 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

conquest of Mysore. He has accordingly dated the law for the foundation of the College on the 4th of May 1800, the first anniversary of the reduction of Seringapatam.

81. The early attention of the Governor General will be directed to the Mahomedan College founded at Calcutta, and to the Hindoo College established at Benares. In the disorders which preceded the fall of the Mogul empire, and the British conquests in India, all the public institutions calculated to promote education and good morals were neglected, and at length entirely discontinued; the institutions of Calcutta and Benares, may be made the means of aiding the study of the laws and languages in the College at Fort William, as well as of correcting the defective moral principles too generally prevalent among the natives of India.

82. An establishment of moonshies and native teachers of the languages, under the controul of the collegiate offices at Fort William, will be attached to the new College, and the young men will be supplied from the establishment, instead of being left (as at present) to exercise their own discretion in hiring such moonshies as they can find in Calcutta or in the provinces.

83. The arrangements respecting the native Colleges, while they contribute to the happiness of our native subjects will qualify them to form a more just estimate of the mild and benevolent spirit of the British government.

84. In selecting the Garden Reach for the scite of the building for the new College, two objects were in the contemplation of the Governor General:—

First, That the ordinary residence of the Students should be so near that of the Governor General, as that he may have the constant means of superintending the whole system and discipline of the institution; the distance of 15 or 16 miles in this climate, would often embarrass the communication.

Secondly, That the College should be removed some distance from the town of Calcutta; the principle of this object is sufficiently intelligible without further explanation. It is, however, desirable that the College should not be so remote from Calcutta, as to preclude the young men from all intercourse with the society of that city; advantages may be derived from a regulated intercourse with the higher classes of that society; the Garden Reach combines these advantages with many others of space and accommodation. The situation of the Writers buildings is objectionable on account of their being placed in the centre of the town; nor would it have been practicable in that situation (even if the Writers buildings could have been purchased on reasonable terms) to have obtained an area of ground sufficiently spacious for the new building.

85. As it will require a considerable time before the new buildings in Garden Reach can be completed, it is intended in the mean while to continue to occupy the Writers buildings, and to hire such additional buildings in the neighbourhood, as may be required for the temporary accommodation of the Students and officers of the College, for the library, the dining hall, the lecture rooms, and other purposes. It will be necessary to make some considerable purchases of books for the foundation of the library; the Governor General will effect whatever purchases can be made with economy and advantage in India. Lists of books will be transmitted to England by an early opportunity, with a view to such purchases as it may be necessary to make in Europe; and the Governor General entertains no doubt, that the Court of Directors will contribute liberally towards such purchases. That part of the library of the late Tippoo Sultan, which was presented by the army to the Court of Directors, is lately arrived in Bengal. The Governor General strongly recommends, that the Oriental manuscripts composing this collection, should be deposited in the library of the College at Fort William, and it is his intention to retain the manuscripts accordingly, until he shall receive the orders of the Court upon the subject; he will transmit lists of the collection by the first opportunity.

86. It is obvious, that these manuscripts may be rendered highly useful to the purposes of the new institution; and that much more public advantage can be derived from them in the library of the College at Fort William, than can possibly be expected from depositing them in London.

87.—Such of the manuscripts as may appear to be merely valuable as curiosities, may be transmitted to England by an early opportunity.

88. It

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

88. It is the intention of the Governor General, that the first term of the College should be opened in the course of the month of November, and the lectures in several of the languages may, it is hoped, be commenced in the course of the ensuing winter.

89. With the aid of such temporary arrangements as may be immediately made, it is expected that many other branches of the institution may be brought into immediate operation, particularly those which relate to the expenses, morals, and general studies of the young men. Fortunately for the objects of the institution, the Governor General has found at Calcutta two clergymen of the Church of England, eminently qualified to discharge the duties of provost and vice provost: to the former office he has appointed Mr. Brown, the Company's first chaplain, and to the latter, Mr. Buchannan. Mr. Brown's character must be well known in England, and particularly so to some members of the Court of Directors; it is, in every respect, such as to satisfy the Governor General, that his views in this nomination will not be disappointed. He has also found the highest expectations from the abilities, learning, temper, and morals of Mr. Buchannan, whose character is well known in England, to and particularly to Dr. Porteus bishop of London, and to Dr. Milner, master of Queen's College, in the university of Cambridge. With respect to the professorships, those which relate to the languages will be best filled in India; and the Governor General entertains little doubt that he shall soon be able to fill those permanently in an efficient manner. In the mean while, the most laudable zeal has been manifested by such persons in the civil and military service, as are competent to assist the Governor General in making a temporary provision for the discharge of the duties of these professorships. The persons properly qualified to fill certain of the other professorships, must be sought in Europe. The institution will be so framed, as to offer strong inducements to such persons, and the Governor General will endeavour, at the earliest possible period, to secure the assistance of talents, learning, and morals from Europe, adapted to the great purposes of this institution. It may be useful to observe in this place, that the professors, and native moonshies or teachers, will be prohibited from instructing any other persons than the Students of the College; the object of this regulation is to prevent European parents, resident in India, from attempting to commence or complete, by means of the new institution, the regular education of their children in India; it is an obviously necessary principle of policy to encourage the present practice of sending children, born in India of European parents, at an early age to Europe for education.

90. The Governor General means to recommend, that the Court of Directors should hereafter nominate all persons destined for the civil service at any of the presidencies in India, to be Students of the College at Fort William; to each Studentship (as has already been observed) will be annexed a monthly salary of 300 rupees, together with apartments and a common table; it will be for the Honourable Court to decide, whether the ultimate destination of the Student to the civil establishment of Bengal, Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be specified in the original appointment to the Studentship at the College of Fort William: it would certainly be more advantageous to the public service that no such appointment should be made in England, and that the ultimate destination of each Student should be determined in India, under the authority of the government on the spot, according to the inclinations and acquirement of the Students respectively. The improved state of the civil service at Fort St. George, and the indispensable necessity of introducing the same improvements into the service at Bombay, will speedily render the civil service at each of those presidencies no less advantageous and respectable than that of Bengal.

91. The Governor General highly applauds the wisdom of the late order of the Court, regulating the rank of the cadets for the artillery, according to the period of time when they may be respectively reported to be qualified for commissions, under the institutions of the academy at Woolwich; it would be a most beneficial regulation to declare, that the rank of all Students appointed to the College of Fort William, in the same season, should be regulated according to their respective progress in the prescribed studies of the College, and to the public testimonials of their respective merit, established according to the discipline and institutions of the College.

92. If the Court of Directors should approve the principles and objects of this institution, and should accordingly order the Governor General to endow it with a rent charge upon the land revenue of Bengal and Mysore, it would be a gracious act to relieve the civil service in India from the tax which the Governor General

Governor General's NOTES, (August 1800) on Foundation of a College at Fort William.

intends to impose on the public salaries for the support of the College. The tax will indeed be very light, but the Court of Directors may probably be of opinion, that such an institution as the present ought to be supported, rather by the munificence of the sovereign of the country than by any diminution, however inconsiderable, of the established allowances of the public officers.

Fort William,
August 18th 1800.

EXTRACT, Bengal Judicial Consultations, 10th July 1800.

(Civil.)

THE following Minute of the Governor General, with the draft of the Regulation mentioned therein, having been sent in circulation, on the 9th instant, is now recorded.

Fort William, 9th July 1800.

THE Governor General circulates the draft of a Regulation, the general principles of which have been already stated by him verbally in council. He proposes, whenever he shall be relieved from the indisposition which now confines him to his house, to enter into a full detail of all the important considerations connected with the intended institution, and also to communicate in council such arrangements as appear to him most advisable, with a view to the establishment of the necessary funds for defraying the charges incident to the endowment of the College.

A. D. 1800. REGULATION IX.

A REGULATION for the foundation of a COLLEGE at Fort William in Bengal, and for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of The Honourable The English East India Company, in the important duties belonging to the several arduous stations to which the said junior civil servants may be respectively destined in the administration of justice, and in the general government of the British Empire in India, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 10th July 1800; corresponding with the 28th Assar, 1207 Bengal era; the 4th Sawun, 1207 Fussily; the 28th Assar, 1207 Willaity; the 4th Sawun, 1857 Sumbut; and the 17th Suffer, 1215 Higeree; but by his Lordship's special order, bearing date on the 4th May 1800, being the first Anniversary of the glorious and decisive victory obtained by the British arms at Seringapatam the capital of the Kingdom of Mysoor.

WHEREAS it hath pleased the Divine Providence to favour the counsels and arms of Great Britain in India with a continued course of prosperity and glory; And whereas, by the victorious issue of several successive wars, and by the happy result of a just, wise, and moderate system of policy, extensive territories in Hindostan, and in the Decan, have been subjected to the dominion of Great Britain; and under the government of The Honourable The English East India Company, in process of time a great and powerful empire has been founded, comprehending many populous and opulent provinces, and various nations, differing in religious persuasions, in language, manners, and habits, and respectively accustomed to be governed according to peculiar usages, doctrines and laws: And whereas the sacred duty, true interest, honour and policy, of the British nation require, that effectual provision should be made at all times for the good government of the British empire in India, and for the prosperity and happiness of the people inhabiting the same; and many wise and salutary regulations have accordingly been enacted from time to time by the Governor General in Council, with the benevolent intent and purpose of administering to the said people their own laws, usages and customs, in the mild and benignant spirit of the British constitution: And whereas it is indispensably necessary, with a view to secure the due execution and administration of the said wise, salutary, and benevolent regulations in all time to come, as well as of such regulations and laws as may hereafter be enacted by the Governor General in Council, that the civil servants of The Honourable The English East India Company, exercising high and important functions in the government of India, should be properly qualified to discharge the arduous duties of their respective offices and stations; should be sufficiently instructed in the general principles of literature and science, and should possess a competent

competent knowledge, as well of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain, as of the several native languages of Hindostan and the Decan; and of the laws, usages and customs of the provinces which the said civil servants respectively may be appointed to govern: And whereas the early interruption in Europe of the education and studies of the persons destined for the civil service of The Honourable The English East India Company, precludes them from acquiring, previously to their arrival in India, a sufficient foundation in the general principles of literature and science, or a competent knowledge of the laws, government, and constitution of Great Britain; and many qualifications, essential to the proper discharge of the arduous and important duties of the civil service in India, cannot be fully attained, otherwise than by a regular course of education and study in India, conducted under the superintendance, direction, and controul of the supreme authority of the government of those possessions: And whereas no public institution now exists in India, under which the junior servants appointed at an early period of life to the civil service of The Honourable The English East India Company, can attain the necessary means of qualifying themselves for the high and arduous trusts to which they are respectively destined; and no system of discipline or education has been established in India for the purpose of directing and regulating the studies of the said junior servants, or of guiding their conduct upon their first arrival in India, or of forming, improving, or preserving their morals, or of encouraging them to maintain the honour of the British name in India, by a regular and orderly course of industry, prudence, integrity and religion: The Most Noble RICHARD MARQUIS WELLESLEY, Knight of the Illustrious Order of Saint Patrick, &c. &c. Governor General in Council, deeming the establishment of such an institution, and system of discipline, education, and study, to be requisite for the good government and stability of the British empire in India, and for the maintenance of the interests of The Honourable The English East India Company, his Lordship in Council hath therefore Enacted as follows:

II. A College is hereby founded at Fort William in Bengal, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of the Company in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge, as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of the British possessions in the East Indies.

A College founded at Fort William for the instruction of the junior Civil Servants of the Company.

III. A suitable building shall be erected for the College, containing apartments for the superior officers, for the students, for a library, and for such other purposes as may be found necessary.

A Building to be erected for the College.

IV. The Governor General shall be the patron and visitor of the College.

The Governor General to be the Patron and Visitor.

V. The members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and of the Nizamut Adawlut, shall be the Governors of the College.

The Members of the Supreme Council, and the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and the Nizamut Adawlut, to be Governors.

VI. The Governor General in Council shall be trustee for the management of the funds of the College; and shall regularly submit his proceedings in that capacity to The Honourable The Court of Directors.

The Governor General in council to be Trustee for the management of the Funds of the College.

VII. The comptrolling Committee of Treasury shall be treasurers of the College.

The comptrolling Committee of Treasury to be Treasurers.

VIII. The Accountant General and Civil Auditor shall be respectively accountant and auditor of the accounts of the College.

Accountant General and Civil Auditor to be Accountant and Auditor.

IX. The Advocate General and the Honourable Company's standing counsel, shall be the law officers of the College.

The Advocate General and the standing Council to be the Law Officers.

X. The immediate government of the College shall be vested in a provost, and such other officers as the patron and visitor shall think proper to appoint, with such salaries as he shall deem expedient. The provost, vice provost, and all other officers of the College, shall be removable at the discretion of the patron and visitor.

The immediate government of the College vested in the Provost and other Officers.

Officers to be appointed and removed at the discretion of the Patron.

The Provost to be a Clergyman of the Church of England.

XI. The provost shall always be a clergyman of the Church of England, as established by law.

Acts of the Patron to be subject to the pleasure of the Court of Directors.

XII. Every proceeding and act of the patron and visitor shall be submitted to The Honourable The Court of Directors, and shall be subjected to their pleasure.

Primary duties of the Provost.

XIII. The primary objects of the provost shall be, to receive the junior civil servants on their first arrival at Fort William, to superintend and regulate their general morals and conduct, to assist them with his advice and admonition, and to instruct them in the principles of the Christian religion, according to the doctrine, discipline, and rites of the Church of England, as established by law.

The Patron empowered to establish and endow Professorships.

XIV. The patron and visitor shall establish such professorships, with such endowments as shall be judged proper.

Professorships to be established.

XV. Professorships shall be established as soon as may be practicable, and regular courses of lectures commenced in the following branches of literature, science, and knowledge.

ARABIC,
PERSIAN,
SHANSCRIT,
HINDOOSTANEE,
BENGAL,
TELINGA,
MAHRATTA,
TAMUL,
CANARA,
} Languages.

MAHOMEDAN LAW,
HINDOO LAW.
ETHICS, CIVIL JURISDICTION, and the LAW OF NATIONS,
ENGLISH LAW.
The REGULATIONS and LAWS enacted by the Governor General in Council, or by the Governors in Council at Fort St. George and Bombay respectively, for the civil government of the British territories in India.
POLITICAL ECONOMY, and particularly the commercial institutions and interests of the East India Company.
GEOGRAPHY AND MATHEMATICS.
MODERN LANGUAGES OF EUROPE.
GREEK, LATIN, AND ENGLISH CLASSICS.
GENERAL HISTORY, ANCIENT AND MODERN.
THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF HINDOOSTAN AND THE DECAN.
NATURAL HISTORY.
BOTANY, CHEMISTRY, AND ASTRONOMY.

Patron may unite or separate any of the Professorships, or found additional Professorships.

XVI. The patron and visitor may authorize the same professor to read lectures in more than one of the enumerated branches of study, and may at any time unite or separate any of the said professorships, or may found additional professorships in such other branches of study, as may appear necessary.

Provost, Vice Provost, and Professors, to be entitled to Pensions under certain conditions.

XVII. The provost and vice provost, after having remained in the government of the College for the complete period of seven years, and any professor after having read lectures in the College for the complete period of seven years, or of twenty-eight terms, and after having respectively received, under the hand and seal of the patron and visitor, a testimonial of good conduct during that period of time, shall be entitled to an annual pension for life, to be paid either in Europe or in India, according to the option of the party. The pension shall in no case be less than one-third of the annual salary received by such provost or vice provost respectively, during his continuance in the government of the College, or by any such professor during the period of his regular lectures: the pension may in any case be increased at the discretion of the patron and visitor.

XVIII. All

XVIII. All the civil servants of the Company who may be hereafter appointed on the establishment of the presidency of Bengal, shall be attached to the College for the first three years after their arrival in Bengal, and during that period of time the prescribed studies in the College shall constitute their sole public duty.

All Civil Servants on the establishment of the Presidency of Bengal to be attached to the College for the first [three years after their arrival.

XIX. All the civil servants now on the establishment of the presidency of Bengal, whose residence in Bengal shall not have exceeded the term of three years, shall be immediately attached to the College for the term of three years from the date of this regulation.

Civil Servants, who have not resided three years in Bengal, to be attached to the College for [three years from the date of this Regulation.

XX. Any of the junior civil servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this presidency, or to that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution by order of the Governor General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

Any of the junior Civil Servants in India may be admitted into the College by order of the [Governor General in Council.

XXI. Any of the junior military servants of the Company in India, whether belonging to the establishment of this presidency, or that of Fort St. George, or of Bombay, may be admitted to the benefits of the institution by order of the Governor General in Council, for such term, and under such regulations, as may be deemed advisable.

Any of the junior Military Servants in India may be admitted into the College by order of the Governor General in Council.

XXII. In the College at Fort William, four terms shall be observed in each year; the duration of each term shall be two months. Four vacations shall also be established in each year; the duration of each vacation shall be one month.

Four terms annually, and four vacations.

XXIII. Two public examinations shall be holden annually, and prizes and honorary rewards shall be publicly distributed by the provost, in the presence of the patron and governors, to such Students as shall appear to merit them.

Two public Examinations to be holden annually, [and honorary rewards to be publicly distributed.

XXIV. Degrees shall be established, and shall be rendered requisite qualifications for certain offices in the civil governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay; and promotion in the civil service shall be the necessary result of merit publicly approved, according to the discipline and institutions of the college.

Degrees to be established and rendered requisite qualifications for certain Offices; Promotion [in the Civil Service to be the result of Merit.

XXV. Statutes shall be framed by the provost of the College, under the superintendence of the governors of the College, respecting the internal regulation, discipline and government of the College; but no statute shall be enforced until it shall have been sanctioned by the patron and visitor. The statutes so sanctioned shall be printed, according to a form to be prescribed by the patron and visitor.

Statutes, how to be framed, to be sanctioned by the Patron and printed.

XXVI. The patron and visitor shall be empowered at all times, of his sole and exclusive authority, to amend or abrogate any existing statute, or to enact any new statute for the regulation, discipline and government of the College.

The Patron empowered to amend, abrogate, or enact Statutes.

XXVII. A regular statement of all salaries, appointments, or removals of the officers of the College, shall be submitted by the patron and visitor of the College at the expiration of each term, to the Governor General in Council, and by the Governor General in Council to The Honourable The Court of Directors; printed copies of statutes enacted by the patron and visitor shall also be submitted to the Governor General in Council, and to The Honourable The Court of Directors, at the same periods and time, and in the same manner.

Statement of Salaries, Appointments, &c. to be submitted at the end of each Term to the Governor General in Council, and to be by him transmitted to the Court [of Directors, with printed Copies of all Statutes.

The Board, entirely approving the Regulation proposed by the Governor General, Resolve that it be passed accordingly, and that it be printed and published in the manner directed by the 41st Regulation of 1793, to stand as Regulation IX, 1800.

EXTRACT, Bengal Public Consultations, the 16th April 1801.

MINUTE from The Governor General.

The Governor General.

THE Governor General communicates to the Board, a copy of the Statutes which he has enacted for the government of the College at Fort William, and proposes that the annexed Regulation be passed into a law.

Fort William, April 10th, 1801. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

THE STATUTES

Of the COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL, CALCUTTA;

Printed at The Honourable Company's Press, 1801.

The Governor General:

THE Patron and Visitor of the College at Fort William in Bengal, hereby enacts the following STATUTES for the regulation, government, and discipline of the said College; and directs the Provost of the said College to promulgate the said Statutes, and to carry them into effect from the date hereof.

Fort William, 10th April 1801. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

THE Provost of the College of Fort William hereby promulgates the following Statutes, in obedience to the directions of the Patron and Visitor.

(Signed) *David Brown.*

CHAPTER FIRST:

Of the STATUTES of the COLLEGE of FORT WILLIAM in BENGAL.

I.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Every Student, previously to his admission, shall subscribe to the following Declaration:—

"I, *A. B.* do hereby solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will "submit to the statutes and rules of the College, of which I am about to be "admitted a member; that I will ever maintain its honour, interests and "privileges; and that I will be obedient to the provost, to the vice provost, "and to all the superior officers of the College, in all lawful commands.

"*A. B.*"

Which subscription being made, his admission shall be entered in the College register, in which also shall be inserted his age, rank, degree in any university, his native country and district, the time of his appointment to the service, and of his arrival in India; together with his destination to the establishment of Bengal, Fort St. George, or Bombay.

II.

ADMISSION OF THE SUPERIOR OFFICERS AND PROFESSORS.

Inasmuch as the College of Fort William is founded on the principles of the Christian religion, and is intended not only to promote the knowledge of Oriental literature, to instruct the Students in the duties of the several stations to which they may be destined in the government of the British empire in India, and to strengthen and confirm within these possessions the attachment of the civil servants of the East India Company to the wise laws and happy constitution of Great Britain, but also to maintain and uphold the Christian religion in this quarter of the globe; it is declared that no person shall hold any superior office in this institution, or be admitted

admitted as professor or lecturer in the same, until he shall have taken the Oath of allegiance to the King's Majesty, and shall have subscribed to the following Declarations, viz.

"I, *A. B.* do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will not teach "or maintain publicly or privately any doctrines or opinions contrary to the "lawful constitution of Great Britain, either in church or state, or contrary "to the duty which I owe as a faithful and loyal subject to the royal person, "family and government of His Majesty."

"I, *A. B.* do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will obey the "statutes and rules of the College, of which I am about to be admitted a "member; and that I will endeavour, by precept and example, to maintain "and promote order, discipline and good morals in the same.

"*A. B.*"

III.

Of Terms.

Four Terms shall be holden within each year.

The first Term shall commence on the sixth day of February, and end on the last day of March.

The second Term shall commence on the fourth day of May and end on the last day of June.

The third Term shall commence on the first day of August, and end on the last day of September.

The fourth Term shall commence on the first day of November, and end on the last day of December.

IV.

Of Lectures and Exercises.

During each Term, the Professors, Lecturers and Teachers, shall instruct the Students, in the manner to be prescribed by the Council of the College.

Every Student shall attend at least one Class of Study in the Oriental Languages, during each Term.

Into whatever class or classes a Student shall enter, he shall continue in the same, attending to the prescribed studies, until the expiration of the Term.

Permission to attend the different Lectures shall be granted by the Provost.

The Council of the College shall prescribe the public exercises to be performed by the Students during each Term.

V.

Of Examinations.

Two public Examinations shall be holden annually.

The first Examination shall be holden at the end of the second Term.

The second Examination shall be holden at the close of the fourth Term.

At each of these Examinations, each Student shall be publicly examined in one or more of the Oriental languages, and shall be classed according to his respective proficiency.

The comparative proficiency of the Students shall be determined in all possible cases, by exercises in writing, and by written answers to questions proposed in writing by the examiners.

The professor of the language or science in which the Students shall be examined, shall attend the examination, and shall afford such assistance in the conduct of it, as may be required by the examiners; but he shall not have a vote in determining the respective proficiency of the Students, or in adjudging the prizes or honorary rewards.

In order to encourage and to ascertain the proficiency of the Students in general learning, and in languages not the immediate objects of this institution, any Students

at the prescribed examinations may be examined in any branch of useful knowledge, science or literature.

The prizes and honorary rewards of each year shall be announced on the 4th day of May, they shall be awarded by the examiners at the Second Examination in each year, and shall be publicly distributed on the 6th day of February following, to such Students as shall have obtained from the examiners certificates of peculiar merit.

The committees of examination in the different branches of a study, shall be appointed by the council of the College.

The Examiners shall subscribe the following declaration, viz.

" I, *A. B.* do solemnly and faithfully promise and declare, That I will give an " impartial judgment of the comparative merits of the Students now to be " examined. *A. B.*"

VI.

Of Public Disputations and Declamations in the Oriental Languages.

Whereas it is necessary that the Students destined to exercise high and important functions in India, should be able to speak the Oriental languages with fluency and propriety; it is therefore declared, that public disputations and declamations shall be holden in the Oriental languages at stated times, to be prescribed by the council of the College.

VII.

Of Exercises in English Composition.

Each Student shall compose one Essay or Declamation in the English language during the course of each term.

The subject of these essays or declamations shall be proposed by the council of the College, and such compositions as may appear to merit distinction shall be read in public.

VIII.

Of Certificates and Degrees.

No Student shall be considered to have finished his course of study in the College of Fort William, until he shall have completed twelve terms or three years in the manner required by the Statutes; at the expiration of which period of time, every Student shall receive from the council of the College, a Certificate specifying the proficiency which he may have made in the prescribed studies of the College, and also the tenor of his general conduct during the period of his residence at the College.

Attested copies of all such Certificates shall be submitted to the visitor, who will enter the same on the public records of the government.

A degree of honour shall be confirmed by the visitor on such persons as shall be distinguished for peculiar excellence in the knowledge of any of the Oriental languages, of the Mahomedan or Hindoo codes of law, or of Oriental literature.

This degree shall not be conferred on any Student who shall not have received a Certificate from the council of the College, in the manner prescribed by this statute.

IX.

Jurisdiction of the Provost.

The professors, officers, students, teachers and servants of the College, shall be under the immediate jurisdiction of the provost.

Divine service shall be performed in the College Chapel at such times as the provost shall appoint, at which all the Students shall attend.

It shall be the peculiar province and sacred duty of the provost governing the College at Fort William, to guard the moral and religious interests and character of the institution, and vigilantly to superintend the conduct and principles of all its members; this trust he shall especially discharge, by admonishing such professors or officers

officers of the College as shall neglect their duty, or shall fail to afford a proper example for the imitation of the Students, and if his admonition shall prove ineffectual, he shall report the circumstances of the case to the visitor.

Students who shall be guilty of indecorous conduct, or who shall neglect or wilfully disobey the statutes or rules of the College, shall be admonished by the provost privately, or by the council of the College, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

When the gravity of the offence shall require such a proceeding, the name of any Student offending against the statutes or rules of the College, or against the principles of order, morality or religion, shall be reported by the Council of the College to the visitor.

X.

OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COLLEGE.

The Council of the College shall consist of five members, of which the provost and vice provost for the time being shall be two; the three remaining members shall be appointed by the visitor; any four or three members shall constitute a council, provided the provost or vice provost be actually present; no council shall be holden otherwise than in the presence of the provost or vice provost.

The Council of the College shall have power to propose to the visitor, the enactment of any existing statute for the government of the College.

The Council of the College shall have power to enact rules and private regulations for the internal government and discipline of the College. All such rules shall be submitted to the inspection of the visitor, from time to time, and shall be revocable by his authority alone.

The Council of the College shall meet once in every month, at least, on a day to be appointed by the provost.

The Council of the College shall investigate the general state of the institution, all disbursements and charges, and the establishment of the professors, lecturers, moonshies, melvies, and pundits, and shall propose to the visitor such alterations in the same, as circumstances may appear to require.

All questions in the Council of the College, shall be determined by the majority of voices.

In any case in which the voices shall be equally divided, the provost, or in his absence the vice provost, shall have the casting voice.

All proceedings of the Council of the College shall be regularly submitted to the visitor.

XI.

OF APARTMENTS, AND OF THE PUBLIC TABLE.

The Students of the College of Fort William, shall be provided with apartments at the expense of the College.

A public table for the Students shall also be maintained at the expense of the College.

No Student shall absent himself from the public table in the College hall, oftener than twice a week during Term.

XII.

OF DEBTS.

Whereas every Student attached to the College of Fort William, will receive the monthly allowance of three hundred sicca rupees, and will also be provided with apartments, and with a common table, at the expense of the College; it is declared, that if any Student shall contract debt during the period of his residence at the College (to be computed from the time of his admission to the time of his last examination) he shall not receive from the Council of the College the certificate prescribed by Statute VIII. Chapter I, until he shall have delivered to the council

of the College, a satisfactory statement of the amount of such debt, which statement shall be annexed to the said certificates.

By command of the Patron and Visitor,
David Brown.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

Ordered, That a copy of the above Minute, together with the draft of the Regulation therein mentioned, be sent to the Revenue and Judicial Department, that the draft may be there recorded and framed into a Regulation, to be printed and published in the manner prescribed in Regulation XLI, 1793.

(East Indies.)

PAPERS

RELATING TO

EAST INDIA AFFAIRS:

VIZ.

Copy of a MINUTE of the Governor General, relative to the *College of Fort William,* dated the 18th August 1800;—together with, Copies of the REGULATION for the Establishment of that College, dated the 10th of July 1800; and of the Statutes of the College of *Fort William.*

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
12 *June* 1813.

—No. 1.—

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES received on the principal Articles of *East India* and *China* Produce respectively; on an Annual Average of the Three Years ending the 5th January 1812; distinguishing RATED from UNRATED Goods; and specifying the Amount of Duty received on each Article; also, distinguishing the Warehousing Duties from the Duties paid on delivery from the Warehouses for Home Consumption.

PRODUCE OF INDIA:

ARTICLES.	(A.) Warehousing Duties.		Home Consumption Duties.		NOTES.
	On Goods charged with Rated Duties for Home Consumption.	On Goods charged with Ad Valorem Duties for Home Consumption.	On Rated Goods.	On Unrated Goods.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Aloes, not Socotorina	36 12 3	- - -	726 10 2	- - -	(A.) The distinction between *Rated* and *Unrated* Goods, required by the Order of the Honourable House of Commons, is confined to the Schedule of Duties chargeable on East India Goods delivered from the Warehouses for Home Consumption; all Goods, whether Rated or Unrated, (except Tea, Cotton Wool, Saltpetre, and Bullion) being also subject to an ad-valorem Warehousing Duty on the Amount of the East India Company's Sales:—But, in order to render this Return as complete as possible, it has been deemed necessary to distinguish, under the head of Warehousing Duties, the Amount of such Duties collected on Goods rated for Home Consumption, from that received on Goods subject to ad valorem Duties for Home Consumption.
Alkali	- - -	23 7 7	- - -	349 7 6	
Arrow Root	- - -	11 17 4	- - -	97 17 8	
Assafœtida	10 14 —	- - -	214 2 11	—	
Barilla	393 12 5	- - -	5,378 8 7	—	
Benjamin	118 10 8	- - -	446 15 —	—	
Borax	49 1 —	- - -	2,272 11 6	—	
Camphire	437 4 6	- - -	2,451 5 10	—	
Canes	106 16 9	- - -	1,803 4 3	—	
Cardamoms	58 16 5	- - -	262 17 10	—	
Cassia Buds	36 18 8	- - -	319 4 4	—	
- - Lignea	43 2 7	- - -	2,385 12 3	—	
Cinnamon	3,583 9 7	- - -	1,041 — 9	—	
Cloves	1,658 1 4	- - -	6,085 13 6	—	
Cochineal	65 3 11	- - -	243 11 1	—	
Coculus Indus	1 15 8	- - -	671 13 10	—	
Coffee	2,796 11 1	- - -	5,836 3 —	—	
Columbo Root	- - -	- - -	140 7 8	—	
Elephants Teeth	80 10 2	- - -	269 2 3	—	
Galls	211 4 10	- - -	355 11 2	—	
Gamboge	56 13 5	- - -	249 16 3	—	
Ginger	105 9 2	- - -	435 13 5	—	
Gums of various sorts	853 13 10	- - -	2,533 7 10	—	
Hemp	496 6 8	- - -	132 4 4	—	
Hides, raw and tanned	105 12 9	- - -	3,414 1 9	—	
Indigo (B.)	27,679 10 11	- - -	26,566 2 2	—	(B.) The Duties on Indigo are chargeable on the whole quantity delivered from the Warehouses, whether for Home Consumption or for Exportation.
Mace	913 — 7	- - -	2,417 18 11	—	
Madder Root	20 7 2	- - -	46 1 4	—	
Mother of Pearl Shells	258 7 —	- - -	4,434 19 6	—	
Musk	127 3 4	- - -	88 9 4	—	
Myrrh	47 8 —	- - -	618 18 9	—	
Nutmegs	2,408 6 6	- - -	10,564 7 4	—	
Oil, Castor	116 12 6	- - -	1,244 6 7	—	
Opium	74 10 8	- - -	187 7 9	—	
Pearls	- - -	1,235 5 5	- - -	3,999 4 2	
Pepper	2,345 12 4	- - -	70,351 3 1	—	
- - Long	10 13 8	- - -	235 1 5	—	
Piece Goods, Calicoes	- - -	22,750 12 11	- - -	3,369 4 4	
- - - - Muslins	- - -	8,301 4 11	- - -	14,872 13 8	
- - - - Prohibited	- - -	9,623 4 2	- - -	—	
Rhubarb	76 15 9	- - -	1,832 1 5	—	
Rice	274 19 3	- - -	1 4 11	—	

(continued.)

No. 1.—An Account of the Amount of Customs Duties—*continued.*

	Articles.	Warehousing Duties: On Goods charged with Rated Duties for Home Consumption.	Warehousing Duties: On Goods charged with Ad Valorem Duties for Home Consumption.	Home Consumption Duties: On Rated Goods.	Home Consumption Duties: On Unrated Goods.	Notes.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Produce of India, *continued.*	Safflower	119 9 9	— — —	251 10 6	—	
	Sal Ammoniac	75 4 3	— — —	414 15 5	—	
	Saltpetre	— — —	— — —	1,127 10 10	—	
	Sanguis Draconis	4 4 9	— — —	106 11 8	—	
	Senna	3 15 —	— — —	729 — 1	—	
	Shawls	— — —	44 4 11	— — —	3,875 18 5	
	Silk, raw, of Bengal	14,468 13 9	— — —	77,260 12 4	—	
	Skins, drest and undrest	— — —	4 16 2	— — —	116 9 6	
	Soy	— — —	30 16 3	— — —	543 2 11	
	Stones, Cornelian	— — —	116 3 9	— — —	421 18 10	
	Succads	— — —	— — —	174 — 11	—	
	Sugar	904 12 2	— — —	45,444 4 4	—	
	Terra Japonica	2 7 11	— — —	252 9 5	—	
	Tortoiseshell	305 — 7	— — —	1,042 17 7	—	
	Turmeric	67 1 9	— — —	934 7 7	—	
	Vermillion	95 9 10	— — —	568 8 7	—	
	Wax, Bees	6 11 6	— — —	112 15 3	—	
	Wines (C.)	— — —	— — —	12,210 9 7	— — —	(C.) The Duties on Wine imported in ships arriving from the East Indies are included in this Account, although not the produce of that Country, such Duties being accounted for in the Official Books, under the head of Importations from India.
	Wood, Ebony	38 5 4	— — —	247 19 7	—	
	Red, or Saunders	166 5 10	— — —	120 9 11	—	
	Teake	— — —	6 12 3	— — —	84 10 8	
	Wool, Cotton	— — —	— — —	37,317 11 1	—	
	Yarn, Cotton	57 8 11	— — —	84 10 8	—	
	Other Articles (D.)	192 4 2	172 8 10	2,324 10 7	2,962 12 10	(D.) The Duties comprized under the head of Miscellaneous Articles, arise principally on Goods entered as presents, or for private use, such as Beads, Fans, Drawings, Specimens of Natural History, &c. which are not required to be sold at the Sales of the East India Company, but are admitted to Entry on a declaration of the value by the proprietors, under the authority of the 21 section of the Act 49 Geo. III. cap. 98.
Total of India Produce		62,166 4 10	42,320 14 6	336,981 17 11	30,693 — 6	
Produce of China.	China Ware	— — —	30 5 —	— — —	1,068 19 8	
	Ink	— — —	2 1 2	— — —	32 15 —	
	Mats of Cane	— — —	15 5 4	— — —	364 6 5	
	Mother of Pearl Fish and Counters	— — —	3 6 1	— — —	122 2 11	
	Nanquin Cloths	— — —	8,462 — 4	— — —	11,851 8 4	
	Silk of China	3,214 18 9	— — —	22,389 17 —	—	
	Tea	— — —	— — —	— — —	205,816 12 7	
	Other Articles	— 12 7	1 8 1	27 5 5	873 17 3	
Total of China Produce		3,212 11 4	8,514 6 —	22,417 2 5	220,130 2 2	
Grand Total	£.	65,378 16 2	50,835 — 6	359,399 — 4	250,823 2 8	

Custom House,
London, 31st May 1813.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Gen[l] of Imports and Exports.

—No. 2.—

AN ACCOUNT of the Average Annual Amount, for Five Years, of DUTIES paid to His Majesty's Revenue of CUSTOMS and EXCISE, in *England*, on all Goods imported from *India* and *China*;—exhibiting the Gross Average Amount of Duties received; the Charges of Collection and Management; and the Net Average Amount of the respective Duties paid into his Majesty's Exchequer.

CUSTOMS.

	GROSS RECEIPT of DUTIES.			NET PRODUCE of DUTIES, after deducting the Drawbacks on Goods exported (subject to the payment of a proportion of the Charges of Collection and Management on the whole Revenue of Customs.)		
	India Goods.	China Goods.	TOTAL.	India Goods.	China Goods.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Annual Average of Five Years, ending the 5th January 1813.	506,957 6 9	260,911 8 11	767,868 15 8	505,599 12 2	255,552 14 5	761,152 6 7

Note.—The Inspector General of Imports and Exports has no means of ascertaining the Expenses of Management attending the Collection of the Duties on Goods imported from the East Indies and China; the Charges of Management upon the whole Revenue of Customs being blended in one aggregate sum, and paid out of the Consolidated Duties.

It may be proper to state, that a part of the Duties on East India and China Goods imported, amounting on the Annual Average to £. 338,748, is collected at the East India House, and paid over to the Customs at stated periods by the East India Company; and that a special Establishment of Officers is appointed for the purpose of checking and comptrolling such Receipt;—the remaining part of the Duties, amounting to £. 422,404, being paid at the Custom House by the individual Purchasers of the Goods, and collected by the Officers appointed for the general service of the Customs Revenue.—The Rate per centum of Expense attending the Collection of the Total Revenue of Customs in England, on the average of the last five years, was £. 6. 14. 5. per centum on the Gross Amount, and £. 8. 5. 11. per centum on the Net Produce of the Duties.

Custom House,
London, 31st May 1813.

WILLIAM IRVING,
Inspector Genl of Imports and Exports.

No. 1.

AN ACCOUNT of the AMOUNT of CUSTOMS DUTIES received on the principal Articles of *East India* and *China* Produce respectively, on an Annual Average of the Three Years ending the 5th January 1812; distinguishing RATED from UNRATED Goods; and specifying the Amount of Duty, received on each Article; also, distinguishing the Warehousing Duties from the Duties paid on delivery from the Warehouses for Home Consumption.

No. 2.

AN ACCOUNT of the Average Annual Amount, for Five Years of DUTIES paid to His Majesty's Revenue of CUSTOMS and EXCISE, in *England*, on all Goods imported from *India* and *China*;—exhibiting the Gross Average Amount of Duties received; the Charges of Collection and Management; and the Net Average Amount of the respective Duties paid into His Majesty's Exchequer.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
14 *June* 1813.

No. 4.

Copy of Two LETTERS;—viz. one to the Honourable Court of Directors of The *East India* Company, dated 22 April 1813; and one to *James Cobb*, Esq. Assistant Secretary to The *East India* Company, dated 23 April 1813;—from JOHN BEBB, Esq.—respecting the *Eleventh* Proposition, submitted on the 22 March 1813, to Parliament.

Now the 12th Proposition.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
17 *June* 1813.

LETTER I.—To The East India Company - - - - - - - - p. 3

References A—B—C—D—E—F—G;—being Extracts from Proceedings at several Meetings of Persons in favour of a Church Establishment in India - 8

LETTER II.—To James Cobb, Esq. Deputy Secretary - - - - - - 16

Enclosures, No. 1. Advertisements, marked H—I—K—L. - - - - - 17

No. 2. Extract from the Appendix to Dr. Kerr's Letter of 23 July 1807 - - - - - - - - - 19

LETTER I.

TO THE HONOURABLE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

LETTER I. From Mr. Bebb to the East India Company. (Church Establishment in India.)

1. PREVENTED for a length of time beyond my expectation, from attending in my place in the Court Room, I cannot longer forbear addressing you upon a subject of great delicacy and importance, viz. the proposition submitted on the 22d ultimo, by His Majesty's Ministers to Parliament, as follows:

3 *June* 12*th Resolution.*

"That it is expedient that the Church Establishment in the British territories in "the East Indies should be placed under the superintendence of a Bishop and three "Archdeacons, and that adequate provision should be made from the territorial "revenues of India for their maintenance."

2. I mean to consider the question purely in a political light, as it may, in my view of the subject, affect the British dominion in India. I disclaim entering into any theological controversy, that I may, as far as I can, guard myself from misrepresentation or improper motives being attributed to me; I hope I may be excused the egotism of saying, that I am a member of the Church of England, and that the Church is the only place of public worship I attend.

3. Among the causes which may produce or accelerate the downfall of the British authority in India, may be reckoned a spirit of proselytism, manifesting itself in endeavours to convert the natives of India subject to the Company's authority. The numerous publications and advertisements which, within these few years have issued from the press, will show the natives of India that this spirit exists in this country; that it pervades the minds of great numbers of men of various associations; and advertisements of a recent date will evince that, at this particular juncture, this spirit is eminently fervid. The recent advertisements I particularly allude to, are those of the undermentioned meetings:—

One at the New London Tavern, on the 2d March 1813; Samuel Mills, Esquire, Chairman.

One at the City of London Tavern, on the 29th March 1813; Right Honourable Lord Gambier in the Chair.

One at the King's Head Tavern, on the 2d April 1813; W. Smith, Esquire, M. P. in the Chair.

One at the New London Tavern, on the 6th April 1813; Joseph Gutteridge, Esquire, in the Chair.

One at the same place, on the 13th April 1813; Right Honourable Lord Gambier, in the Chair.

4. While these advertisements speak of *prudent*, *quiet*, and *safe* means of attaining the ends proposed, the authors of them by the very publishing them, have done acts imprudent, tending to promote disorder, and highly dangerous. In the blindness of zeal, they have furnished both the European and Indian enemies of the British empire, with a most formidable engine to promote alarm, discontent, and insurrection among the natives of India. To prevent the idea of my treating the advertisements with unmerited animadversion, I transmit copies of them.

See Enclosures No. 1 & 2, and No. 3, being an extract from the Advertisement of the 13 April 1813, with Remarks upon the 7th Resolution.

5. For some years past a violent irritation has prevailed in the minds of the natives of India, from apprehension of their religious opinions being molested. They conceived the English were desirous of converting them to Christianity, and alarm was widely excited.

6. It

LETTER I. From Mr. Bebb to the East India Company: (Church Establishment in India.)

6. It has been evinced by the complaints* of missionaries, of persecutions in the Tinnevelly country; most dreadfully by the native Indian soldiery in the Company's service, massacreing the European officers and soldiers at Vellore in 1806†; by the agitations existing at the same time in the native soldiery at Hydrabad; by the military orders of the government of Fort St. George in December 1806; and by the ferment in the populace of Calcutta, which required the very judicious interference of government‡. I do not allude to instances, information of which rests upon private authority or general report, I refer to those only which are established upon official communication, and they are of great weight and moment.

7. So long ago as the year 1650, an incident occurred which had nearly endangered the permanency of the Portuguese establishment at St. Thomé, near Fort St. George. A Portuguese padre had refused to allow a procession of the Hindoo religious ceremonies to pass his church. In this dispute, the English most wisely avoided interfering; and, after relating the transaction, gave an opinion to the Court of Directors of the small hopes and great danger of attempting to convert the people of India. I transcribe their own energetic words.

See Letter, Agent & Co. of Fort St. George to the Court, dated 18 Jan. 1650, and Agent at Masulipatam, to the Court, 28 Feb. 1650-51.

"By this you may judge of the lyon by his paw, and plainely discerne what small "hopes, and how much danger we have of converting these people, y^t are not like y^e "naked and brut Americans, but a most subtile and pollitique nation, who are so "zealous in their religions, or rather superstitions, y^t, even among their owne diffe- "ing casts, is grounded an irreconcileable hatred, which often produced very "bloodie§ effects."

8. Should the legislature adopt the proposition of administration, predisposed to alarm, as the minds of the people of India already are, by the recent events to which I have alluded, and by the various publications and advertisements in this country which will reach India, they may, on the arrival of the dignified clergy, infer, that the constituted authorities in England, and the governments in India, intend converting them to Christianity, and be filled with terror. Even names often have a great effect among the multitude. The bishop, on his arrival in India, will probably be called *Lord Padre Saheb*, perhaps *Lord Padre Burra Saheb*, and the archdeacons, *Lord Padre Chutta Saheb*. These appellations, and the very appearance of the dignified divines will excite curiosity, and curiosity produce enquiry. For what purpose are these great padres‖ come? may be asked among each other: the answer will be obvious, alarm be excited, and the recent irritations be renewed and widely spread. The principal Mahomedans, or their adherents, many of them as enthusiastic as any of our own zealots for the propagation of their faith, will, as they did at Vellore, eagerly seize the opportunity, and unite with and inflame the Hindoos against the Christians. Should the Brahmin and other religious men conceive their religion to be in danger, the alarm will soon catch the native soldiery. When their minds, and those of the great mass of people, are filled with apprehension, there is no saying how slight an incident may occasion an explosion. Massacres similar to that at Vellore may take place in various places. The cry of *Sauf Curra Teringee, i. e.* in the English idiom, *Down with the Europeans,* resound from Hurdwa to Cape Comorin, and your power be annihilated with wonderful rapidity. We may have to deplore our own rashness, and posterity be astonished at our folly.

9. The

---

* See Letter from the Court of Directors to Fort St. George, dated 23 January 1805, par. 16. The representations of the Tinnevelly people have never reached the Court. It is not therefore known who were the aggressors. It is, however, remarkable, that many of the soldiers of the battalion which took the lead in the massacre of Vellore, were natives of Tinnevelly.

†

	Killed.	Wounded.
King's Officers	3	3
Company's D°	9	0
Non-commissioned D°, Fifers, Drummers, and Privates	85	97
Paymaster, Deputy Commissary, and Conductor of Ordnance	3	0
	100	100

of whom 15 died of their wounds.

‡ Letter of the Governor General in Council, dated 2d November 1807.

§ Probably alluding to the frays which frequently occur between the Hindoos and Mahomedans. A dreadful affray of this nature occurred at Benares, in 1809.

‖ The people of India call all the Christian Clergy by the name of *Padre*.

9. The only reason I have heard assigned for the alleged expediency of the measure, is, that people in India may have the benefit of confirmation. Let us examine the number and situation of the persons to be so benefited.

10. The officers and men of his Majesty's regiments form the most numerous body of British-born subjects in India; they serve for a time in India, and then return to England. They all go out at an age when either they have received the benefit of confirmation, or it must be presumed, from causes of which each individual must judge for himself, do not mean to receive it.

11. The other British-born subjects may be classed together, as differing from the former, in the circumstance of their not returning to Europe in large bodies in the ordinary routine of service. They consist of the Company's civil and military servants, including non-commissioned officers and soldiers; their medical servants, and those of their marine of every rank; the judges, officers, barristers and attornies of His Majesty's Courts of Justice, the free merchants, free mariners, artificers, tradesmen, indigo-planters, and ladies, and Englishwomen of humble station, permitted to go to India. All of this description, with scarcely an exception, go abroad at an age when they have had the benefit of confirmation, or as before presumed, do not mean to receive it.

12. The children of British-born fathers and mothers are all, whose parents can bear the expense, sent to this country at a tender age, for education; the children of those who are poor, are very few, and are generally taken care of by private benevolence. The children of Europeans by Indian women, whether legitimate or illegitimate, receive religious and moral instruction and education, according to their condition; those of the soldiers and non-commissioned officers, in that benevolent institution, the lower Military Orphan School; those of officers in the upper school; there are schools for educating the children of those who can bear the expense, and free and charity schools educate and support the children of distressed persons.

13. The whole number of individuals of the above descriptions do not justify incurring the heavy expense of the proposed establishment.

14. The Christians of those parts of the island of Ceylon which are under his Majesty's government, may be divided into two classes, viz. Roman Catholics, and Protestants of the Dutch Church. The Dutch Church is not episcopal, and there were, under the Dutch government, establishments for the education and religious instruction of the children of their faith. But should His Majesty's ministers deem a bishop to be necessary for that island, they should devise the means of bearing the expense, without charging it upon the revenue of the Company's territories.

15. I put altogether out of the question the case of the foreign settlements in India, conquered during the present war, until their fate shall be determined by treaties of peace. The only wise system is to maintain the existing establishments according to their several usages, as far as may be consistent with our own safety.

16. Is more meant than meets the ear? or have Administration been induced to propose a measure of the bearings and consequences of which they are not fully aware? Is it intended that the bishop should ordain priests in India from among the persons who, contrary to law, have resorted to India under the name of missionaries, or from persons of the half cast or pure Indian blood? Among persons of this description will be found men, who elate with their new dignity, ardent to please their patron by zeal, and trusting to the support of high authority at the presidency, will, whether stationary or itinerant, increase the alarms of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, will involve themselves in religious affrays, and tend to produce the most dangerous consequences. I ask, from what fund are such ministers to be paid?

17. Great pains have been taken, in various publications, to misrepresent the character of the natives of India, to place them in a degraded and barbarous light, and to keep their good qualities and real state of civilization out of sight. When minds take a certain bias, they pervert, bend and twist every thing to their particular object; defects in the moral character of the people of India, arising from political, have been attributed to religious causes. The character of the Hindoo will not suffer by a comparison with that of the Christian of Ceylon, or of the territories in India, once belonging to, or still under the dominion of the Portuguese. Throw the vice of drunkenness into the scale, and the latter will be found most degraded. The Copt, the Christian of modern Egypt, is represented in a moral light as extremely similar to the Bengallee. The Greek of the Turkish Empire is described as low,

LETTER I.
From Mr. Bebb to the East India Company: (Church Establishment in India)

crafty, subtle, insidious, and fawning. Concealment and artifice are the usual resources of weakness against tyrannic oppression and grinding exaction; whatever be the religion of the individual, similar causes produce similar effects.

18. For a just account of the state of civilization of the Hindoos, I refer to Colonel Munro's evidence to the Committee of the whole House of Commons.

See Inclosure, No. 4.

19. Much pains have also been bestowed to delude the people of this country on the score of safety; the disposition of the Indian is described to be so timid, that he may be outraged with impunity. A periodical publication of some celebrity distinctly says,

Quarterly Review, No. 1, page 210.

"Whatever be the difficulty of converting the Hindoos, there is no danger in making "the attempt. A new religion may not immediately be dipt or sprinkled into them, "but an old one could be washed out." Then follows a suggestion so shocking to any humane mind, and so horrible to a Hindoo, that I will not give it circulation by quoting it; but will observe, that if any Englishman could be found so frantic and wicked as to attempt any thing of the kind, the speedy destruction of himself and all his countrymen in India, would be the probable consequence. I allude to the passage in question, merely to shew the arts that have been practised to mislead the people of this country; arts which I have no doubt have led many well meaning but ill informed men, to wish the attempting doing that, in which they have been induced to suppose there is no danger.

In 1799.

20. I was a spectator, many years since, of a religious tumult suddenly produced in Calcutta by the ignorance and indiscretion of the then Judges of the Supreme Court. A Mahomedan procession, at the festival of the Mohurrun, was passing the Court House while the Judges were upon the bench; they were disturbed by the vociferation of the zealots invoking their saints, Hossein and Hussein. The Judges, unthinkingly, desired the Deputy Sheriff to quiet the noise; he went into the street for the purpose, and in his efforts to procure silence, rashly struck or touched the tomb which was carried in the procession; the fury of the attendants immediately rose, the Deputy Sheriff narrowly escaped from them; they maltreated every European and Hindoo who came near them, drove in the centries of the Court House, and kept the Judges blockaded, so that no person could go in or out of the Court House, until a guard of Hindoo sepoys was sent to their relief. In this case, the Government, and the bulk of the population of the town, were of one mind; but it affords an instance how soon mischief may arise. If Mahomedans and Hindoos unite, as they did at Vellore and Hydrabad, dread another tragedy more fatal and more extensive.

21. The examples of other nations may guide and warn us. The Romans, on the acquisition of their vast dominions, molested not the religions of the countries they conquered; the latter Emperors pursued a different system of policy, and accelerated the fall of the empire. Whoever has been at Goa, or travelled in the countries formerly subject to the Portugueze in India, must have perceived the magnificent churches and religious buildings and establishments that once existed, and of which there are still remains; vast sums must have been expended on these objects. Had the Portugueze governments respected the religions or superstitions of the natives, and kept their own edifices and establishments on a moderate scale, they might not have lost the affections of the natives; such heavy burdens need not have been laid upon the country, and yet larger sums have been allotted to the means of defence.

22. The late Tippoo Sultan was a zealous advocate for proselytism to the religion of Mahomet. By his efforts in this cause he excited the resentment of the Malabars, especially of those of the Coorg country. They chearfully assisted the Company's Bombay army in its march up the Ghauts, and furnished necessaries for the siege of Seringapatam, without the aid of which, that fortress might not have fallen so soon as it did, or Tippoo* have lost his life in it. I more particularly refer to these events, because allusions have been made to the success which is alleged to have attended his efforts to convert Hindoos, while the consequence, loss of empire and life, is not mentioned.

* He was preparing to quit the place on the night of the day on which it was taken.

23. From the long experience of their predecessors, as well as of their own, the conduct of the Company's governments in India, with the exception of that of Fort St. George, about six or seven years ago, has hitherto with respect to the religious opinions of the natives, been highly judicious, prudent and wise. The same remark may be made with respect to Englishmen, generally, I may say almost universally, both clergy and laity, excepting instances of individuals of late years. Why depart from the recorded sound policy of above a century and a half? Why not take warning

by

LETTER I. From Mr. Bebb to the East India Company: (Church Establishment in India.)

by recent events produced by the deviation from that policy? Why run the slightest hazard of exciting apprehensions which involve a question of the existence of your power, and may defeat even the very objects, assumed or concealed, which are to be promoted? If our own history, and those of the other powers I have alluded to, are not a sufficient guide, read the History of Japan.

24. It is difficult to legislate for countries situated at a great distance; we need not look, even in our own times, so far as India, to see that Parliament may commit great errors. When the Stamp Act passed, respecting the British colonies in America, did the administration or legislature of the time, admit that it would lead to the successful revolt of almost all of them, and that in little more than forty years the people of those countries, would, as an independent nation, make war upon us? Those persons who forewarned the danger were treated with contempt and scorn. The American colonists were not then three millions in number. The Company's authority extends over 50 or 60 millions of people, and we are sporting with their tenderest feelings, while the main strength of our army consists of the very natives of that country, outnumbering the European troops as five to one; and we have felt, that when their fears on the grounds of religion are excited, they will turn their arms against us.

25. I cannot avoid taking another view of the question, that is upon the ground of expense. In 1809, when the Court determined to increase the number of chaplains in India, they were so sensible of the additional inconvenient burthen the measure would bring upon their finances, that with a view of lightning the charge upon the Company, they recommended "the imposition of a per centage upon the salaries of "all Europeans in the several branches of the Company's service, civil and military, "and in some other mode extending the same principle to all other European "inhabitants living under the Company's protection." Our finances are still greatly embarrassed; we are obliged to resort to Parliament for assistance, we are pressed by heavy debts in India and at home, we are endeavouring to contract our civil and military charges; surely this is not a time to incur a new train of expense. If the Court were sensible in 1809 of the weight of the then increased charge of a clerical establishment, to be consistent, they should point out to Administration and to Parliament the much heavier and more distressing charge the adoption of the proposed measure will occasion. The people of India cannot be taxed like the people of England; they have already complained grievously upon this head. The salaries paid to a bishop and three archdeacons must be considerable, but this will be only a commencement of expense. Other charges must necessarily be incurred, and how shall they be limited? Men of high dignity, of learning and piety, probably of impressive eloquence, of engaging manners and conversation, will always command respect and attention; with minds on the stretch towards their particular objects, they will seize every favourable opportunity of attaining them; the civil government may readily yield, or find it difficult to resist projects urged with zeal and plausibility, and a train of expense be created which cannot be calculated. Let Goa be a beacon to us.

See Letter 26th April 1809, to the several Governments in India, par[s] 14, 15, 16, (passed in Court on the 12th April) and my Dissent of the 25th April 1809.

26. If, however, Parliament should be earnestly desirous of placing the Church Establishment in India under the superintendence of a bishop and archdeacons, let the measure be delayed until times more suited to it than the present; until a perseverance in our former line of conduct shall have restored the confidence of the natives of India, and have caused the recent irritations to be completely forgotten, until the fervour which has possessed the minds of many men in this country be moderated, until the finances of India be better able to bear the expense than they now are, and until the descendents of the English in India be considerably increased in number.

27. I have passed near thirty years of my life in the civil service of the honourable Company, and for nearly twenty-eight years of that time have resided in India. My opinions are formed from observation and experience. Should what I have felt it my duty to state to the Court be favourably received, I respectfully submit, that it be referred to the consideration of His Majesty's Ministers. I also respectfully suggest to you, that counsel be instructed to examine evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, and at the bar of the House of Lords, as to the probable effect the passing into a law the 11th Proposition may have upon the minds of the people of India, combining therewith the ideas they may imbibe from a knowledge or suspicion of the object of the various publications and advertisements to which I have alluded. There are many honourable men in the kingdom, competent to give

LETTER I. From Mr. Bebb to the East India Company: (Church Establishment in India.)

information upon the subject, men who cannot have any personal interest in it, and whose general conduct and character will guard them from the suspicion of having imbibed any bias on the subject.

28. In my discussions I have found it impossible to avoid noticing the views of associations and individuals. Their actions will make deep impressions upon the multitude in the Company's territories in India. The public prints will show them that petitions are presented to Parliament for the express purpose of converting them. If the 11th Proposition pass into a law, they will see Parliament do, what it never did before, send ministers among them, and those of high rank and dignity. The conclusion in their minds will be plain. They are not the ignorant uncivilized beings so industriously represented, they are not stocks or stones, but as the Company's servants described them above 160 years ago, a " subtile and politique" people, zealous in their religions.

See Advertisements in No. 2, marked F. G.

29. My opinions upon this important question are respectfully submitted to the Court, in a conscientious discharge of the duty required by my oath as a Director; and I earnestly hope they may tend to arrest the progress of the dangers I fear.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) JOHN BEBB.

Gloucester Place,
22d April 1813.

A.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

References in Mr. Bebb's Letter.

AT a Special Meeting of the Committee of the Protestant Society, for the protection of Religious Liberty, convened at the New London Tavern, to consider the propriety of renewing their exertions to diminish the difficulties which have impeded the freedom of Christian Missionaries in India, on March 2, 1813:

SAMUEL MILLS, Esq. Chairman;

The Committee having referred to the proceeding adopted by them in March and April 1812, and to their correspondence with the late Right Honourable Spencer Perceval, upon the same subject;

Resolved, 1. That this Committee, including Members of the National Church, and representing many hundred congregations of Protestant Dissenters in England and Wales, of all denominations, must primarily exert their vigilance and energy for the protection of religious freedom within the United Kingdom; but that principle and sympathy must equally impel to approve, to desire, and, if possible, to obtain the enjoyment of that liberty in every part of the British empire throughout the world.

2. That, as Men, as Britons, and as Christians, this Committee continue to regard with anguish, the moral depression and religious ignorance of very many millions of immortal beings who people the plains of India, subject to British power. That their " hearts are pained" at the fearful penances, licentious rites, female degradation, human sacrifices, and horrible infanticide, which there prevail. And that, convinced by history, observation, and experience, that Christianity would afford inestimable benefits, and that their diffusion is practicable, wise, and imperative, they cannot but persevere eminently to desire its speedy and universal promulgation throughout the regions of the East.

3. That motives urgent and irresistible must, therefore, induce this Committee still to deplore, and to condemn every obstacle which has been interposed to prevent the dispersion of gloom, so lasting and so profound, by the irradiating beams of Christian truth.

4. That they esteem the power possessed and exercised by the East India Company, to prohibit Christian Missionaries from residing within the vast dominions under their controul, as the greatest impediment which has recently existed, to the

progress

progress of Christianity in India, and as inconsistent with the religious freedom which this Committee must invariably defend.

References in Mr. Bebb's Letter.

5. That although this Committee would deprecate and abhor any intolerant interference, either with Mahomedans or Hindoos, and do not advocate any ecclesiastical establishment, they must continue strenuously to contend, that, on the renewal of the Charter to the East India Company, their former powers of exclusion should not be renewed; but that Christians of every sect should be permitted, unlicensed, to explain and peaceably to promulgate throughout India, the holy religion which they profess, and should enjoy the equal protection of the State.

6. That to effectuate a result which they deem interesting and most desirable, this Committee will renew their application to His Majesty's government, and intreat their interposition and assistance; will, if necessary, express their wishes by Petitions to both Houses of Parliament; and will, by the public avowal of their sentiments, endeavour to excite the attention of the benevolent and the pious, to an object deserving of their best consideration and ardent support.

7. That this Committee cannot but communicate the pleasure with which they perceived, that, stimulated by their former efforts, various other associations displayed, during the last Session of Parliament, considerable solicitude and zeal for the establishment of these invaluable rights, and cannot but invite their renovated exertions and continued aid.

8. That these Resolutions be transmitted to the President of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and to the Chairman of the East India Company, for the information of the Directors; and be advertised, signed by the Secretaries, in the public papers, and in those periodical publications, which most extensively circulate.

(Signed) *Tho. Pellatt*, *John Wilks.* } Secretaries.

B.

AT a very numerous Meeting of Persons friendly to the Religious Instruction, Moral Improvement, and Civilization of the Inhabitants of our Indian Empire, held at the City of London Tavern, on Monday the 29th instant;

The Right Honourable Lord GAMBIER, in the Chair;

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That there are more than Fifty Millions of Inhabitants subject to the British Empire in India, under the influence of inhuman and degrading superstitions, which form an effectual bar to their progress in civilization.

2. That it appears to this Meeting, that the only remedy which can be successfully applied to this enormous evil, is to diffuse through this portion of our fellow subjects the blessings of Christian knowledge, and of moral, social and domestic improvement.

3. That this Meeting does therefore most cordially concur in the Resolutions expressed by the Honourable House of Commons in the year 1793:—

"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature, to promote by all just and prudent means, the interest and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and that for these ends, such measures ought to be adopted as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

4. That this Meeting coinciding as it does, in these just and humane sentiments, persuaded as well of the political wisdom, as of the religious duty of giving them effect, and lamenting, that so little should have hitherto been done to that end, feels it to be a sacred obligation to exert itself to the utmost of its power, in order to procure such provisions in the new Charter to be granted to the East India Company, as may afford an opening for the gradual communication, by safe and prudent means, of our superior religious light and social improvements, and more especially such as shall afford sufficient opportunities to those benevolent persons who shall be desirous of

References in Mr. Bebb's Letter.

going to India for these purposes; and also such provisions as shall prevent the obstruction of their endeavours for promoting their object in that country, so long as they shall conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner.

5. That although this Meeting has reason to hope, that His Majesty's Government is favourably disposed to the principles asserted in the preceding Resolutions, yet as the terms of the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, are now the subject of discussions in Parliament, and all the conflicting interests and opinions involved in those discussions, are supported by petitions from all parts of the kingdom, it is the sense of this Meeting, that Petitions to both Houses of Parliament, from persons anxious to obtain, and willing to promote, the religious, moral, and civil improvement of the inhabitants of India, will be seasonable and proper.

6. That a Petition to Parliament, founded on the Resolutions which have been passed, be adopted by this Meeting, and that it be left for signature at the bar of this House, and also at the bars of the Crown and Anchor, the Freemasons Tavern, and the St. Alban's Tavern.

7. That the following Gentlemen be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for carrying into execution the objects of this Meeting; and that the Committee be open to all Members of both Houses of Parliament, who are friendly to those objects, and to all Clergymen, and other Ministers.

(Signed)

Wm Alers, Esq.	Samuel Mills, Esq.
Thos Allan, Esq.	John Miller, Esq.
William Allan, Esq.	J. A. Oldham, Esq.
Thos G. Babington, Esq.	Thos Pellatt, Esq.
Joseph Bunnel, Esq.	Joseph Reyner, Esq.
Wm Burls, Esq.	William Samler, Esq.
David Cook, Esq.	H. P. Sperling, Esq.
Thos F. Forster, Esq.	Richard Stainforth, Esq.
J. W. Freshfield, Esq.	Robert Steven, Esq.
Joseph Gutteridge, Esq.	John Thornton, Esq.
L. Hoslope, Esq.	E. N. Thornton, Esq.
W. H. Hoare, Esq.	W. B. Trevylian, Esq.
Z. Macaulay, Esq.	John Weyland, jun. Esq.
Robert Marsden, Esq.	Samuel Woods, Esq.

8. That the Right Honourable Lord Gambier be requested to present the said Petition to the House of Lords; and Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. M. P. that to the House of Commons.

9. That the Committee be authorized to advertise, at their discretion, the proceedings of this Meeting; and to adopt such other means of giving effect to its objects, as to them shall seem expedient.

10. That a subscription be now entered into, in order to defray the expense of carrying into effect the objects of this Meeting.

11. That the cordial Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Honourable Lord Gambier, for his able conduct in the chair.

The following is a copy of the Petition which the Meeting resolved to adopt:

That your Petitioners are deeply impressed with the moral degradation of the immense population of the British dominions in India, and lament that so little has hitherto been done to remove it, although the Honourable the House of Commons was pleased in 1793, to resolve;

"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the British Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interests and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and that for these ends such measures ought to be adopted, as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

That your Petitioners most cordially concur in the just and humane sentiments contained in the above Resolutions.

Your Petitioners, therefore, implore your Lordships, that such provisions may be inserted in the new Charter to be granted to the East India Company,

pany, as shall afford sufficient facilities to those benevolent persons, who shall be desirous of going to India for the purpose of communicating to its population the blessings of useful knowledge, and moral and religious improvement; and also such provisions as shall prevent the obstruction of their endeavours for promoting their object in that country, so long as they shall conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner.

References in Mr. Bebb's Letter.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

Subscriptions are received by the members of the Committee; by Messrs. Down and Co. Bartholomew-lane; Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Messrs. Ransom and Co. Pall-Mall; Mr. Hatchard, 190, Piccadilly; and Messrs. Z. Macaulay and Babington, 26, Birchin-lane.

C.

AT a General Meeting of the Deputies appointed for supporting the Civil Rights of Protestant Dissenters, held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Friday, the 2d day of April, 1813;

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. M. P. in the Chair;

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

That this Deputation most cordially concurs in the Resolution expressed by the Honourable House of Commons, in the year 1793;

"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interests and happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and that for these ends such measures ought to be adopted, as may gradually tend to their advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

That this Deputation coinciding (as it does) in these just and humane sentiments, and persuaded as well of the political wisdom as of the religious duty, of giving them effect, is desirous of exerting itself to the utmost of its power, in order to procure such provisions in the new Charter to be granted to the East India Company, as may afford an opening for the gradual communication, by safe and prudent means, of our superior religious light and social improvements; and more especially such as shall afford sufficient opportunities to those benevolent persons who shall be desirous of going to India for these purposes; and also such provisions as shall prevent the obstruction of their endeavours for promoting their object in that country, so long as they shall conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner.

That Petitions, founded on these Resolutions, be presented to both Houses of Parliament.

That the Right Honourable Lord Holland be requested to present the Petition to the House of Lords; and William Smith, Esq. M. P., the Chairman of this Deputation, that to the House of Commons.

That the Thanks of this Deputation be given to the Committee, for their attention to the subject brought before this Meeting; and that they be requested to continue their exertions in the further prosecution of so important an object.

That the Thanks of this Deputation be given to the Chairman, for his uniform attention to the interests of religious liberty, and for his conduct in the Chair this day.

D.

AT a Meeting of the Supporters and Friends of the Baptist Mission in India, resident in and near the Metropolis, held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, on Tuesday the 6th April 1813;

JOSEPH GUTTERIDGE, Esq. in the Chair;

It was resolved, unanimously:

1. That there are more than Fifty Millions of the Inhabitants of India, subjects of the British Empire, under the influence of the most deplorable superstitions.

Reference in Mr. Bob's Letter.

2. That the Baptist Missionary Society, from a deep conviction of the invaluable blessing of Christian knowledge, has for a period of nearly twenty years been endeavouring to promote this desirable object among the inhabitants of India, and principally by the translation and circulation of the sacred Scriptures in the various languages of the East, and the formation of extensive schools for instruction in the Holy Scriptures, both in the English and native languages; in the prosecution of this work, they have, by a divine blessing, met with considerable success. And that this Meeting entertains an ardent wish, that the Legislature of their country may encourage their endeavours to pursue this important design, by which the happiness and eternal welfare of so large a number of their fellow subjects, sunk in heathenism and idolatry, may be effectually promoted.

3. That this Meeting most cordially concurs in the Resolution expressed by the Honourable House of Commons in the year 1793;

"That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the Legislature to promote, by all just "and prudent means, the interests and happiness of the British dominions in India; and "that for these ends such measures ought to be adopted, as may gradually tend to their "advancement in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement."

4. That Petitions to Parliament, founded on the above Resolutions, be adopted by this Meeting, and that they be left for signature at the bar of this House, till Tuesday the 13th instant.

5. That the following Gentlemen be a Committee, with power to add to their number, for carrying into execution the objects of this Meeting; and that the Committee be open to the Members of both Houses of Parliament, who are friendly to those objects, and to all Clergymen and other Ministers, viz.

(Signed)

B. Shaw, Esq. M. P.	Wm B. Gurney, Esq.
Mr. Chapman Barber.	Mr. Saml Jackson.
B. B. Beddome.	Mr. Peter Lindeman.
Joseph Benwell, Esq.	George Meyer, Esq.
Robt Bowyer, Esq.	Mr. Saml Medley.
Mr. Wm Burls.	William Napier.
Wm Cornwall.	James Norton.
Benjamin Chandler.	George Phillips.
John Dyer, Esq.	J. B. Pewtress.
Wm Freme, Esq.	James Pritt.
Joseph Gutteridge, Esq.	Edwd Smith.
Dr. Olinthus Gregory.	Mr. Thos Smith.
John Gurney, Esq.	Henry Weymouth, Esq.

6. That the most noble the Marquis Wellesley be requested to present the Petition to the House of Lords; and that William Wilberforce, Esq. M. P. be requested to present the Petition to the House of Commons.

7. That the Committee be authorized to advertise, at their discretion, the proceedings of this Meeting, and to adopt such other means of giving effect to its objects as to them shall seem expedient.

8. That the cordial Thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby presented to the Rev. Dr. Ryland, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Sutcliff, Mr. Hogg, and others, the original promoters and subsequent supporters in this country, of the Baptist Mission in India.

9. That a subscription be now entered into, in order to defray the expenses of carrying into effect the objects of this Meeting.

10. That the cordial Thanks of this Meeting be presented to Joseph Gutteridge, Esq. for his able conduct in the chair.

N. B. The Committee will meet to attend to the business of this Meeting, at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, every evening, at six o'clock precisely. Subscriptions will be received by the Members of the Committee, here and at the banking-house of Sir J. Perring, Bart., Shaw, Barber, & Co. Cornhill.

E.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

AT a Special General Meeting of this Society, held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, on Tuesday the 13th April, instant; References in Mr. Bebb's Letter.

Right Honourable Lord GAMBIER, President, in the Chair;

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That this Society, persuaded of the indispensible obligation which lies on its members as Christians, to extend the inestimable benefits of their religion among ignorant and heathen nations; and lamenting that greater efforts for the accomplishment of this object have not been made, in modern times, by members of the Established Church, has been formed about twelve years, for the purpose of introducing the Gospel into various countries in Africa and the East.

2. That it now employs on the western coast of Africa various Missionaries, who as the members trust and believe, are successfully labouring to dispel the ignorance and superstition prevailing in those parts, and to introduce the light of Christianity, by the preaching of the Gospel, and also by the institution of schools, and by the circulation of religious tracts; to which will soon be added, some parts of Scripture, which have been translated into the languages of that coast.

3. That this Society, believing the nations of India, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, to be in a state of mental and moral degradation, which may reasonably excite the warmest zeal for the introduction of the Gospel among them; and esteeming their condition as fellow subjects of the British Crown to be an additional motive to this important work, has considered it to be one great purpose of its institution, to provide Missionaries and other means of instruction for our Indian settlements and the adjacent countries; and that it has already, in some degree, directed its attention to this general object, by contributing to the translation of the Scriptures into some of the languages of India, by promoting their circulation in that country, and by giving education in England to persons likely to undertake the employment of Missionaries; but that it has been discouraged by an apprehension of difficulties arising on the part of the East India Company, by whom, as it conceives, the territories within the limits of their charter, have been rendered less accessible to Christian Missionaries than almost any other region of the earth.

4. That this Society is persuaded, that the apprehension of danger arising from every attempt to diffuse the knowlege of the Gospel in India, is not founded in any facts which have occurred; and it is deeply convinced, that there is no true prudence or political expediency in any system which tends to perpetuate the idolatry and other corruptions of our Indian fellow subjects; and that to suppose their present prejudices in favour of these evils to be an insuperable obstacle to the introduction of the Gospel among them, is a sentiment inconsistent with the known experience of the world, and utterly unworthy of a generous and Christian nation; it being well known that in various instances, and at different times, vast numbers of Hindoos have renounced their native superstitions, and have adopted new modes of faith.

5. That large bodies of Syrian Christians have existed for many centuries on the coast of Malabar, a considerable portion of whom profess our own faith; and that the declension of Christian knowledge in those churches, as well as the state of numerous other native Christians, and also the circumstances of many of our own countrymen, and of their descendants by native women, together with the condition of at least fifty millions of British subjects in that quarter of the globe, involved in gross and inhuman superstitions, are subjects which have attracted the serious attention of this Society, and which it cannot contemplate without the most earnest desire, that no unavoidable impediments to the instruction of the inhabitants of India to Christian truth, may be suffered to remain.

6. That this Society is duly sensible of the great advantages which the natives of India have derived from their subjection to the East India Company, through the upright administration of law, the communication of important civil rights and privileges, and various new securities which have been given for the protection of their

References in Mr. Bebb's Letter.

persons and property; and has also heard with satisfaction, of the suppression of a few of the inhuman parts of their superstition; but it laments that the moral and religious degradation of the inhabitants of India, has not excited the same degree of attention that has been employed in improving their civil and political state, and it observes with deep regret, that the number of clergymen sent to that country, appears wholly inadequate to the spiritual care of the European inhabitants; that very few churches or other decent places of worship have been provided; that by no means sufficient attention has been given to the establishment of schools for the children of the lower orders, and especially for the descendants of Europeans by native women; that the number of Missionaries allowed to instruct the natives has been extremely limited; and that even the murderous and most offensive enormities of the Hindoo idolatry, appear to have been too partially restrained.

7. That this Society has learnt with pain, that Christianity is liable to discouragement, in consequence of native converts thereto having been generally excluded from those official situations in India, which are freely bestowed on Hindoos and Mahomedans; although an opposite course of policy has been pursued by the King's government in Ceylon, without any interruption of the public tranquillity.

8. That this Society is far from wishing the authority of Government to be employed in imposing Christianity on the Mahomedans and Hindoos, and would deprecate any departure from the principles of toleration towards the professors of those religions, but earnestly desires to promote the peaceable diffusion of moral and religious light, by all prudent and quiet means; and is of opinion, that manifest and flagrant crimes, from whatever cause they may proceed, ought by all proper methods, to be suppressed in every state.

9. That this Society has observed with much concern, that in the propositions lately submitted to Parliament, by His Majesty's Ministers, no adequate provision is made for supporting true religion in the East Indies, and for facilitating its further diffusion in the vast and populous regions comprehended within the limits of the charter of the East India Company.

10. That this Society, on the several grounds which have been stated, earnestly hopes that at this important era, when a new charter is about to be granted to the East India Company, which may affect the highest religious interests of many thousands of their countrymen, and of many millions of their fellow subjects, care will be taken to prevent future obstructions to the introduction of Christian light into our Indian territories, and to afford facility to Christian Missionaries and schoolmasters, who may be disposed to go out to India with a view to that important object, as well as to assure to them protection during their residence in that country, so long as they shall conduct themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner; and that such other steps may be taken, as may secure to our own countrymen in India, a larger portion than they have hitherto enjoyed, of those religious advantages which are possessed in the parent country.

11. That Petitions to the two Houses of Parliament, conformable to the principles of the foregoing Resolutions, be prepared forthwith, for the signatures of the Members of the Society.

12. That the said Petitions lie for the signatures of the members, at the house of the Secretary, the Rev. Josiah Pratt, 22, Doughty-street; at the Deputy Secretary's, Mr. Thomas Smith, 19, Little Moor Fields; and at Mr. L. B. Seeley's, 169, Fleet-street.

13. That the respectful Thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Right Honourable the President, for his great attention to the interests of the Society, and to the business of this day.

(Signed) *Josiah Pratt*, B. D. Secretary.

F.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

PETITIONS to both Houses of Parliament lie for signature at Mr. Hatchard's, 190, Piccadilly; Mr. Seeley's, 169, Fleet-street; at the Bars of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, in the Strand, and Freemasons Tavern, in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and at the Committee Room, City of London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

G.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

PETITIONS to both Houses of Parliament, on the subject of introducing Christianity into India, agreed on at a Special General Meeting of this Society, held at the New London Tavern, on Tuesday the 13th instant, the Right Honourable Lord Gambier, President, in the Chair, lie for Signatures by Members of the Society, at the houses of the Secretary, the Reverend Josiah Pratt, 22, Doughty-street; at the Deputy Secretary's, Mr. Thos Smith, 19, Little Moorfields; and Mr. J. B. Seeley's, 169, Fleet-street; at one of which places the Members are requested, as soon as possible, to affix their Signatures.

(Signed) *Josiah Pratt*, B. D. Secy.

EXTRACT from the Resolutions, unanimously adopted by the

" CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, at a Special General Meeting of the Society, " held at the New London Tavern, Cheapside, on Tuesday the 13th of April " instant."

7th Resolution. " That this Society has learnt, with pain, that Christianity is " liable to discouragement, in consequence of native converts thereto having been " generally excluded from those official situations in India, which are freely bestowed " on Hindoos and Mahomedans; although an opposite course of policy has been " pursued by the King's government in Ceylon, without any interruption of the " public tranquillity."

REMARKS on the above RESOLUTION.

Here is a transition from spiritual to *temporal* objects.—The ignorance of the Church Missionary Society of India may furnish an apology for them in many respects; but it will not excuse the injustice of this proposition, to say nothing of the impolicy of it. It, however, does not originate with the Society, but in the publication of a divine, who was a chaplain at Fort William. Such preference and persecution are near kindred, and both are allies of the Reverend Doctor's recommendation, " that we should use every means of coercing this contemptuous spirit " of our native (*i. e.* Indian) subjects." I pass over his lamentations of there being no tythes in India.

I bar the *Test Act* being quoted as a precedent; there is no analogy betweeen the state of this country and that of the Company's territories in India. What was wise in our ancestors, would be madness in our Indian governments.

The state of the provinces of Ceylon, subject to the King's government, is widely different from that of the countries under the Company's governments on the continent of India; the population of the former is extremely thin in proportion to the extent of territory and fertility of the soil; they have not yet recovered the devastations of the Portuguese in converting the natives, though above 150 years have elapsed since the Portuguese were completely driven from Ceylon.

EXTRACT from the Evidence of Colonel Thomas Munro, delivered before a Committee of the whole House of Commons, on the 12th of April 1813.

See Minutes of Evidence, N° 9, page 131.

" With regard to civilization, I do not understand what is meant by the civilization " of the Hindoos. In the higher branches of science, in the knowledge of the theory " and practice of good government, and in an education which, by banishing prejudice " and superstition, opens the mind to receive instruction of every kind from every " quarter, they are much inferior to Europeans; but if a good system of agriculture, " unrivalled manufacturing skill, a capacity to produce whatever can contribute to " convenience or luxury; schools established in every village for teaching reading, " writing, and arithmetic; the general practice of hospitality and charity among each " other; and, above all, a treatment of the female sex, full of confidence, respect " and delicacy, are among the signs which denote a civilized people, then the Hindoos " are not inferior to the nations of Europe."

LETTER II.

To JAMES COBB, Esq. Deputy Secretary.

SIR,

1 marked H, advertising a Pamphlet.
1 marked I, advertising another Pamphlet.
1 marked K, from a Meeting at Warminster, dated the 15th Instant, with Petitions to Parliament.
1 marked L, from a Meeting of Protestant Dissenting Ministers, in Redcross Street, on 20th Instant.

I beg of you to submit to the Honourable Court the enclosed Advertisements from a public print of this morning, and to state my request that this letter may be considered as a supplement to my address of yesterday to the Court.

These advertisements, on reaching India, will tend to increase the alarm of the natives, as stated in my letter of yesterday. It is to be regretted, that men whose good meaning is not to be questioned, and that ministers, who it must be presumed are men of learning, and ought to be men of reflection and prudence, should thus furnish means to increase the irritation of the public mind in India, and supply our enemies with weapons to effect our overthrow.

It may be said the natives of India will not understand the publications and advertisements; but this is an unfounded notion, many of them read English, and fully comprehend what they read. Even some of our enthusiasts in India may in exultation communicate the publications and advertisements, to shew how their cause is supported in England, and our enemies freely supply translations to inflame discontent against us.

Administration have wisely resolved not to countenance some of the wild requests made by various persons; but this will not be obvious to the natives, while if the 11th Proposition become law, they will infer that the bulk of the people and high authorities in this country, and the governments abroad, have one common object respecting them—their conversion.

See Correspondence, 11 Aug. 1807.

I cannot forbear on this occasion referring to Dr. Kerr's letter to the Government of Fort St. George, written within thirteen months after the massacre at Vellore, and giving an extract of his suggestions. The native writers in the Public Offices at Madras would see this, and spread the knowledge of it to their countrymen. I have heard it alledged, that the natives of the Carnatic are ignorant of what passes in Hindostan, and vice versa; but it is well known that Hindoos travel from far to every place of reputed sanctity. In 1797, at the celebrated Pagoda of Ramiseram, I conversed with a pilgrim, who told me had come from Benares. Men of this description range from the Northern mountains to the extremity of the peninsula, from the Attoch to Arracan. Many affluent Mahomedans and their dependents, resort from various parts of India to the nearest sea ports, to embark on their pilgrimage to Mecca; they associate there, and on their return home impart the ideas and notions they have collected, These channels, independent of any other, afford ample means widely to spread alarms in matters so important both to Hindoos and Mussulmans.

Ramiseram is in N. Lat. about 9. 30.
Benares in N. Lat. 25. 20.

As the junction of springs and brooks form large rivers, so may the circumstances I have noted, and others of which I am imperfectly informed or wholly ignorant, form an irresistable torrent, which may speedily overwhelm our power in India. May past experience, prudence and wisdom, guide our steps.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Gloucester Place, 23d April 1813.

(Signed) *John Bebb.*

Enclosures.

No. 1.—Advertisements marked H, I, K, L.

2.—Extract from the Appendix to Dr. Kerr's Letter of 23d July 1807.

H.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—Price 1*s.* 6*d.*

AN Address to the Public, on an important Subject connected with the Renewal of the Charter of the East India Company. By Rev. Robt. Hall, A. M. Enclosure, Appendix, No. 1.

Published by Josiah Conder, Bucklersbury.

I.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA,

In one Volume, 8vo. price 5*s.* 6*d.* sewed.

AN Essay on the Duty, Means and Consequences of introducing the Christian Religion among the native Inhabitants of the British Dominions in the East. By J. W. Cunningham, A. M. Vicar of Harrow on the Hill, &c.

Printed for J. Hatchard, 190, Piccadilly.

K.

AT a General Meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations, residing in and about the Cities of London and Westminster, holden in the Library, in Redcross Street, on Tuesday, April 20th, 1813;

Resolved,

1. That any public measure connected with the rights of conscience, the unrestricted liberty of worship, and the extension of the Christian religion, is a proper object of attention to this body.

2. That the vast extent of territory and power which the British nation has acquired in the East Indies, bears an important relation to all those great principles.

3. That it appears by satisfactory evidence, that the natives of this country resident in India, are in many stations unprovided with the means of Christian worship and instruction; that in other situations where the defect is not total, the modes of worship which this body prefers, are exercised only by permission; and that such permission is granted as a matter of connivance, and is held on an arbitrary and precarious tenure.

4. That it is equally established by evidence, that the greater part of the native population of the territory now under His Majesty's dominion, consists of heathens enslaved by immoral and cruel superstitions, which are degrading to the individual and social character of man, and destructive of human happiness, to a degree scarcely paralleled in the history of mankind.

5. That in the consciencious persuasion of this body, the Christian religion in its pure profession and practice, would be an effectual remedy for those moral disorders.

6. That it is the duty of all Christians to employ all proper means of proposing the claims and evidences of Christianity to their fellow-men universally, disavowing the employment of coercion, artifice, or any other means of persuasion, except those of argument and blameless lives.

7. That the members of this body recognize as brethren, those laborious and learned ministers of different denominations, who have gone to India with the benevolent purpose of gratuitously instructing those who are willing to learn the principles of Christian knowledge.

8. That the members of this body do respectfully and firmly assert for themselves, for their brethren, and for their children who may enter the Christian ministry, a natural and unalienable right to preach, teach, and worship, in whatever place opportunity may be afforded, so long as they conduct themselves as upright and peaceable members of civil society.

9. That the power possessed by the Honourable East India Company, of prohibiting the residence of Christian teachers in the Indian territory, is unjust on the

Enclosure, East India, No. 1.

principles of religious liberty, and that the exercise of such power must, in every case, be a violation deeply to be lamented, of the high command of Heaven.

10. That as measures for the future government of India are now under the consideration of the Legislature, Petitions be presented from this body to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the enactment of such laws as shall protect Christian Ministers and Missionaries of all denominations in the exercise of their functions, so long as they approve themselves to be loyal subjects of the British Crown.

L.

EAST INDIA CHARTER.

AT a respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of Warminster and its Vicinity, convened by public Notice, on Thursday, the 15th April 1813;

W. M. Everett, Esq. in the Chair;

Resolved unanimously,

1. THAT the depraved state of the millions of our fellow-subjects in India is truly lamentable, and calls for the sympathetic aid of those who possess the blessings of Christianity.

2. That the removal of every obstruction to their mental and moral culture is urged, not only on the principle of religion, but also of sound policy.

3. That as the object of this Meeting is alike the cause of religion and patriotism, every constitutional means should be exerted for its accomplishment.

4. That at this particular season, (the Charter being about to be renewed,) it appears highly desirable that our steps should be prompt, prudent, and firm, lest future years should elapse, and the East India Company possess the same power of exclusion which they have had, and have exercised in years that are past.

5. That this Meeting cannot but express its gratitude to the Sitting Committee of Churchmen and others, at the City of London Tavern, "to the Committee of the "Protestant Society for the protection of Religious Liberty," and to the Directors of "the Missionary Society," for the measures which they have adopted to disseminate information upon this important subject.

6. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the various Deputies who have waited upon his Majesty's Ministers, for the frank, yet firm and constitutional manner, in which they have advocated this momentous subject.

7. That the following Petition be sent to both Houses of Parliament.

To the in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Warminster and its Vicinity;

Sheweth;

That your Petitioners cannot but deplore the degraded state of the millions of British subjects in our Indian territory.

That while they admire the Resolution passed by the Honourable the House of Commons, in the year 1693, viz. "That it is the peculiar and bounden duty of the "British Legislature to promote, by all just and prudent means, the interests and "happiness of the inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and that for these "ends such measures ought to be adopted, as may gradually tend to their advance-"ment in useful knowledge, and to their religious and moral improvement," they humbly and earnestly implore the insertion of some clause in the projected renewal of the East India Company's Charter, which may remove existing obstructions, and secure future protection to benevolent and pious persons of every denomination, who may wish to promulgate throughout India the holy religion they profess, so long as they shall conduct themselves in a loyal and peaceable manner.

That your Petitioners rely with confidence upon the justice, wisdom, and liberality of your in regarding the prayer of this Petition.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c. &c.

8. That the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne be requested to present the Petition to the House of Lords, and honour it also with his vote and interest.

9. That

9. That a similar Petition be transmitted to Richard Long, and Paul Methuen, Esquires, our County Members, with a request, that they would present it to the Honourable the House of Commons, and honour it also with their votes and interest. Enclosure, Appendix, No. 1.

10 That the Petition and Resolutions be inserted in the Salisbury, Bath, and two of the London Papers.

11. That the Petition to each House be left for signatures at Mr. Brodribb's, until Tuesday next.

W. M. Everett, Chairman.

12. That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and liberal conduct.

EXTRACT from the Appendix to the Reverend Dr. Kerr's Letter of 23d July 1807, to the Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

Appendix, No. 2.

Note.

To give English morals to the natives in their purity, we must, I imagine, make them read English books. Translations have hitherto been very defective in the different Country languages; besides, they must be extremely circumscribed in number. I do not think the natives will come to us freely but to learn English. This they consider as the key to fortune; and on the Coast the most strict of the Bramins will have little hesitation, as far as I can learn, in permitting their children to attend a free school for the purpose of learning it; for they despise us too much to suppose, that there is any danger of overturning the principles of Braminism; but their ill-founded ridiculous principles must be shaken to the very foundation, by the communication of such liberal knowledge as a Christian can instil into the minds of youth, and fix there by means of English books; and all this without making any alarming attack directly on the religion of the Hindoos. Enclosure, Appendix, No. 2.

No. 4.

Copy of

Two LETTERS;—viz. one to the Hon. Court of Directors of The *East India* Company, dated 22 April 1813; and one to *James Cobb*, Esq. Assistant Secretary to the *East India* Company, dated 23 April 1813;—from JOHN BEBB, Esq.—respecting the *Eleventh* Proposition, submitted on the 22 March 1813, to Parliament.

Now the 12th Proposition.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
17 *June* 1813.

Copy of a LETTER from JOHN BEBB, Esq. (a Director of the *East India* Company) to the Court of Directors, dated the 31st May 1813;—respecting the *Thirteenth* Proposition, submitted to the House of Commons, on the renewal of the Company's Charter.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED EAST INDIA COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING, in consequence of my unavoidable absence from the Court Room, deemed it a duty to address you on the 22d and 23d ultimo, on the subject of the 11th Proposition, (now the 12th) as submitted by His Majesty's Ministers to Parliament on the 22d March last, I crave leave, in consequence of one important addition being made by Administration to the above Proposition, and, as I understand, intended to be laid before Parliament to-day, to record my sentiments on the occasion, lest my silence should be construed into a change of opinion, or acquiescence in the wisdom of the new intended measures.

The addition I mean is as follows:

"XIII. That it is the duty of this country to promote the interest and happiness "of the native Inhabitants of the British dominions in India; and that such "measures ought to be adopted as may tend to the introduction among them of "useful knowledge, and of religious and moral improvement. That, in the "furtherance of the above objects, sufficient facilities shall be afforded by law to "persons desirous of going to, and remaining in India, for the purpose of accomplish-"ing those benevolent designs.

"Provided always, that the authority of the local governments respecting the inter-"course of Europeans with the interior of the country be preserved, and that the "principles of the British government, on which the natives of India have hitherto "relied for the free exercise of their religion, be inviolably maintained."

Within these last five weeks hundreds of Petitions have been presented to both Houses of Parliament, from various meetings and religious associations in town and country, and from numerous places throughout the kingdom, all having one common object, viz. the *Conversion of the Natives of India to Christianity.*

The dangers I pointed out in my former letter will, if the Propositions, as they now stand, pass into a law, be greatly increased. The people of India will conceive that the whole British nation, that the Parliament, the India Company, and the governments of India, mean the same object as the Petitions above stated; they will see, on the arrival of dignified Divines and of licensed Missionaries, added to the many regular chaplains and irregular Missionaries already in India, that active measures are pursued to give effect to the desired purpose; and when the mass of the people and the native soldiery are alarmed respecting their religion, it is not to be conceived how slight an incident may, as I, in my former letter, stated, occasion an explosion similar to, but more extensive and fatal than, the massacre at Vellore. Mahometan fanatics or Hindoo zealots, possessed of ardour in defence of their respective faiths, corresponding to the enthusiasm now running through this land to destroy them, may speedily light a flame which will consume the British power in India, and with it terminate, in that populous civilized region, even the well-intended

efforts of the overweening zeal of this country. It is dreadful to reflect on the numbers of British-born subjects (and possibly also of the natives of India, who may fall in the conflict) that may become sacrificed in consequence of the measures proposed.

The caution in the latter part of the Proposition, will have little comparative influence. Positive actions will be evident, and carry greater weight than the professions meant to soothe, or, as the people of India may conceive, to cajole their minds. Accustomed to despotism, the *earnest desire* of the ruling powers, and the *order* of those powers, will, in their apprehension, be nearly the same thing.

After the opinions which have already been delivered in evidence before Parliament, by men of such knowledge of India, and who have filled such important stations, as Mr. Hastings, Mr. Cowper, and Mr. Graham, upon the original 11th Proposition of the 22d March last, as well as the allusions which have been made to the subject by other most respectable men, it seems an infatuation that any statesman should thus propose to risk the dangers so forcibly forewarned. Though my suggestions of the 22d April do not appear to have produced any measures, I again respectfully submit that the Court offer to Parliament to produce evidence, showing the danger of adopting the Propositions in question, as they now stand. Whether the application be refused or acceded to, it will convince our constituents and the sober-minded part of the community of Great Britain, that it is not for want of the means of obtaining good information, that imminent hazards are about to be incurred.

I beg leave to repeat what I have before said in my letter of the 22d, that it is from a conscientious discharge of my oath as a Director, that "to the best of my "skill and understanding, I give my best advice, counsel, and assistance, on the "occasion," and that holding the opinions I do, I should, in my own mind, deem it a dereliction of duty to act otherwise than I have done. Whatever evils may arise, it will be consolatory to me to reflect, that I have earnestly raised my voice in endeavours to prevent them.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,

Gloucester House,
31st May 1813.

(Signed) JOHN BEBB.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of

A LETTER from JOHN BEBB, Esq. (a Director of the *East India* Company) to the Court of Directors, dated the 31 May 1813;—respecting the *Thirteenth* Proposition, submitted to the House of Commons, on the renewal of the Company's Charter.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
22 *June* 1813.

Copy of a LETTER from the Reverend Dr. *Claudius Buchanan* to the Court of Directors of The *East India* Company, dated the 8th June 1813;—containing his further Observations on Mr. *Buller*'s Statements, relative to the Idol JAGGERNAUT.

To the Court of DIRECTORS of The Honourable The *East India* Company.

Honourable Sirs,

MY former Letter to your Honourable Court, of the 25th May, having been hastily called for, I had not time to notice a certain part of Mr. Buller's letter so fully as the occasion demanded. I, therefore, now beg permission to address your Honourable Court a second time.

1.—The subject to which I would now beg leave to direct the attention of your Honourable Court is, the attempt made by Mr. Buller to extenuate the impure character of the Hindoo worship. He acknowledges that indecent emblems are sculptured on the Temple of Jaggernaut, and that he has seen them; but, he adds, they are merely what may be seen "in representations of ancient sculpture." This is true. They are of the same character with those which ornamented the Temple of the obscene god at Rome. Mr. Buller has also, without doubt, seen the painted and engraved emblems on the cars of Jaggernaut in Bengal. It is proper to observe, that in some places, the rutt, or chariot of the Idol, as well as his Temple, is covered with characteristic devices. At Ishera, about eight miles from Calcutta, the chariot of Jaggernaut is freshly painted previously to the annual Rutt Jattra, and the figures (which exceed all conception, for variety of obscenity) become the objects of sensual gaze to persons of both sexes. It is thought necessary that the god should have his appropriate insignia before he sets out on his progress. No classical scholar can witness these representations without being reminded of the Phallic ceremonies. Now, if any man were to assert that, after such preparation, and with such accompaniments, there was yet no impropriety, in word or action, manifested in the subsequent procession, and by a people too who worship the Phallus, could we believe him? For, in endeavouring to elicit the truth on the subject in question, which Mr. Buller has agitated, and to which he has drawn the attention of your Honourable Court and the Imperial Parliament, we ought not to forget (and the whole nation ought at the present time to keep it in mind) "that the mass of the Hindoo people worship an indecent "emblem." Some sects have an allusion to it in the marks of cast painted on their foreheads. Some pagodas assume an analogous shape *. In sacred groves, and in the Temples of Maha-deva (the great god), the significant Lingam presents itself conspicuously to view. It is the daily, emphatical, primeval, and almost universal worship of the Hindoo people. For the truth of this fact I refer your Honourable Court to every civil and military officer in your service, who has passed through Hindostan, and to every historian of the customs and superstition of the Hindoos that can be produced.

2.—The Rutt Jattra bears some analogy to the ancient feasts of Bacchus. Learned men entertain no doubt of the fact. "The worship of Bacchus was the same as that "which is paid to Siva. It had the same obscenities, the same bloody rites, and the "same emblem of the generative power †." An author well versed in the mythology of the South of India, expressly calls the Rutt at the Temple of Ramisseram, "the car of Bacchus ‡." The Temple of Ramisseram is also within the territories of

---

* Paolino, page 379.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. 8. p. 50.

‡ "The triumphal cars employed to carry "about the images of their gods, on days of solemnity, are also of beautiful workmanship. Some "of these cars cost from 20 to 30,000 rupees. "Of this kind is the car of Bacchus in the Temple "Ramanacoil (or Ramisseram) on the boundaries "of the kingdom of Marava. There are others "of like kind also at Tiruvandoda, Lanja-puri, "and Jaggernat."

of the East India Company, and is nearly as famous in the South as Juggernaut is in the North of India. A particular account of the scenes exhibited at the Rutt Jattra of that place, may, I understand, be soon expected. In the meantime the Reverend Mr. Cordiner's narrative may suffice. That gentleman describes the "Swamy Coaches" or Rutts at Ramisseram, which place he visited in 1804, in the following terms: —"The outside is covered with an extraordinary assemblage of ob-"scene images, representing lewd and indecent scenes, too scandalous in the eyes of an "European to admit of a description. Each carriage has four wheels of solid wood, "and requires two hundred men to draw it. When they are dragged along the "streets, on occasions of great solemnity, women, in the phrenzy of false devotion "throw themselves down before the wheels, and are crushed to death by their tre-"mendous weight; the same superstitious madness preventing the ignorant crowd from "making any attempt to save them." Cordiner's history of Ceylon, vol. 2. p. 16.

3.—It ought further to be observed, that the Phallic worship includes the Hindoo, Triad, Brahma, Vishnoo, and Shiva. The Pedestal is the type of Brahma, the Yoni that of Vishnoo, and the Lingam or Phallus that of Sheva*. And so peculiar are the effects of this impure worship on the minds of the Hindoos, that they are disposed to symbolize the objects of nature in a manner analagous to it. If a man digs a pond, he considers it as a Yoni or emblem of female nature, and he consecrates it by fixing in it a mast, decorated with a chaplet of flowers. The sea, or well or cave, conveys a similar type. A mountain, obelisk, or any thing conical excites the idea of the Lingam †. Thus, in like manner as Christians spiritualize natural scenes for an edifying purpose, the Hindoos *sensualize* the objects of nature.

4.—It seems worth while to consider what was the ultimate object of Mr. Buller in addressing your Honourable Court, and through you, the Council of the Nation, on the rites of Jaggernaut. It could not be merely to describe more accurately the circumstances of a Hindoo festival, or to offer an opinion respecting the sculptures on the Temple, for the satisfaction of the antiquary. Had these been his objects, I should not have been disposed to notice them. But his purpose seems to me to have been to exculpate the Hindoo worship from the charge of blood and impurity, in order that our Christian nation might feel itself justified in leaving the Hindoo people as they are, involved in a baneful superstition.

5.—In regard to the charge of blood, the seventy immolations of females in Bengal in the months of May and June last, just brought before the public, will be a sufficient answer. The same proportion of human life is supposed to be devoted to destruction in the same way, every current month. This is a horrid and painful recital to the feelings of the nations! The cry of such blood arising from a country placed under a Christian administration, cannot fail to enter the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth.

6.—As to the impurity of the Hindoo worship, all the argument of Mr. Buller in extenuation of it, is (without referring at present to its obvious principle), that when he happened to be at Jaggernaut he did not see any thing improper in the scene. He admits indeed, that he might have heard the *Cubbee*, had he been near enough. But of what consequence is it whether there be a cessation of indecency at times before Europeans, at Jaggernaut, or not? If there were even a complete cessation, what, I would ask, is the occasional exhibition of indecency at a public festival, compared to the common constant characteristic impure worship of the people? Is Mr. Buller prepared to inform us that the worship of the *Lingam* has ceased?—or, that it has been diminished in his time?—or that he indulges the smallest hope that it ever will be diminished? Why then need he be at pains to make the Hindoos appear a chaste and decorous people in the eyes of the English, when his own eyes must have witnessed their impure worship, times without number?

7.—Every

"Besides these grand festivals, there are several "others, such as the Shiva Ratri or the Night of "Shiva, on which the Phallophoria ceremonies "that relate to the worship of the Lingam, are "celebrated. On this occasion all the inhabitants "of both sexes hasten in great numbers to the "Temple of Shiva or Maha deva, remain there, "the whole night, sing all sorts of indecent songs "in honour of the Lingam, go a hundred times "in solemn procession around the temple, or "around the tree, under which a Lingam is placed, "and carry about with them at the same time, a "wooden representation of the Lingam, amidst "dancing and singing." Paolino. p. 361.

* Sonnerat, vol. 1. p. 179.

† Moor's Hindoo Pantheon, p. 379.

7.—Every man who has studied the genius of the Hindoo superstition, knows, that the contemplation of indecent emblems, from early youth, is a fountain of licentiousness to the people. The prostitution of the heart to sensual images in the daily worship, is the deep, copious, prolific source of general impurity of heart, and indecency of speech and action. With such an ordinance of worship, prescribed from infancy, can we believe it possible that any people should consider lasciviousness as a sin against God? They might, indeed, consider it as a sin against public reputation, and against political principle; for the policy of the rudest nations will restrain community of vice. But that the Hindoos in general account lasciviousness a sin against God, is what, I think, the boldest advocate for their religion will not venture to affirm*.

8.—Let our Christian nation then behold the greater part of the Hindoo people, a hundred million at least of our fellow creatures falling prostrate before a black stone, and that black stone an indecent emblem! Let us imagine the females decorating it, according to their constant custom, with flowers! Let us contemplate the probable effects (without any specific relation) of such a worship on the general morals of the people; and then let us deny to India the instruction of Christianity, if we can.

9.—One argument urged sometimes by the European defenders of the *Phallic* worship is, that young persons do not understand the emblems, as they are not exhibited entirely in the natural form. But where is the sense of supposing a person worshipping emblems which he does not understand? One should think, that the very first business of the Brahmins would be to make the pubescent youth understand them.; besides, it is not admitted, that the people pronounce at their festivals, certain licentious songs, which must soon explain the supposed mysteries. Admired and familiar songs, consecrated by religion and ancient use; ancient, they doubtless are. and bear a strict analogy to the Phallica Asmata †, the Phallic songs of Greece and Egypt.

10.—But the grand apology of certain philosophers for the worship of the *Lingam*, and its companion, has been, that they are merely symbols of the procreative power of the Deity, and therefore that the worshippers may have very sublime conceptions, and cherish very pure thoughts, notwithstanding the presence of such objects. I do not however believe, that there exists a philosopher among us, who will now seriously avow and defend the proposition, that the constant exhibition of sensual images will not taint the purity of the youthful mind‡.

11.—The only object which I can conceive Mr. Buller to have had in writing the letter which has been laid before Parliament is, that of insinuating that the Hindoos are not imbued by such impure principles as has been asserted, and that therefore it need give us no pain to see them remain as they are. It becomes necessary therefore, on the other hand, to assert the truth, and however painful it must be to the pure mind, to reveal the whole scene of the polluted worship of Brahma, in its principle, essence, origin and practice. Let us only suppose (to bring this matter home to our feelings), that the youth of both sexes in Great Britain were brought to the Temple, and instructed to worship indecent symbols, and what must be the effect on their moral habits; is it then to be regarded as either decent or humane, to labour to perpetuate this unseemly worship of our fellow subjects in India, by excluding

---

* "It is probable, that the idea of obscenity "was not originally attached to these symbols; "and it is likely, that the inventors themselves "might not have foreseen the disorders which "this worship would occasion amongst mankind. "Profligacy easily embraces what flatters its pro- "pensities, and ignorance follows blindly where- "ever example excites; it is therefore no wonder "that a general corruption of manners should "ensue, encreasing in proportion as the distance "of time involved the original meaning of the "symbol in darkness and oblivion; obscene mirth "became the *principal* feature of the popular "superstition; and was, even in aftertimes, ex- "tended to and intermingled with gloomy rites "and bloody sacrifices." Asiat. Res. vol. 8. p. 55.

† Φαλλικα Ασματα.

‡ "The *Sacte* of *Siva*, whose emblem is the "*Phallus*, is herself typified by the female organ. "This the *Sactas* worship, some figuratively, others "LITERALLY." In this last mentioned sect "(the "*Sactus*,) as in most others, there is a right handed "and decent path, and a left handed and indecent "mode of worship: but the indecent worship of "this sect is most grossly so, and consists of un- "bridled debauchery with wine and women"— "They require their wives to be naked when "attending them at their devotions." See Mr. Colebrook on the Religious Ceremonies of the Hindoos. As. Res. vol. 7. page 280 &. 281.

excluding true religion; or to endeavour to extenuate its moral turpitude in the face of a nation professing the pure religion of Jesus Christ.

12.—Mr. Buller has told us shat he saw obscene sculptures on the walls of Jaggernaut; but has not told us what he heard of the scenes within. Had he wished to give the English nation a just idea of the worship of Brahma, there are two circumstances of a fundamental character, in relation to that worship, which he would no doubt have mentioned in the outset; viz.

First:—The band of courtesans retained for the service of the Temple. These form a part of the religious procession in the public streets on certain days, and are kept in every great Temple of Hindostan. From infancy they are prepared by education and elegant accomplishments for public seduction. Now, these Priestesses form the character of the worship, "being consecrated," says Sonnerat, "to the honour of the "Gods. They are the ministers of the Idol, and it is a part of their service "to sing hymns to his praise." Is Mr. Buller then prepared to inform us, that this character of the worship is abolished, and that the courtesans at Jaggernaut do not receive the accustomed stipend presented, with other charges, for the sanction of the English Government; he knows that we might as well attempt to raze the Tower of Jaggernaut from its foundations, as attempt to remove this constituent part of the Brahminical ritual. And thus it is throughout the extensive regions of the Hindoo idolatry; the ministration of the Priestesses being a natural fruit of the worship of the Lingam. Does not this admitted fact alone set the question at rest, respecting the character of the worship in question? In regard, however, to its moral effects (for that after all is the main object to be considered), let us only suppose, that the youth of Great Britain of both sexes were accustomed to worship at the altar, in company with a band of impure females invested with a sacred character, and then to witness the songs and dances of those females in the same place, what would be the character of the people of this country in a few years?

Second:—In my printed account of the transactions at Jaggernaut, I wished to state merely what I myself saw; and therefore, as I was not within the Temple, I have not thought fit to mention what I heard. But Mr. Buller having resided for some time at the place, and having held while there a high official station, must have had various opportunities of obtaining satisfactory information as to the character of the scenes within the Temple, particularly at certain festivals; and under such circumstances, he might have stated what he had heard to the public with perfect confidence. Is all then, according to Mr. Buller's information and belief—pure; is all decorous within the Temple? And, if it be not, what signifies it, whether at certain festivals, the ministering Priest used unseemly attitudes in the presence of the European superintendent, or not? If there actually be impurity "within," in the sacred place—in the recess of sanctity, how can a vindication of Jaggernaut remove this corner stone from Brahma's Temple?

13.—I would not impute a bad motive to those Asiatic Gentlemen who maintain a different opinion from me on these subjects. Much allowance is to be made for the effects of an imperfect education previously to leaving England, and for the constitutional habits which grow upon men by long intercourse with Indian scenes, and which, in some instances, have changed the very principles and character; but I apprehend, that those who labour to extenuate the atrocities of the Hindoo idolatry, may be justly charged with two most serious delinquencies; first, by defending and confirming a sanguinary and obscene superstition, they are in effect, guilty of the utmost cruelty towards whole nations of men; and secondly, they are guilty of a culpable indifference to the truth and excellency of the Christian religion.

I have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) C. BUCHANAN.

Kirby Hall, Borobridge,
8th June 1813.

(East India Affairs.)

Copy of a LETTER from the Reverend Dr. *Claudius Buchanan* to the Court of Directors of the *East India* Company, dated the 8th June 1813;—containing his further Observations on Mr. *Buller's* Statements, relative to the Idol JAGGERNAUT.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be printed,*
5 *July* 1813.

00108129

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 July, 2018